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THE TIMES

The sinking of Lord Grade's film empire, page 10

Atkins plan to give Ulster more power

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Proposals to return some political responsibilities to Northern Ireland are to be outlined in Parliament today by Mr Humphrey Atkins, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, as MPs are asked to authorize the continuation of direct rule in the province for another year.

Mr Atkins's ideas have been kept secret, because in the past new political initiatives from Westminster have been damaged by heavy criticism even before being announced. But he has rejected any idea of substantially increasing the powers of the district councils. Nor are fresh elections to any new provincial assembly contemplated in the near future.

Still, Mr Atkins remains wedded to the principle of devolving political power and to pursuing discussions with Northern Ireland political parties on how to achieve that, in spite of the opposition of the Rev Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party.

Mr Atkins is convinced of the need for political development in Ulster, and for the politically inclined to have a constructive role in helping run the province's affairs, such as an advisory council of politicians.

Today's debate is the one occasion in the parliamentary year at Westminster for a full discussion of Northern Ireland's political future. This time there is a certain edginess, brought on by uncertainty among MPs, on either side of the House, about how the views of the Labour Party are changing.

In spite of Mr Michael Foot's assurance yesterday that unification of Ireland could only come by consent, there are signs that other influential figures on the Labour side may be changing their position.

In particular, Mr James Callaghan, the former prime minister, has been telling friends at Westminster that he plans a major intervention in today's debate. He is said to have suggested that the time has come for a fresh look at the Government's traditional guarantee that there can be no change in the constitutional position of Northern Ireland without the consent of the majority of the population there.

Vital guarantee to population

This guarantee has been the basis of Northern Ireland policy for both Conservative and Labour governments, including Mr Callaghan's own. In Whitehall it is regarded as vital still for the reassurance of Northern Ireland's Protestant population, and the prospect of so senior a figure as Mr Callaghan questioning it has excited some nervousness.

It remains to be seen, though, what words Mr Callaghan will choose.

Today's debate will also concern renewal for six months of the Northern Ireland Emergency Provisions Act—the basis of the courts which sit without juries in Northern Ireland to try those charged with terrorist offences.

Mr Foot and the Labour front bench will urge today that the Government should set up a judicial inquiry into the Act, to make sure that civil rights are being properly protected. But the Government intends to resist this proposal.

In Whitehall it was made known that Mrs Margaret Thatcher was anxious to meet the new Taoiseach soon. The Anglo-Irish study groups, set up at the last summit with the former Irish Prime Minister, Mr Charles Haughey, cannot continue further without ministerial direction.

Those study groups are on five topics, new institutional structures, citizenship rights, security matters, economic cooperation and measures to ensure mutual understanding.

On the Labour Party study group's proposal, recommending that party policy supports the long-term aim of reunification, Mr James Molyneaux, leader of the Official Unionists, said it would encourage the IRA, who would think violence paid in the end.

A DUP statement said the Labour Party had emerged in its true "green colour" and Ulster "loyalists" would not move an inch. No Great Britain party would succeed in getting Ulster under Dublin rule as "we have an inalienable right to determine our own future and will never surrender it".

□ Because he wants to take part in "a demonstration with a difference" at the village of Six Mile Cross in co Tyrone, the Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party and MP for Antrim, North, will boycott the Commons debate today on the renewal of the emergency provisions introduced to counter terrorism (George Clark writes).

Important to try and save lives

He said yesterday that the debate would be an example of "party games" and if there was any initiative taking place now it was a gradual surrender to the IRA hunger strikers by Mr Atkins.

It was more important, for him to try to save the lives of Protestants in Northern Ireland than to take part in useless debate in the Commons.

He would not reveal why he described tonight's demonstration at Six Mile Cross as one "with a difference", but will obviously try to steal headlines from Mr Atkins.

"The demonstration is to bring home to Margaret Thatcher and Mr Atkins just how the people in the Carrickmore area feel, that they are just on the edge of genocide, that they are one by one going to be murdered by the IRA," he said.

He said he was referring to the increasing number of attacks on members of the Ulster Defence Regiment in the area and the fact that after one killing "Carrickmore was barricaded and the police were not prepared to go through".

Armed men had appeared on the streets, and the most serious incident occurred when five IRA men, with arms, appeared during the local government elections.

At one polling booth, he said, a police officer had said to his superior that he had a gunman in his sights and could bring the man down. The officer told the policeman to "cool it" and that they should not "take them on".

Mr Paisley said people in the Carrickmore area saw the same kind of killings that had dominated Fermanagh.

"You do not need to go very far into Carrickmore to see that the signboards are up and you are in Republican Army territory.

"We had a similar situation in Pomeroy where they had not only the usual signs of IRA activity but an illuminated sign supporting the hunger strikers, taking power direct from the electricity lines."

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, said yesterday that there was no question of the Labour Party's policy statement on Northern Ireland, now being worked out, supporting withdrawal of British troops as proposed by Mr Wedgwood Benn.

Continued on back page, col 4

Begin hopes to form coalition next week

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, July 1

Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, and Dr Joseph Burg, the leader of the National Religious Party (NRP), who met tonight to discuss the possibility of forming a government, are agreed that a new coalition could be formed by next week.

Dr Burg told reporters after the meeting it was likely that the political link between the Likud and his party would continue. He added that the Tami party of Oriental Jews, which is predicted to win two seats, may also join such a coalition.

Earlier, it had been thought that Tami and NRP might have problems in sitting together round the same Cabinet table.

Later a high-level Likud source expressed confidence that Mr Begin would be able to form a new Government with between 63 and 64 supporters in the 120-seat Knesset.

Conclusive results of the poll are expected from tomorrow when the National Election Commission tallies the votes and apportions seats according to the percentage each party won nationally.

After the most indecisive election result in recent Israeli history, intensive negotiations began today designed to form a coalition with a majority in the Knesset. The political bargaining is expected to last for at least two weeks.

Although computer forecasts still gave the Labour Party a one-seat lead over the ruling Likud coalition, there was a wide agreement among all parties that Mr Begin stands much the best chance of forming the next administration.

With 49 seats predicted for Labour, 48 for Likud, and 11 for the two main religious parties, even senior members of the opposition conceded that it would be easier for Likud to reconstitute the existing coalition than for Labour to form a new one.

Labour officials were speculating that a new Likud coalition may well be too unstable to last out its term of office. But by today all Labour optimism for a return to power encouraged by early computer predictions, had evaporated.

Mr Shimon Peres, the Labour leader, still insisted that he would try to form a coalition, but his staff have decided that the party will make no further comment about its chances until the result is known.

Mr Begin told his cheering supporters early today: "I will form the Government of Israel for the next four and a half years. As a result of the election, the Likud can command an absolute majority among members of the Knesset."

Political observers pointed out tonight that until the final votes—including those from the Army—are counted, precise figures are unreliable as changes of a seat or two in either direction remain possible.

What did seem certain was that the next Israeli government will have to live with an extremely vulnerable parliamentary majority.

It is understood as part of the effort to entice the NRP, Mr Begin is prepared to offer the party the same education and interior portfolios it holds in the present administration. In addition, Dr Burg is expected to stay on as chief of Israel's delegation on the Palestinian autonomy issue.

In addition, the Likud package is also expected to include pledges to introduce religious-oriented social legislation, to maintain government finance for religious institutions such as schools and to uphold the religious status quo on such matters as the ban on civil marriage.

Israeli politicians argued that Labour was unable to offer a similar price for religious backing because of the anti-orthodox views of some of its members, and of other coalition partners it would have to recruit. These were expressed on a number of occasions during the campaign.

As the coalition building continues, the next official move after the final votes are counted will come from President Yitzhak Navon who, over the next two weeks, will call in the leaders of all the Knesset factions for consultation.



Photograph by John Manning

North meets South: Mr Roy Jenkins, campaigning for the social democrats in Warrington, is given a pensioner's view on a by-election issue. (SDP makes the running, page 2.)

Heath attacks economic policies and moves to curb unions

By Philip Webster, Political Staff

Mr Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister, after a new attack yesterday on the Government's economic policies, spoke out against any further legislation to curb the power of the trade unions.

Recalling the experience of his government after the 1971 Industrial Relations Act, Mr Heath, in remarks which will clearly embarrass the Government as ministers consider a new Bill for the next session of Parliament, argued specifically against new laws on the closed shop and making union contracts legally binding. Industrial leaders would not use them and did not want them, he argued.

Questioned at a business conference in London, he said that his government had legislated on those subjects because it was told industry wanted them. In the event they were not used.

Not one company had been prepared to enforce contracts with trade unions. Many industrialists told him privately that they liked the closed shop because they knew where they stood with it, and did not want the Government to "muck around" with it.

Mr Heath went on: "So I ask myself what will happen if it is done again. Will businessmen again say they are sorry but this will strain their relations with the unions and do not propose to use it?"

In that case the Government would have used up a lot of parliamentary time and created a situation of tension for something that industry would not use. "There is no point in going on doing that," he said. "I would leave it where it is for the reason I do not think industry will back any change."

Earlier Mr Heath, standing in at short notice for Professor J K Galbraith, the American economist, delivered an address entitled "The British Economy; Strategies for Renewal" in which he bitterly criticized the Government's "incomprehensible policies", arguing that the crime wave and racial tension could not be divorced from the economic situation.

"If you have half a million young people hanging around on the streets all day you will have a massive increase in juvenile crime. Of course you will get racial tension when you have young blacks with less chance of getting jobs."

Echoing some of the comments made by Mr Peter Walker, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, in New York last week, Mr Heath went on: "Whether you talk to businessmen or workers they do not understand the raison d'etre of what is going on. It is extremely dangerous in any democracy not to understand why policies are being pursued, even if they are monetarist.

"What they also lack is any indication of whether there is any better sort of life for them at the end of these incomprehensible policies."

Mr Heath called for a fresh attempt to reach a consensus between management, unions and the Government on how the country should be run. Recovery would come from such a consensus, not a "simple doctrine" like getting the money supply right.

Attacking several public expenditure cuts as more damaging than the saving justified, Mr Heath said the Government had an important role in increasing training programmes; the recession had diminished the numbers of skilled people.

He gave a warning of the danger of undue concern about the balance of payments when the recession ended, as there would be much restocking of raw materials.

Chancellor warns state industries of greater external regulation

By David Blake and Anne Warden

Radical changes in the Government's approach to nationalized industries were foreshadowed by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech to the right-wing Selsdon Group last night.

His speech was backed up earlier in the day by Mr David Howell, Energy Secretary, who defended the Government's latest intervention in the running of state industries—the decision to force the Gas Corporation to sell off its £200m share in the Wytch Farm oil field in Dorset.

The Chancellor said that the Government is now considering three ways of making nationalized industries more open to market disciplines—greater external regulation and control on efficiency, breaking up nationalized corporations into regional units and the spread of private ownership.

Sir Geoffrey's speech was designed to give a boost to the Government's privatization programme, which has run into trouble lately.

He warned his audience that handing over parts of the public sector to private enterprise "is less simple than some armchair advocates realize". He listed Government progress to date in selling off some of the subsidiaries of state companies and said that plans to split up the British National Oil Corporation in the autumn would allow the Government to introduce private equity.

But he pointed out that "it is simply not possible to privatize any and every publicly-owned company at the stroke of a pen". It was important to wait until market conditions are right, he said, likening the Government's position to a company which wants to float off a subsidiary.

It made sense to hold on to companies such as British Airways because they would fetch far less now than they would when their profits had recovered.

The other main problem, he said, was state ownership of natural monopolies like gas and electricity.

He attacked the view that, because these companies are bound to be monopolies, they have to be publicly-owned to protect the consumer.

The high prices they charged did not benefit the public purse. Instead, they encouraged "over-manning, generous pay settlements, and mal-investment."

Sir Geoffrey's unusually outspoken criticism is the latest round in an increasingly bitter battle between the state industries and the Government on limitations on their investment.

Universities told of severe cuts

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

The social sciences and subjects allied to medicine are worst hit in severe cuts for the universities to be announced by the Government today.

Five universities are to have their student numbers cut by more than 15 per cent by 1984/85. They are: Aston, Salford, Bradford, Hull and Stirling.

In a confidential letter sent to all vice-chancellors last night the University Grants Committee says that subjects allied to medicine are to lose a quarter of their students over the next three years, most of that falling on pharmacy, while the social sciences are to suffer "a substantial reduction" in student numbers with the aim of improving the staff student ratio and strengthening the opportunities for research.

Overall, universities will lose 11 to 15 per cent of their income in grant and home student fees by 1983-84, and five per cent of their home students by 1984-85.

As foreshadowed in *The Times* last week, some will have their grant cut by more than 25 per cent; others, not necessarily the same ones, will lose more than a fifth of their home students.

In a covering letter to all universities, the UGC says that it envisages a worsening of about 10 per cent in the average unit of resource, that is the average cost per student, including some decline in all universities. That should be borne in mind, it says, when universities are considering the committee's guidance on individual subject areas.

Details of the cuts and how each university has fared will be announced by Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, in a Commons written answer this afternoon.

A significant increase in resources has been allowed for retraining, part-time extra mural and adult education.

The number of medical students is to be kept at its present level. The UGC says, however, that it is "no longer able to increase in grant funds to enable universities to offer clinical medicine the protection it has hitherto enjoyed".

Dentistry is to suffer a less than average cut in resources, and student numbers are to be kept at their present level pending the results of the review now being undertaken.

Mathematics, engineering and technology, and business studies are all to have a slight increase in student numbers. The arts are to have a slightly greater than average cut.

There is no firm guidance on education, which is under review by the Government's Advisory Committee on the Supply and Training of Teachers. The UGC says that it expects there will be some reduction in numbers, but further guidance will be offered in time for 1982/83.

In biological sciences, the UGC says that important new developments should be supported, "including those with a high potential value for the economy", but that those developments would be "to some extent at the expense of other aspects" of the biological sciences.

No university is totally exempt from the cuts. The UGC talks of a "significant variation" in the advice to individual universities about the degree of worsening of their unit of resource.

Even Oxford, for example, has been told that it must reduce its home students slightly, and make financial cuts in some specific departments.

Conflicting Soviet signals on Afghan conference

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, July 1

The Russians today sent out conflicting signals on Moscow's willingness to search for a political solution in Afghanistan.

Senior Communist Party officials told Herr Willy Brandt, the former West German Chancellor, that the Soviet Union wanted a negotiated settlement guaranteeing the country's non-aligned status. But two commentaries in the past day by the official news agency, Tass, have all but rejected out of hand the British call for a two-stage conference.

The confusion comes with Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, due here on Sunday to outline his proposals, put forward in the name of the European Community. His visit will be the first by a senior British minister since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan

A toughly-worded commentary by Tass today, referring specifically to the British proposals, denounced them as an attempt to exclude the Afghan Government from any search for a solution and to decide the country's destiny behind its back.

Tass said the only basis for a negotiated solution leading to a withdrawal of Soviet troops lay in Kabul's proposal last year that called for direct talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan and Iran.

The agency pointedly emphasized the Afghan declaration that "the interests of Afghanistan cannot be discussed, let alone decided, without the participation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan or without its knowledge."

The Tass report, datelined Washington, went on to repeat the Soviet position that they were ready to discuss the situation "around" Afghanistan either with, or separately from, security in the Gulf. But only the international aspects of the Afghan problem could be discussed.

This report appears to rule out any chance that Lord Carrington's proposals will prompt a change of heart here. However, several recent western visitors here, including a delegation of American congressmen who spoke to Soviet officials yesterday, have claimed to detect a Soviet readiness to look for a way out of the present impasse in Afghanistan.

Herr Brandt, who today had talks with Mr Boris Ponomaryov, a senior candidate member of the Politburo, and Mr Vadim Zaglyadin, an influential foreign affairs specialist, has spent a large part of his visit here discussing Afghanistan.

Contempt blow to Government

The Government was defeated in the Lords when an amendment was carried against the advice of Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, which would make it a contempt to disclose, solicit or obtain anything taking place in a jury room. The amendment, carried by 76 votes to 41, a majority of 35 against the Government, came during Lords consideration of Commons amendments to the Contempt of Court Bill.

Parliamentary report, page .

Bank lending under scrutiny

A parliamentary study group has been established to assemble evidence for an attack on bank lending policies. It was set up because of the belief that industry has been handicapped by excessively short-term lending policies, and is to report by the autumn Page 17

Mandlikova and Lloyd in final

Chris Lloyd, of the United States, will play Hana Mandlikova, of Czechoslovakia, in the final of the women's singles at Wimbledon tomorrow. Yesterday Mrs Lloyd beat another American, Pamela Shriver 6—3, 6—1 and Miss Mandlikova defeated Martina Navratilova 7—5, 4—6, 6—1 Page 8

State aid for parties urged

Political parties should receive aid from public funds to match their subscription income, a committee of the Hansard Society proposes. Page 2

Iranians held

Fifty left-wing guerrillas were arrested for plotting to blow up the Iranian parliament in Tehran. The new leader of the Islamic Republican Party said they were arrested after a gun fight Page 6

No 'obey' promise by Lady Diana

By John Witherow

There will be a break with tradition at the royal wedding on July 29 at St Paul's Cathedral when Lady Diana Spencer will not promise to obey the Prince of Wales.

The wedding service, details of which were announced by Buckingham Palace yesterday, mainly follows the Series I Alternative Marriage Rite of the Church of England, drawn up in 1928. That service, unlike the 1662 version, permits the bride to exclude the promise to obey her husband.

Princess Anne, who married Captain Mark Phillips in 1973, and the Queen, who was married in 1947, both said they would obey their husbands. The Very Rev Dr Edward Carpenter, Dean of Westminster Abbey where both couples were married, said he was delighted with the break with tradition.

"Marriage is the kind of relationship where there should be two equal partners and if there is going to be a dominant partner it won't be settled by this oath. I think this is much more Christian."

Since the introduction of the new service it has been common practise to exclude the promise to obey and it is understood that Prince Charles and Lady Diana have discussed the question at some length with Dr Robert Runcie, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The promise that Lady Diana will make to Prince Charles will be to "love him, comfort him, honour and keep him, in sickness and in health".

The service, which starts at 11 am and will last for one hour and 10 minutes, also has a strong ecumenical flavour.

Apart from Dr Runcie, who will conduct proceedings, Cardinal Basil Hume, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, and the Right Rev Dr Andrew Doig, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, will lead the prayers and represent the other churches. Lord Coggan, the former Archbishop of Canterbury, will also take part.

The Very Rev Alan Webster, Dean of St Paul's, said it was "a more ecumenical service than at any other royal wedding and would represent the drawing together of the churches."

Mr George Thomas, Speaker of the House of Commons, a friend of Prince Charles and a leading Methodist, will read the lesson of St Paul's passage on love from his first letter to the Corinthians, Chapter 13.

The Rev Harry Williams, of the Anglican Community of the Resurrection in West Yorkshire and a former dean and chaplain of Trinity College, Cambridge, when Prince Charles was a student there, will say a prayer of thanksgiving and blessing for the couple.

The service attempts to unite the three different forms from the 1928 Prayer Book, the 1662 version and with prayers from last year's Alternative Services Book.

The music for the service, a traditional English blend chosen by Prince Charles, will include a specially-written anthem and a new setting of the National Anthem.

Dr Runcie will declare the couple married before giving them his blessing.

Wedding hymns and timetable, page 3

Sterling slips to new low against dollar

The pound slipped below $1.90 in New York last night, its lowest level against the United States currency for three years.

In London, sterling had fallen by 2¼ cents to $1.9030 as the dollar continued to make progress against most leading currencies.

Dealers waited to see if the Bank of England would take a more active role in supporting the pound. The Government's policy to date has been that it would not order intervention by the Bank of England to resist market trends.

But while the fall in the pound improves the competiveness of United Kingdom industry in international markets, it also raises the cost of imports and puts the Government's counter-inflation policy under pressure.

Sterling was also weak against other European currencies. Its index against a basket of currencies fell 1.0 to 93.1 Persisting downward pressure on oil prices was being offered as the main explanation.

Financial Editor, page 19

State aid plan to double political parties' income

By Our Political Staff

A proposal that political parties should receive aid from public funds to match their subscription income was put forward yesterday in a report from the Hansard Society, the independent parliamentary study group.

A committee headed by Mr Edmund Dell, the former Labour Cabinet minister, says it is desirable to restrain the growing dependence of the two main political parties upon institutional support, which is not only unhealthy, but can lead to a dangerous polarisation of political attitudes, and so distort democratic choice.

Aid from public funds should depend upon a party's popular support, the committee says and it proposed that for every £2 contributed to a political party at local level, a matching payment of £2 should be made by the state to the party's central headquarters. There should be a limit of £5m a year paid out, and a limit to each party.

To achieve a maximum grant, a party would have to secure contributions from nearly one in 12 of those who had voted for it at the previous general election.

On the basis of votes cast in the 1979 general election, the parties would have become entitled to the following maximum sums:

Conservative, £2,275,000; Labour, £1,911,000; Liberal, £714,000; SNP/PC, £100,000. Total, £5,000,000.

To qualify for aid a political party would have to have secured 12½ per cent of the vote in at least six constituencies; or had at least two MPs elected or, had one MP elected, and received not less than 150,000 votes nationally.

The committee rejects the idea put forward in 1976 by the Houghton committee, set up by the last Labour government, which recommended cash grants to party organizations at levels governed by each party's electoral support. The Hansard Society committee says it did not see why the state should protect parties from the financial consequences of falling membership, or from the inability to attract support. Nor could it agree that political parties should be singled out for protection against inflation.

But it said that unless parties had enough money for their activities, democracy could not function efficiently. Its proposals offer many advantages. It would encourage the parties to broaden their appeal and seek new members; to seek a large number of smal donations rather than a smal number of large donations.

The committee hoped that public support of the proposed pattern would also encourage contributors to participate in politics, and jon political parties.

If local parties could attract moremembers, they could again become lively and responsive, and would not be dominated by a small number of old faithfuls or unrepresentative activists.

"The scheme provides the parties with aid only if they succeed in persuading individuals to contribute. It therefore avoids one of the dangers of unconditional aid, since it ensures that aid cannot be used to shore up parties which the public does not wish to support", the committee says.

The Liberal Party welcomed the report yesterday. The Labour Party's commission of inquiry, which reported last year, said that the introduction of state aid should be a piece of priority legislation as it was essential for the continued functioning of the political parties and for the health of the democratic system.

SDP making running in Warrington

From Craig Seton, Warrington

With the Conservative candidate still looking for an issue to launch his campaign and the Labour Party loftily ignoring its rivals, it was left to Mr Roy Jenkins and the SDP to continue to make the running in the Warrington by-election yesterday.

Mr Jenkins, freshened by a roustabout session in the streets and clubs the night before with Lord George-Brown brought in Dr David Owen, one of the joint leaders of the new party, to give warning of the growing Communist influence in the Labour Party, and Mr David Williams, son of the retiring Labour MP for the constituency, to explain why he has joined the SDP.

Dr Owen, at the party's early morning press conference, again attacked Labour's decision to invite Chinese and Soviet Communist Party observers to its annual conference. It was, he said, symbolic of the domination of the party by the left wing.

The Militant Tendency was infiltrating the constituency while the Communist Party was coming into trade unions to influence the election of the Labour deputy leader. "You are seeing in miniature what could happen with the election of a Labour Prime Minister", Dr Owen said.

Mr Williams said he had left the Labour Party in April, before his father, Sir Tom Williams, decided to retire as the town's Labour MP.

The SDP represented the only choice for people who wanted to get away from the growing extremism of the right and left and he had been appalled and astonished that the local Labour Party had picked an extreme left-winger as their candidate. It was totally at odds with the views of his father, whose politics were much closer to those of Mr Jenkins.

Mr Jenkins said there were signs that some of the bulk of doubting Labour voters were beginning to make up their minds to support his party.

A Social Democratic victory in the Warrington by-election could light a torch which would not be put out for decades, Mr Jenkins said last night.

He was addressing 300 people at the biggest public meeting the party has had in the town. He said: "What happens in Warrington in 15 days can have the most dramatic effect on the whole course of British politics for the rest of this century."

Earlier Dr Owen demanded that Mr Douglas Hoyle, the Labour Party candidate, should withdraw an accusation that Social Democrats who had left the Labour Party were traitors.

Mr Stanley Sorrell, the London bus driver who is the Conservative candidate, said his party would not do as badly as the press seemed to think. It came second with 9,000 votes at the last election.

He challenged the "socialist" candidates of the SDP and the Labour Party to explain how without creating more inflation they would pay for the extra jobs they said their policies would create.

Mrs Thatcher will not be visiting Warrington to aid Mr Sorrel's campaign, although Mr William Whitelaw, Mr Michael Heseltine and Mr John Nott are expected.

☐ Mr Andrew Phillips, aged 41, the solicitor who advises listeners to the Jimmy Young Radio 2 programme on legal problems, has been chosen as the prospective Liberal parliamentary candidate for Gainsborough.

Diary, page 12

Cost of Civil Service £8,336m last year

By Peter Hennessy

It costs each man, woman and child about £3 a week to support the running costs of the Civil Service before a single benefit is paid, parliamentary question answered, Bill drafted, weapon procured or Cabinet minute typed, according to figures published by the Government for the first time yesterday.

A White Paper on efficiency in the Civil Service prepared by the Civil Service Department showed that the salaries, pensions, accommodation and overheads of Whitehall and its outstations consumed £8,336m of public money in 1980-81.

As part of their drive for greater efficiency and economy, department ministers decided to publish the White Paper as an interim report on progress achieved in moving towards their goal of a slimmer, more effective government machine. The document was due for release before Easter, but the department originally was sensitive to the irony of a statement on efficiency appearing at a time when a large part of the the Government's revenue-raising apparatus was paralyzed by industrial action, as it still is.

In a preamble to the White Paper, Lord Soames, Lord President of the Council, wrote: "It is a matter of great regret that the dispute over pay has interrupted progress. Damage to particular services will have to be made good and this is bound to take time.

"Morale and public confidence have been set back and will have to be painstakingly rebuilt. The Government's objective remains the same: a Civil Service commanding the respect of the public and the pride of those who work in it."

The White Paper's analysis of Civil Service running costs is a new venture designed to assist ministers and permanent secretaries in achieving a tighter grip on the management of manpower and money in their departments.

The document also announced the Government's decision to make departments pay for accommodation and other services formerly provided free of charge by the Property Services Agency. The object of the change is to make ministers and senior officials more aware of the overheads they incur.

Efficiency in the Civil Service. (Cmd 8293. Stationery Office. £2.10).

Drive to slim DoE, page 3

Pressure by union for all-out strike

By Donald McIntyre
Labour Reporter

The largest Civil Service union will this morning press for an all-out strike on the ground that it is the only way left of persuading the Government to increase its 7 per cent pay offer for 1981.

The executive of the Civil and Public Services Association last night agreed to go for all-out action rather than continue the increasingly costly strategy of selective strikes.

Mr Alistair Graham, the union's deputy general secretary, said: "We shall want to analyse very closely whether there will be sufficient money to sustain continued selective action."

The Civil Service unions yesterday stepped up industrial action by revenue collection staff with the aim of blocking payment of corporation and other tax likely to be worth £1,250m during the coming month.

The council of Civil Service unions will be advised by Mr William Kendall, its secretary general, to give evidence to the inquiry under Sir John Megaw. It will consider whether to continue selective strikes or to opt for an all-out stoppage favoured by most members consulted by the largest union, the Civil and Public Services Association.

The council, nevertheless, faces a real dilemma today. Some union leaders will question whether that level of financial support can be sustained while others will want to know how many of the country's 550,000 white-collar civil servants would take part in an all-out strike of at least two weeks.

Power at the top

Communists make inroads into Labour

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Communists in the trade union movement are setting their sights on becoming fully active within the Labour Party after their most successful season of political activity for years.

With only the railwaymen and the miners still on the conference circuit, Communists and their allies are counting the gains on issues such as unilateral disarmament, the boycott of the 1980 Employment Act and the campaign to propel Mr Wedgwood Benn into the Labour deputy leadership.

Years of sedulous activity in trade union elections have put an increasing number of Communist Party members into positions of power and responsibility in the labour movement, and their presence could be a critical factor in the leadership battle.

At its most obvious, the communist influence can swing huge block votes for Mr Benn, as it did in the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians, whose 200,000-strong vote is almost certain to go to the left candidate because of a executive decision involving three Communists last week.

But almost as important as far as the Communist Party is concerned is the campaign to retain the Wembley special conference formula for the Labour Party electoral college which gives the unions the biggest say in choosing leader and deputy leader.

Other key planks in the "Communist manifesto" are unilateral disarmament, withdrawal from the EEC, a vast extension of nationalization, free collective bargaining and opposition to incomes policy, and root and branch hostility towards the Government's labour law reforms.

Communist Party militants persuaded policy-makers in the country's second largest union, the Amalgamated Engineering Workers, not to accept state funds for secret ballots at the start of the conference season. Since then they have claimed credit for unilateralist votes at the steelworkers and elsewhere and the growing demand from unions for outright withdrawal from the EEC. Free collective bargaining is practically universal policy.

The communists' advances in the unions are out of proportion to their numbers, and probably owe as much to the strong reaction against the Conservative Government as to to the attractiveness of Communist Party policies.

The same line goes into each union from the Communist Party industrial department, and in the words of Mr Bert Ramelson, a former industrial organizer: "An idea floated by the Communist Party early in the year can become official Labour Party policy by the autumn of the same year."

The next phase of party strategy is to win the lifting of the ban on Communists being members of the Labour Party so they can take their places as delegates. A campaign to end the ban is to be launched

Some unions, such as the miners, send Communists as delegates to the Labour conference and they take part in pre-conference delegation meetings on how the National Union of Mineworkers' vote should be cast but they cannot sit in the hall.

But all Communists are instructed to pay the Labour political levy, and Mr Michael Costello, the Communist Party's national industrial organizer, said yesterday: "When Mr Frank Chapple casts his vote at the Labour Party conference this will include the votes of Communists in the electricians' union.

"The real problem is that Communists are unfairly discriminated against."

Communists are active in the Labour Coordinating Committee, a political pressure group that supports Mr Benn and is seeking to extend the radical changes won in the party into the unions. Party members, including Mr Derek Robinson, are attending the committee's conference in London on July 18, and two leading Communists, Mr Ken Gill of the engineering union, and Mr Michael McGahey, of the miners, are sponsors of the event.

COMMUNIST PRESENCE IN LABOUR PARTY-AFFILIATED TRADE UNIONS

General Secretary	Ben Rubner, Furniture, Timber & Allied Trades (FTAT)
	George Guy*, Sheet Metal Workers
	Ken Gill*, Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (Tass)
Asst General Secretary	Ken Brett, AUEW (engineering section)
	Ken Spackman, AUEW (construction section)
	Ms Terry Marsland, Tobacco Workers Union
	Jim Kooyman, FTAT
	Maurice Styles, Union of Communication Workers
President-chairman	Bill Ronksley, Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers & Fireman (ASLEF)
	Arthur Utting, Union of Construction, Allied Trade & Technicians (UCATT)
	Greg Douglas, AUEW (construction section)
Vice-president	Michael McGahey, National Union of Mineworkers
	Victor Selway, Transport & General Workers' Union

Influential presence on national executives
UCATT—Three (Arthur Utting, Hugh D'Arcy, Jack Henry)
NUP—About five (including Neal McClellan, John Scanlon, Jock Nicholson).
NUM—Four (Joe Whelan, Nottinghamshire; Michael McGahey, Scotland; Jack Collins, Kent; and George Rees, S Wales)
TGWU—Four out of 35 (Victor Selway, George Kirkby, Peter Fuzzy and Eric Rechnitz)
ASLEF—Two out of nine (Bill Ronksley and Charles Rodgers)
Also: Sheet Metal Workers' Union; Tailors & Garment Workers; AUEW (Tass)
Influence among national officers: AUEW (Tass); FTAT; AUEW (engineering); NUM; NGA
"Broad left" Influence: ASTMS; UCATT; TGWU.
* Member of the TUC General Council



Photograph by Keith Waldegrave

Cardinal O Fiaich celebrating Mass on Clapham Common before 5,000 people.

Cardinal proclaims ecumenist Plunkett

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Speaking in the presence of a casket containing the headless body of his predecessor Oliver Plunkett and on the 300th anniversary of his execution, Cardinal Tomás O Fiaich, Archbishop of Armagh, praised the spirit of tolerance between Protestants and Catholics which he had stood for in a time of persecution.

Oliver Plunkett, canonized in 1975 by Pope Paul VI, was condemned to death for treason on evidence arising from the Titus Oates plot, and executed at Tyburn in London on July 1, 1681. The false witness against him, Cardinal O Fiaich recalled at yesterday's commemorative mass in London, was given by nine Irish Catholics, four of them priests. The case was exposed as a fabrication immediately afterwards.

Cardinal O Fiaich said that during St Oliver's time as Archbishop of Armagh, he had been constantly attacked from within the Roman Catholic church for being too friendly to Protestants. He had a friendly relationship with the Church of Ireland Primate, and with other leading Protestants in Ireland. "We can claim him as an ecumenist three centuries before his time."

With Cardinal Hume and a large assembly of Roman Catholic bishops and priests from England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, Cardinal O Fiaich concelebrated Mass before a crowd of about 5,000 on Clapham Common, south London.

A message from the Pope was delivered during the Mass.

The body was brought from Downside Abbey, Somerset, by hearse on Monday.

Railmen seek cuts in overtime to save jobs

From David Felton, Labour Reporter, St Andrews

Britain's largest rail union is to launch a campaign to persuade its members to reduce excessive overtime working so that new jobs can be created in the industry.

The average amount of overtime worked by British Rail's 250,000 employees is more than ten hours a week. The National Union of Railwaymen's conference in St Andrews was told yesterday that eliminating all the overtime would lead to 20,000 new jobs being available.

Mr Sidney Weighell, the union's general secretary, said that railway staff worked 35 per cent of their rest days and that there were more than 10,000 vacancies in the industry.

Mr Weighell said: "Overtime is inefficient, it creates tedium and strain at work and has damaging effects on morale, performance and absenteeism. Overtime also increases resistance to the introduction of new technologies when the size of the wage packet has become dependent upon working additional hours."

The conference yesterday agreed to pursue a reduction in the working week but pulled back from a commitment which was demanded by left-wingers for the early introduction of a 35-hour week. Delegates also instructed union negotiators to seek a substantial pay increase in negotiations next year, when the Government intends to restrict pay rises to 5 per cent.

Mr Weighell pledged that the 167,000-strong NUR would play its part in negotiations on changes in working practices but only on the understanding that other sections of the industry would do the same.

There had been calls earlier in the conference for the basic minimum of the lowest grade railway worker to be raised to £90 a week from the present £58.75. There was also a demand that if the claim was thrown out by British Rail, the union should take strike action in conjunction with its "triple alliance" partners, the National Union of Mineworkers and the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation.

That move was defeated by the union leadership after Mr Weighell appealed to delegates not to tie his hand in next year's pay negotiations.

British Rail has refused to increase a 7 per cent pay offer to rail workers this year in response to a 15 per cent claim. The results of an arbitration hearing are expected in the next two weeks.

BL asks stewards to work

By Our Labour Editor

Management at BL Cars has told unions that shop stewards not fully occupied with union business should return to their old jobs on the production lines for some of the time.

Union leaders fear the BL initiative could lead to a general move to get rid of full-time workers' representatives and have refused to accept the company's plan to introduce the change on a plant-by-plant basis.

The move was disclosed to white-collar union leaders during talks on a new procedure agreement, which contained the following clause: "Apart from reasonable time off to perform their duties, senior shop stewards will be expected to work at their normal occupations under the same conditions of employment as other employees."

Mr Grenville Hawley, automotive national secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said yesterday: "We shall resist the destruction of the shop stewards' movement. We cannot accept a situation that has been established for years, being destroyed."

BL Cars last night denied that its intention was to weaken the unions, and promised that normal facilities, such as office accommodation and telephones, would continue to be provided.

IRA KILLER NOT TO BE HANGED

From Our Correspondent

Peter Rogers, aged 36, the Belfast IRA man who was due to be hanged in the Irish Republic on July 9 for the capital murder of a policeman, last night had his death sentence commuted by President Hillery.

The President, on the instructions of the Irish Government, substituted a 40-year sentence and ruled that it should be served without remission.

The policeman was shot dead when he stopped a van driven by Rogers which was carrying explosives. Police have since established that the bombs wre to be shipped to Britain for a bombing campaign last Christmas.



Ivory dog sold for £23,880

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A tiny Japanese ivory carving of a smiling dog, with jet inlaid eyes, secured one of the highest ever auction prices for a netsuke when it sold for $48,000, or £23,880, at Christie's in New York on Tuesday. It could have proved the bargain of the season, for Christie's original estimate on the piece was only $400 to $600.

The engaging little dog bears the signature of the eighteenth-century Kyoto-school carver Okatomo. So popular were his animal carvings, particularly his quails and horses, that they were copied in their thousands by later artists—especially in the nineteenth century. The copiers thought nothing of adding Okatomo's signature, sometimes with considerable skill.

Christie's New York cataloguer, an expert with specialist knowledge of Japanese prints, had assumed that he was handling one of these later copies. As a safety measure Mr Peter Bufton from the London office flew to New York before the sale; he changed the cataloguing or estimate or both on half a dozen items.

He set a revised estimate on the piece at $15,000 to $25,000 and it was bought by Oriental Treasures, a dealer from Hawaii.

A mid-nineteenth-century netsuke of a standing tiger had its estimate revised upwards from $1,500-$2,500 to $6,000-$9,000 but that was still short of the mark. It sold for $17,000, or £8,457, also to Oriental Treasures.

The sale included both Chinese and Japanese works of art and ended with 28 per cent unsold out of the £698,512 total.

In London yesterday Sotheby's held two sales of Impressionist and modern art and again they proved an uphill struggle. Some 40 per cent of both sales was unsold, with paintings and sculpture totalling £1.4m and drawings £1.3m. There was a sprinkling of high prices, notably among the drawings.

A Henry Moore watercolour of 1940, sketches of reclining sculptural figures, made the highest price ever achieved at auction for one of his drawings when it sold for £16,000 (estimate £6,000 to £8,000) to Kirkman, a London dealer.

Belvoir coal ruling may be deferred

By John Young

A decision on whether to allow development of the Vale of Belvoir coalfield, in Leicestershire, is not expected until next week at the earliest. The most likely verdict is thought to be that the planning application by the National Coal Board should not be rejected out of hand but should be reconsidered at a later date.

The subject is apparently not on the agenda for today's Cabinet meeting and when an announcement is made it will not be presented as a collective Cabinet decision. Despite its national implications, the report of the inspector, Mr Michael Mann QC, will be treated as dealing with a normal planning appeal, and the decision will be issued in the usual way by letter from Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, to the appellant.

However the fact that the report has been with Mr Heseltine since last December clearly indicates that the matter is not being left solely to him. Among other ministers with a direct interest are Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, and Mr David Howel, Secretay of State of Energy.

There is also speculation about the attitude of the Prime Mindster whose home town, Grantham, lies close to the Vale and was tht sceie of the inquiry.

The Dukt of Rutland, owner of Belvoir Ctstle and one of the leading opponents of the proposed development, yesterday dismissed reports of its rejection as pure speculation.

Nevertheless both the National Union of Mineworkers and the National Coal Board issued further warnings about the possible effects of rejection. The NUM begins its annual conference in Jersey next week, and its secretary, Mr Lawrence Daly, said it would "fight all the way" to reverse an adverse decision.

Scarman rejects plea to halt Brixton inquiry

By Lucy Hodges

Lord Scarman was asked yesterday to recommend to the Attorney General that all charges arising out of the Brixton riot be dropped, or to halt his inquiry into the riot until all criminal proceedings had been completed.

The application was made by Mr Rudy Narayan, the black lawyer acting on behalf of the Brixton Legal Defence Group, who said that otherwise those charged with offences arising out of the riot (there are well over 300 defendants) could not be assured of a fair trial.

Mr Narayan complained that the police had rehearsed their inquiry evidence and that much of it was unchallenged because the black youths were not there to give their sides.

He claimed that Lord Scarman's decision to go into private session yesterday to hear evidence about the incident which sparked off the rioting on April 11 was an admission of the danger to defendants.

Lord Scarman refused the application. He said: "I can only say there is a great difference between an admission and a precaution." He had decided to go into private session as a precaution.

The press and public were then excluded while the inquiry heard the evidence of four witnesses in private. They were called to tell the inquiry about what happened outside S and M Car Hire in Atlantic Road when two plain-clothes policemen questioned a mini-cab driver.

Other witnesses have said that a crowd built up as the man's car was searched. People shouted abuse at the police officers and eventually a youth was arrested. Violence then broke out. The arrested youth is now bringing an action against the police.

Yesterday morning the inquiry heard evidence from the Rev Graham Kent, a Methodist minister in Railton Road, Brixton, who said allegations were circulating in the area that police sold and planted drugs seized in raids. Those were common rumours.

He said he had stood among a group of young people watching a drugs raid on a house the week before the riot. "One kid told me: 'Don't worry, vicar. It will all be out on the streets in the morning.'"

Mr Kent also said that white residents believed the front-line (Railton Road) had not been cleared of crime because police did not want it cleared up.

Asked whether he believed the police had a lot to answer for over the riots, the minister said: "At certain points of the evening I was glad of the police: that my house was not burgled and my wife not raped."

But he said he was also disappointed that for some of the evening his street was left unprotected and some of his friends were held at knifepoint.

Council of RSPCA to examine report

By Hugh Clayton

Leaders of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals yesterday abandoned their attempt to stop the society's governing council examining an independent report covering the alleged misuse of funds.

But they managed to secure strict curbs on the examination, including a threat to expel from the RSPCA any council member who leaked the report's contents.

The leadership capitulated after delegates at last Friday's annual meeting of the society voted to postpone acceptance of the 1980 financial report until the whole council was satisfied with the report.

It was prepared by independent auditors and covered allegations leaked last year about the misuse of funds by senior members of the staff. The 1980 financial report showed that the society ended the year with a loss of £1m on total income of more than £7m.

News of the surrender came in the form of a statement read at yesterday's closed meeting of the council. It was directed from the retiring elected officers to those chosen for 1981/82.

The statement said that legal action contemplated against one or more council members by senior members of RSPCA staff was still being actively pursued, and reminded members of the seriousness of the position.

When the auditors' report is presented at the next council meeting in September all 23 members will be expected to sign an undertaking not to leak it. Numbered copies will be distributed to the 23 and taken from them after debate.

The statement was given on behalf of the four retiring officers by Miss Janet Fookes, chairman of the council for 1980/81 and Conservative MP for Plymouth, Drake.

The acceptance of defeat by Miss Fookes and other leaders who did not want the report to be seen by the whole council was a victory for the militant faction in the RSPCA.

However, the new chairman is Mr Anelay Hart, a former treasurer and a supporter of the traditionalist policies pursued by Miss Fookes.



Pressing attentions: The Prince of Wales passing journalists at his visit to Newcastle.

Scrumming around the Prince

From Alan Hamilton, Newcastle upon Tyne

Lady Diana Spencer's birthday, heavy showers, and the undivided attention of 68 cameramen and reporters notwithstanding, the Prince of Wales visited Newcastle upon Tyne yesterday to tour an exhibition on teaching disabled people.

His visit coincided with the issue of a complaint through Mr Michael Shea, the Buckingham Palace press secretary, about the allegedly intrusive behaviour of photographers at the Prince's official appearances.

The Palace has sent national and regional newspaper organizations copies of a letter from Mrs Sue Thody of Tetbury, Gloucestershire, complaining that she and her son waited for some hours recently to see Prince Charles and Lady Diana, only to see a rugby scrum of photographers' backs.

Why, she wanted to know, could not photographers take their pictures in the first ten minutes and then vanish to allow the public a view?

Mrs hody's letter is one of a number in similar vein received by the Palace in recent weeks, and the Prince is known often to be irritated by the zealous exertions of cameramen.

There were a few signs of intrusive camera work during yesterday's visit, probably because it took place in a provincial city and did not involve Lady Diana.

At one stage, as the Prince crossed the pavement to enter Newcastle Polytechnic walled in by a phalanx of journalists, a number of women in the crowd shouted "Oy, move!"

For yesterday's visit, 18 journalists were allowed to move freely with the royal party; another 50 were allotted fixed positions along his route.

Mr John Doubray of the Central Office of Information, who was in charge of press arrangements for the visit, said: "There are occasions when we simply have to limit the numbers

"We try to make the photographers kneel down. But for every person in the crowd whose view is obscured there will be 1,000 people glad to see the picture in the paper. Frankly, amateur photographers are often more of a problem."

Heseltine starts new drive to slim DOE

By Peter Hennessy

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, announced an initiative yesterday which he hopes will sustain his two-year campaign to slim down the Department of the Environment and the Property Services Agency and to raise their efficiency. Between them the department and the agency represent one of Whitehall's biggest spenders and employers.

At a press conference Mr Heseltine agreed that at this point in the Government's life it would be all too easy to run out of steam when searching for economies. He was developing, therefore, a new system of analysis to enable him to make an independent judgment on whether cuts suggested by his Civil Service advisers were the only ones available.

"There are very substantial economies to be achieved if we would only get the analysis done of what is going on", Mr Heseltine said. The press conference marked the launch of *Minis II*, the second of the management information systems for ministers publications, whose compilation he had pioneered.

Minis affords Mr Heseltine detailed breakdown of the workload, priorities and manpower of all the divisions under his command.

Minis I enabled Mr Heseltine to cut the manpower of the DoE and PSA from 52,453 he inherited in May, 1979, to 43,660 in April, 1981, though that included 765 staff transferred to the Department of Transport.

He emphasized that it was not merely the lower ranks who had been affected. Eight under-secretary and 17 assistant-secretary posts had gone and more would follow.

He had made no reduction in his ministerial team of himself and seven colleagues as the breadth of the department's work meant that there was plenty for each of them to do, he said.

His initiative involves combining the work of *Minis* on manpower with the annual public expenditure survey cycle. Once he had fused the two, Mr Heseltine said he would be able to get the grip he desires on the combined running costs of the DoE and PSA, which totalled £631m in 1980-81.

Mr Heseltine emphasized his commitment to open government, of which the publication of *Minis* was a part. He had also authorized his senior civil servants to speak directly to the press rather than funnelling all communications through the press office.

Minis II can be read at the DoE library in Marsham St, Westminster, or purchased directly from DoE, Room N8/01 2, Marsham St, London SW1P 3EB, price £100.

£3m Middle East order for Plessey

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

A British company has won a £3.3m order to update Soviet radar sets in an undisclosed Middle East country. The customer may be Egypt or more probably Libya.

The contract has been secured by the Plessey Radar Company which has already carried out improvement work on Russian electronic installations in about 12 Third World countries.

The countries, mainly in the Middle East and Africa are those who were supplied with Soviet aircraft and radar sets in the 1950s and who have since, for one reason or another, fallen out with their former mentors.

Plessey's experience was oroginally developed on old Russian sets which were in need of modernization. But the latest contract involves work on a modern three-dimensional system.

Plessey says it has been given approval by the Foreign Office because the equipment supplied is no longer classified. Even so it includes an Identification Friend or Foe (IFF) system and the means of interpreting radar signals in terms of range, heigt and speed. Plessey regards itself as among the finest concerns in the world at producing this kind of advanced equipment.

Several years ago British Aerospace refurbished a number of Mig airkcraft for the Egyptian air force after President Sadat's quarrel with the Soviet Union and his subsequent rapprochement with the West. The Israelis, of course, are highly skilled in using captured Russian equipment during their conflicts with the Arab world, and during the 1973 war had a factory which specialized in converting Russian-made tanks.

Britain likes to judge all armaments deals in their merits without adhering to a fixed policy. Whether or not an export licence is granted by the Foreign Office depends upon the nature of the equipment as well as upon the purchaser.

In a case of this kind the Foreign Office take into account the benefit to Britain of forming closer relations with a country which has previously been considered as belonging to the Soviet camp.

MP fighting for figures on disabled

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Proposals to reduce centrally collected statistics on disabled people and their services are wrong and self-defeating, Mr Alfred Morris, former Labour Minister for the Disabled, will tell the House of Commons tonight.

If they had been implemented 20 years ago, the main source of information on disabled people in the community would not have been produced, and cash benefits for them would not have been introduced, he will say.

Mr Morris will attack the proposals, made by a review team under the guidance of Sir Derek Rayner, the Prime Minister's Whitehall efficiency expert, in the adjournment debate in the Commons.

He said last night that many of the benefits he introduced as Minister for the Disabled had been based on the internationally renowned Amelia Harris survey of disabled people, produced in 1971 and now in need of updating.

The proposals have been criticized widely, and Professor Sir Claus Moser, former director of the Central Statistical Office, has likened the Rayner report's attitude to statistics to judging he need for paper clips.

Mr Morris will point out tonight that none of the relevant organizations were consulted, and will suggest that the Rayner report was concerned only with cutting costs at the expense of the benefits of collecting accurate statistics.

Disabled people are also warned today that the limited gains they have made in the past 10 years may be taken away because of spending cuts. The Office of Health Economics in a briefing says there are still several hundred thousand disabled people not receiving the full range of community care offered under the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act, which Mr Morris sponsored as a private member's Bill.

It suggests that better social research and policy analysis should be available to Parliament in order to help transform political attitudes, specifically through the establishment of an institute of health and social services research.

Protest at BBC cut swells

By a Staff Reporter

Protests about the Government's decision to cut the BBC transcription service, which provides British radio programmes to more than a hundred foreign countries, have been coming from affected organizations in Britain and abroad.

Particular unhappiness was expressed yesterday among British music festivals, for whom the service has provided an international showcase.

Mr Jeremy Tyndall, organizer of the Cheltenham Festival of Music, said the transcription service recorded a large number of concerts at Cheltenham. "The broadcasts abroad help bring people to the festival. I am sure the spin-off is not inconsiderable."

There was also an indirect benefit in that the broadcasts built up the prestige of the festival.

Mr John Fisher, the administrative director of the Bath Festival, said he was very unhappy about the decision. "It is going to hurt Bath in the longer term.

Speaking as a former broadcaster, he also expressed concern for some of the recipient countries. "They probably get through the BBC the best canned culture they are going to be offered. I don't think the politicians have the remotest idea of the damage they are causing."

The BBC external services said protests had been received from radio stations all over the world. Yesterday alone there were messages deploring the cut from the United States, Australia and Qatar. One station in New Zealand made a particularly poignant plea: 70 per cent of its programmes come from the BBC.

Music programme for St Paul's

By John Witherow

The following is the music to be performed at the royal wedding at St Paul's.

Before the service, Mr Christopher Dearnley, organist of St Paul's Cathedral, and Mr John Scott, assistant organist, will play music by Arthur Bliss, Benjamin Britten, Geoffrey Bush, Edward Elgar, Herbert Howells, Michael Tippett, Ralph Vaughan Williams and Malcolm Williamson.

During the Queen's procession, Mr Dearnley will play his arrangement of the *Rondeau* from "Abdelazar" by Henry Pireell and during the procession of the Bridegroom, he will play a *Trumpet Tune* by Purcell.

At the arrival of the bride, a fanfare will be sounded by the state trumpeters at the west door: *Royale* by Major W. Jackson, former Director of Music, the Life Guards.

During the procession of the bride, the *Trumpet Voluntary* by Jeremiah Clarke, will be played by Mr Dearnley, with the orchestra conducted by Sir David Willcocks, Director of the Royal College of Music.

The following hymns will be sung during the service: *Christ is made the sure foundation* by Purcell and *I vow to thee, my country* by Gustav Holst from Jupiter in the Planets Suite.

The following anthems will be sung by the choir of St Paul's Cathedral and the gentlemen and children of Her Majesty's Chapels Royal: *Let the people praise thee, O God* and *I was glad*. The choirs will be joined in this anthem by the fanfare trumpeters of the Royal Military School of Music.

The responses, written by Mr Dearnley for the service and sung by Rev Michael Moxon, Sacrist of St Paul's, will be conducted by Richard Popplewell, who will also conduct the *Amen* by Orlando Gibbons following the blessing.

The *National Anthem* in a new setting for choirs, congregation and orchestra by Sir David Willcocks, will be sung by all after the blessing.

During the signing of the register, the *March from the Occasional Oratorio* by Handel will be played after which the aria *Let the bright Seraphim* and the chorus *Let their celestial concerts all unite* from the oratorio *Samson* by Handel will be sung by Kiri te Kanawa and the Bach Choir, with John Wallace as solo trumpet, John Scott on organ continuo and the orchestra conducted by Sir David Willcocks.

A fanfare *Rejoicing* played by the state trumpeters will greet the bride and bridegroom as they begin to move from the sanctuary to the west door of the cathedral.

Finally, the orchestra under Sir Colin Davis will play *Pomp and Circumstance March No 4 in G* by Sir Edward Elgar and *Crown Imperial* by Sir William Walton.

Whitehall women's jobs inquiry

By A Staff Reporter

The Civil Service has set up an internal inquiry into the way in which women civil servants are treated. It is asking for evidence on discrimination, career opportunities for women and how a job can be combined with a family.

The inquiry comes after years of agitation by Women in the Civil Service, a group of about 300 who were determined that the position of women civil servants should be taken seriously.

"Many of the women I have talked to feel there is indirect discrimination in promotion," Ms Hilary Bauer, a principal at the Department of the Environment who is also sitting on the inquiry, said. "There are very very few women in the senior jobs," she added.

Ms Bauer said she suddenly realized when she became a principal that there was only 8 per cent of women at that level. "This is absolutely shattering," she said.

Women make up 65 per cent of clerical officers in the Civil Service, 35 per cent of executive officers, but only 15 per cent of higher executive officers and less than 6 per cent of the higher grades. There are no women permanent secretaries and only four deputy secretaries are women.

The inquiry is looking at those statistics and trying to produce resasons for the imbalance. Its specific terms of reference are to "review the development of employment opportunities for women in the non-industrial Civil Service since the Kemp-Jones report of 1971 and to make recommendations".

There is some dispute about the extent to which the Kemp-Jones proposals to improve things have been implemented. Women in the Civil Service says they have not and that the inquiry should not get too bogged down in that question

There is a more widespread concern that the committee is making very slow progress and not grappling with the important issues. The six Civil Service unions are unhappy that the inquiry is being run by the Civil Service Commission in Brasingstoke and not by the Civil Service Department.

Women in the Civil Service says the main issue to be tackled is how to adapt the Civil Service to the modern needs of people wanting to combine a career and parenthood.

IN BRIEF

Jury warned on press reports

The trial of 11 men accused of plotting to further the aims of the outlawed Ulster Volunteer Force was unexpectedly adjourned in the High Court in Glasgow yesterday. The trial judge, Lord Ross, said the trial would resume today. A question had arisen regarding the inaccuracy of certain press reports.

He told the jurors that their verdict must be based on evidence they had heard, not on anything they might have read in newspapers.

VIP 'scroungers'

The Government was yesterday urged to end financial support for VIP lounges at British airports. Mr George Foulkes, Labour MP for South Ayrshire, tabled a series of Commons questions about the special facilities which cost about £2,000 a day.

Poison case remand

Two boys aged 14 and 15, accused of stealing poisonous cadmium chloride from the school laboratory and administering it to schoolmates, were remanded into local authority care for a week at Hull Juvenile court yesterday.

Jail for rates refusal

Mrs. Heather Church, aged 40, a nurse of Glanyrafon, Mallwyd, Gwynned was yesterday jailed for 28 days by Machynlleth magistrates for refusing to pay her rates. She admitted owing Montgomery District Council £83.

No further education

Forty-four per cent of Britain's 16-year-olds leave school and do not have any form of further education, an English Speaking Union education conference at Cambridge was told yesterday. The figure is the worst in Europe.

Girl climber dies

Miss Ann Renfrew, aged 20, of Sands Point, New York, was killed in a fall on Ben Nevis on Tuesday. She was the daughter of Mr Glen Renfrew, managing director of the Reuters news agency.

Hook pins boy's leg

Kevin Mudd, aged 10, of East Crescent, Stockbridge, South Yorkshire, was pinned to the ground for 90 minutes yesterday by a grappling hook which skewered his leg during a tug-of-war game.

Timetable for the royal wedding

The following is a detailed timetable for the Royal Wedding at St Paul's on July 29:

Departure from Buckingham Palace and St James's Palace

10.05 am: A car procession of junior members of the Royal Family will leave St James's Palace.

10.14 am: A car procession of foreign crowned heads will leave from Buckingham Palace.

10.20 am: The bridesmaids and pages will leave by car from Clarence House.

10.22 am: The Queen's carriage procession (members of the Royal Family) will leave Buckingham Palace.

10.30 am: Carriage procession of the bridegroom will leave Buckingham Palace.

10.35 am: The carriage procession of the bride will leave Clarence House.

St Paul's Cathedral

9.00 am: Doors open.

10.00 am: General congregation seated.

Between 10.00 and 10.20 am: Arrival of certain guests, including other heads of state and foreign royal families.

10.15 am: Arrival of car procession of junior members of the Royal Family.

10.18 am: Ecclesiastical procession.

Between 10.20 and 10.25 am: Guard of honour and steps lining party in position.

10.22 am: Bodyguards step off.

10.25 am: Military Knights of Windsor step off.

10.25 am: Arrival of car procession of foreign crowned heads.

10.30 am: Arrival of bridesmaids and pages.

10.35 am: The Dean and Chapter, with the Bishop of London and Archbishop of Canterbury, in position at the west door.

10.38 am: Arrival of the Lord Mayor.

10.42 am: Arrival of the Queen's carriage procession: The Queen's procession inside the cathedral.

10.50 am: Arrival of the carriage procession of the bridegroom.

10.55 am: Arrival of the carriage procession of the bride.

11.00 am: The bride's procession inside the cathedral and the service begins.

12.10 pm approx: The service ends and the inside procession of the bride and bridegroom begins. The Queen's inside procession.

12.20 pm approx: The carriage procession of the bride and bridegroom will leave St Paul's. The Queen's carriage procession will leave St Paul's. The Dean and Chapter, with the Bishop of London and the Archbishop of Canterbury, will leave the west door. The Military Knights of Windsor will return to the crypt. The bodyguards will return to the crypt. The ecclesiastical procession will leave the quire. The foreign crowned heads will leave the quire in procession and will leave by car from St Paul's Cathedral. Junior members of the Royal Family will leave St Paul's Cathedral. The Lord Mayor will leave St Paul's Cathedral. Certain guests, followed by the general congregation, will depart from St Paul's Cathedral.

Arrival at Buckingham Palace

12.42 pm: Arrival of the carriage procession of the bride and bridegroom.

12.45 pm: Arrival of the Queen's carriage procession. Arrival of the car procession of foreign crowned heads. Arrival of other guests attending the wedding breakfast.

Departure from Buckingham Palace

4.00 pm approx: Departure of the bride and bridegroom. Carriage procession to Waterloo Station via The Mall, Horse Guards approach road, Horse Guards, Whitehall, Bridge Street, Westminster Bridge, York Road, Waterloo.

Polytechnic official

A man with no "A" levels or degree became the paid vice-president of Sheffield Polytechnic Students' Union, a court was told yesterday. He failed to become president when his qualifications were investigated for the first time.

But at Sheffield Crown Court yesterday Judge Michael Walker directed the jury to find Brian Morris, aged 27, of Cardiff, not guilty of two charges of dishonestly obtaining remuneration of more than £3,257 from the polytechnic, and one of attempting to obtain money by deception.

He said the prosecution case was that Morris, who called himself Ray Davies at college, had deceived the authorities by pretending he was on an English degree course.

Morris pleaded guilty, however, to three offences of obtaining overdrafts totalling £634 from the National Westminster Bank. He was given a 12-month prison sentence, suspended for two years.

Whitelaw rejects plea to review Clift cases

By Our Crime Reporter

The Home Secretary yesterday again refused to investigate cases involving the evidence of Dr Alan Clift, the forensic scientist criticized by Scottish appeal judges, to publish information on trials he attended.

Mr William Whitelaw, answering written Commons questions, said it was not practicable to supply the information. He told Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MP for Stoke on Trent, South, that he did not contemplate a general inquiry and referred him to a letter he had written saying that an investigation would not be appropriate.

Last month Mr John Preece was freed in Edinburgh after serving eight years of a conviction for murder based on evidence given by Dr Clift. In their decision the judges said the scientist's evidence was discredited. Mr Preece is expected to be offered substantial compensation by the Scottish Office.

Yesterday Mr Whitelaw revealed that Dr Clift had worked in five laboratories since 1953. At his last post in Birmingham he handled 250 cases in 15 months but Mr Whitelaw said he could not estimate accurately the number of cases involved at the other laboratories.

The trial of Mr Preece took place while the doctor was working at Chorley and another case which was dropped occured while he was working at Harrogate in 1975.

Asked by Mr Ashley to disclose two other cases where representations were made about Dr Clift's evidence Mr Whitelaw said he would not publish them. He did not consider that they required reconsideration after Mr Preece's case.

Last night Mr Ashley said he had written to Mr Whitelaw urging him to reopen cases where Dr Clift's evidence was crucial and those where people were seeking to appeal. He had also suggested the Home Secretary should write to those convicted where Dr Clift gave evidence asking if they wanted a review.

In the letter Mr Ashley said: "It is not an edifying spectacle to watch the Home Office stonewalling on a matter of involving the administration of justice... evidently persistence is a prerequisite of justice in Britain".

Mr Ashley said he would table fresh Commons questions asking what triggered the investigation which led to doubts about Dr Clift, why there was a delay of four years before those doubts became public and whether similar doubts had ever arisen over other forensic scientists.

SARJEANT SENT FOR TRIAL

The youth accused of firing blanks at the Queen during the Trooping the Colour ceremony last month, was yesterday committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Marcus Sarjeant, aged 17, of Capel de Ferne, near Folkestone, was told he would have to remain in custody because the Treason Act, under which he is charged, does not allow magistrates to give bail.

Mr Stephen Wooler, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, asked for the charge to be amended so that Mr Sarjeant is now accused of using a specific weapon, a two-inch Jackal Python starting revolver. The charge says that on June 13 at The Mall he wilfully discharged the revolver near the person of the Queen with intent to alarm her, contrary to section two of the Treason Act 1842.

A lengthy list of witnesses' statements was read to the magistrate at Bow Street. Mr Neville Sarony, for Mr Sarjeant, said he would make an application for legal aid.

GEOFF HURST IS FINED

Geoff Hurst, a member of England's 1966 World Cup soccer team, was fined £30 and had his licence endorsed at Highbury Court, north London, yesterday after being convicted of failing to stop at a red traffic light.

Welsh nationalists go west on the big day

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

While most of Wales will be rejoicing in the marriage of their prince this month, some 300 nationalists will be travelling to Dublin to be entertained by folk groups singing rebel anti-British songs.

The trip has been organized by the Movement to Ignore the Royal Wedding, which refuses to recognize Prince Charles as the Prince of Wales, claiming that their last true monarch was Llywelyn, whose defeat turned the principality into England's first possession.

Since those bloody days the process of assimilation has been almost complete and most Welsh people are avowedly royalist and proud of Charles as their prince.

To a small minority, however, he is a symbol of English rule and they have written and recorded derogatory songs about him. Although most of Wales welcomed his investiture at Caernarvon Castle, the empty threat of violence kept many people away.

The nationalists who are planning the Dublin trip intend to sail at the dawn of the wedding day.

Tomorrow the Prince visits Wales for the last time as a bachelor; he will travel to Pontypool, Merthyr Tydfil and Neath. On Saturday he presents degrees to students at Cardiff University.

Bomb hoaxer remanded

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

An American Zen Buddhist sent the Queen a hoax letter bomb and threatened the Prince of Wales, Lady Diana Spencer and 100 London banks as a way to draw attention to his crusade against the evils of money, Bow Street Magistrates' Court was told yesterday.

Ronald Zen, aged 42, thought he was the reincarnation of Jesus Christ and Buddha and when he made up the hoax device he wrote on the outside of the envelope: "This is a bomb to blow her to hell".

The device, which was spotted by a London postal worker, proved to be a matchbox filled with grains of dyed soap powder, four matches, and a wire fixed to the outside of the package. The envelope contained a drawing of a conventional bomb with the words: "This bomb is about to destroy the world".

There was also a postcard of the Prince of Wales and his fiancée which was partly burnt, a diatribe against money, and a partly-burnt £1 note.

Yesterday Mr Zen pleaded guilty to three charges involving the hoax and the threats. He was remanded in custody for psychiatric reports until July 20

Curbs on overseas doctors sought by BMA

From Nicholas Timmins, Brighton

The British Medical Association yesterday called for controls over the number of overseas doctors allowed into Britain and for regulations over the period they are allowed to practise.

Speakers at the association's annual representatives' meeting in Brighton called for work permits, or a voucher system, to limit numbers and ensure that those who do come receive proper training.

The move, which was strongly supported by several overseas doctors, although opposed by some, came as the association called for changes in doctors' career structure and fewer medical students, and expressed fears about rising medical unemployment.

Dr Christopher Wells, chairman of the BMA's manpower committee, said unemployment among doctors had risen to 600 last year.

Doctors told of dozens, sometimes scores, of applicants queuing both for hospital jobs and partnerships in general practice. The meeting called for an urgent expansion of the consultant grade to enable the number of junior hospital doctor posts to be cut.

The conference was told that many of the 20,000 overseas doctors here had ended up in dead-end jobs, with poor facilities, training and career prospects. Many were deeply disillusioned.

Dr Hamid Husain, a general practitioner from Rotherham, said little could be done to improve the lot of those already here unless the numbers arriving were controlled. "The need to regulate the entry of overseas doctors is of paramount importance."

Dr Husain, who had proposed a voucher system to limit numbers but ensure proper training, said something had to be done "to narrow the widening gap between the number of available jobs and the number of doctors seeking employment". That was in the interests of overseas doctors here and of British graduates.

Dr Anup Sen, from Wakefield, said there was nothing immoral or discriminatory about regulations which would ensure that overseas doctors who did come to Britain would be given every opportunity to achieve their ambition.

If action was not taken speedily "we are going to have an awful lot of doctors on the dole very soon", he said.

Dr Karim Admani, a consultant in Sheffield and vice-chairman of the Overseas Doctors' Association, opposed the proposal, however.

Dr Stephen Brearley, a junior hospital doctor from the West Midlands, supported calls for better opportunities for overseas doctors already here. But he said: "I have to tell you quite bluntly that many of these doctors have been here a long time, are not of high calibre, do not have higher qualifications and will not be easy to get into career posts."

The Department of Health said last night that no extra curbs were needed because there were still more medical vacancies than doctors. There *were about 650 doctors* registered out of work but they were either between jobs or out of work for personal reasons.

The association's meeting was briefly disrupted in the afternoon by members of the Society for the Protection of Unborn Children.

GLC ends fight over home transfers

By Christopher Warman Local Government Correspondent

The Labour-controlled Greater London Council yesterday reluctantly accepted that further opposition to the transfer of council homes to the *last eight* London boroughs was hopeless after the failure of Tuesday's censure motion in the House of Commons against Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment.

It will now abandon its election promise to fight against the compulsory transfer of some 53,000 homes to the boroughs which do not want them.

Mr Ken Livingstone, GLC leader, commented: "This is a maor defeat for our housing policy in London", adding that the GLC could see no way of avoiding the transfer.

The council has been advised that there is nothing more legally to be done to prevent the compulsory transfer, which is due next April. As soon as the Labour Party gained control of the council in May, Mrs Gladys Dimson, the housing chairman, wrote to Mr Heseltine declaring the council's opposition and seeking to persuade him to change his mind.

Mr Heseltine's refusal to contemplate a change, emphasized in the Commons' debate, effectively ends any hope for the council.

Mr Livingstone will tell his Labour colleagues at a group meeting next Monday of the decision, and the housing committee will probably consider it next Thursday.

It will cost the GLC an estimated £450m over the next 10 years to bring all the 240,000 GLC-owned dwellings up to the required standard.

In addition an estimated £337m will be needed for the maintenance and management

Candace Bahouth, a New Yorker who now lives in Somerset, with two of her tapestries, 'Jackie' and 'Nile Arab', on show yesterday at an exhibition of contemporary British tapestry at the Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts, University of East Anglia, Norwich. After August 9 the exhibition will go on tour.

Photograph by Keith Waldegrave

Science report

Laboratory on river to study insects

By Pearce Wright Science Editor

A research team conducting an unusual series of experiments into the conditions of a stretch of the Frome, near Wareham, in Dorset, has discovered more than 50 aquatic creatures that are new to science.

But the discovery by Dr Clive Pinder of the insects which belong to a family of non-biting midges called Chironomidae, is a by-product of studies of direct relevance to the practical job of managing river systems.

For the work of the Freshwater Biological Association at its laboratories at East Stoke is to understand the interaction and the biology of rivers and to find ways of determining the difference between natural conditions and the disruption created by man. Two important experiments have been devised. Both make the river become part of a laboratory.

In one project the laboratory is built across the stream and the river flows through two channels with plate glass windows inside the building.

The other project, called *the recirculating experimental* stream, has been built near the source of another Dorset river, under a research contract supported jointly by the Department of the Environment and the Natural Environmental Research Council.

The experimental stream consists of two channels which are two metres wide, and they are both built in the shape of an oval race track 50 metres long. They are filled with water, coming directly from natural springs.

The plan is to use the experimental streams to reproduce the events happening in a volume of water as it journeys from its source to the river estuary. These studies call for specialists in chemistry, microbiology, botany and fishery biology.

There are many examples of the benefits to river management from the type of fundamental ecological research done by the Freshwater Association. One of the more unusual was prompted after reports that an insect with a vicious bite had become a pest to people in the Blandford area of Dorset near the Stour.

The pest was *identified* by Dr Michael Ladle as a black fly that *normally inhabited the edges of inland lakes.*

Dams used to moderate the flow had produced ideal conditions for a weed on which the larvae of the insect could feed. The pest can be avoided simply by clearing the weed early in the year before the insect hatches.

In showing how to create proper records, a chemistry group of the laboratory has made a long-term study of river water. Their results show an increase of .1 parts per million (one-tenth of one milligramme in one litre) in the concentration of nitrates, probably from fertilizers, over the past 15 years near Wareham. Similar figures have been accumulated for potassium, sodium, silicon and other elements.

Union anger at dockyard inefficiency

By Henry Stanhope Defence Correspondent

Inefficient management at the royal dockyards was criticized by union leaders yesterday less than a week after the Government announced the closure of one dockyard and a sharp cut-back at another.

They were giving evidence to House of Commons Select Committee on Defence as part of an inquiry into the dockyards which was started before the publication of the defence review last week.

Mr Peter Adams, of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, complained that there *were nine different levels of* management in the dockyards, which hampered efficiency.

Small empires had been set up and it was difficult to see how they could be broken down without wholesale pruning. Their preservation had become very important to those involved.

Mr Adams was appearing before the committee as chairman of the union side of the Government Industrial Shipbuilding Trades Joint Council. Invited by the MPs to suggest how productivity in the dockyards could be improved he said there was no unwillingness to work among employees.

The objective should be to ensure that another job was waiting as soon as one was finished. "People do not hang about when they are working", he said. "But management have not found it possible to keep that flow of work.

"If you counted productivity in bits of paper there is no doubt that it has gone up by leaps and bounds", he added.

There was no doubting the *skill and quality of* workmanship of the dockyard employees. The difficulty was keeping them busy. The union representatives and MPs expressed concern over the future for apprentices in the yards.

Meanwhile local MPs and councillors from the Portsmouth area held a "frank and wide-ranging" discussion with Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, yesterday on the impact of last week's defence decisions. About 6,000 jobs will be lost at Portsmouth alone although, unlike Chatham, it will remain in existence after 1984.

Mr Nott made it clear, according to ministry sources, that the White Paper last week had contained only the guidelines and a great deal of *detailed work remained to be* done. He agreed that it was of fundamental importance to have a continuing dialogue with MPs and councillors.

Big variations in car parts costs criticized

By Peter Waymark, Motoring Correspondent

Wide differences between the cost of parts for similarly priced cars are revealed in a report published today by *Which?*, the magazine of the Consumers' Association.

Which? says it can find little justification for the disparities. It suggests that some car manufacturers are taking a bigger profit on parts than others, perhaps to keep down the price of their car.

The report criticizes car makers who insist on the fitting of authorized parts during the warranty period when parts of equal quality but lower price might be available elsewhere.

The report compares the cost of parts for 76 cars. A "basket" of routine items, such as spark plugs, fan belt and brakes pads, came to £29 for the Reliant Kitten, compared with £44 for the Polonez and £61 for the Citroen Visa.

For another batch of parts, including alternator, clutch and radiator, the bill was £367 for *the Metro and £728* for the Honda Civic. A gear box cost £469 for the Vauxhall Astra but only £138 for the Talbot Avenger.

The report says that owners of cars from British manufacturers can often buy parts at lower prices on an exchange basis and that several foreign *car* makers do not have an exchange scheme.

Among the cars with the *most expensive parts in relation* to the cost of the vehicle were the East European Polski Fiat, Polenez and Lada, the Japanese Colt *Sigma* and 1400, Datsun Bluebird, Mazda 323 and Honda Civic; and the Peugeot 104 and Lancia Beta.

Models with the least expensive spares in relation to vehicle price were mainly from British manufacturers and included the Austin Allegro and Maxi; Ford Capri, Cortina and Granada; Talbot Alpine and Avenger; and Vauxhall Carlton.

The report advises motorists to consider not just the cost of spares but the reliability of the car they are buying. Reliable cars often cost less to run, even if their spares are expensive.

Which? also criticizes car manufacturers for misleading fuel consumption claims in advertisements. The motorist should be told about fuel economy in real terms, so that he or she knows how far a gallon of petrol is likely to take him in normal driving.

Disease in sheep is danger to humans

By Hugh Clayton

Veterinary groups called yesterday for Government help against a little-known animal infection which can cause death in humans. They said that Britain lagged in curbing the condition even though it was widespread in some rural *districts including the* Lake District and parts of Scotland and was admitted to have caused seven human deaths in 1979.

Hydatid disease is cause by a minute worm less than a quarter of an inch long which depends on sheep and dogs for survival. Mr John Parry, a former president of the British Veterinary Association, explained after a meeting of the association's governing council ni London yesterday that in humans it produced "very nasty cysts about the size of a soccer ball attached to the liver".

Large cysts had to be removed by surgery because they were capable of blocking circulation to the heart, and some people did not make a very satisfactory recovery, Mr Parry said.

The condition occurs only in sheep-rearing areas. A dog may eat parts of an infected dead sheep and act as a host for the worm which is harmless to the dog, but which can be deposited in the dog's *droppings*. It may *then contaminate grass and be* consumed by another sheep.

Mr Leslie Porter, senior veterinary surgeon in Britain with the Bayer chemical group, said: "The scale of the *problem* in Wales would certainly justify an eradication scheme."

Mr Parry is chairman of a group which has just finished a pilot control scheme in two valleys in the county of Powys which has the highest sheep density in Britain and contains more than 5 per cent of the EEC sheep population.

The scheme had shown that a drug developed by Bayer in West Germany could control the condition through regular dosage of dogs. That was done in other countries including New Zealand with large numbers of sheep flocks. The dogs need to be given the drug every six weeks at a cost of less than a £1 a dose.

☐ The association also protested over the Government's refusal to ban the ritual slaughter of farm animals which are not stunned first. Mr James Allcock, secretary of the association, said: "We cannot find slaughter without stunning compatible with animal welfare."

Judge told of message in pram

A dead chinchilla, a hammer, a squashed melon and a mysteriously-worded message have been found in a garage at the Surrey home of Mrs Elizabeth Hegard, the former model at the centre of the "company cuff-links" case.

The bizarre collection was in a baby's pram, a High Court judge was told yesterday. The message read: "For the ones you love, you have only one life to insure." The items were found on June 17—five days after the court hearing was adjourned.

Mr Justice Comyn was told of the incident by a police witness when the hearing resumed yesterday. The judge said he regarded the matter as extremely serious.

"I again say, in the strongest possible terms, that intimidation of anybody in this case will be viewed by me as a serious contempt of court," he said.

At an earlier hearing, Mrs Hegard had given evidence of finding a large stone with a note wrapped round it in her baby's pram. She said that two days later she was attacked near her house and hit on the head.

Mrs Hegard's four-year marriage to Mr Per Christian Hegard, a Norweigan millionaire, was dissolved in Scotland last February. Two of Mr Hegard's companies, Seton Fine Arts and Invery House, are suing her for the return of £50,000 worth of jewelry and other items.

The companies claim the jewels, including diamond-studded cuff-links, were on loan to her and were company property. Mrs Hegard argues that they were gifts from her husband.

Yesterday, Mrs Hegard recalled how she received gifts from her husband. Before the hearing was adjourned until today, Mr Justice Comyn told Mrs Hegard: "If you have any trouble overnight, remember what I said earlier.

Coin Street decision upheld by judge

By John Young, Planning Reporter

A decision to postpone for three months a public inquiry into the redevelopment of the Coins Street site, on London's South Bank, was neither perverse nor unreasonable, a High Court judge decreed yesterday.

Mr Justice Gibson rejected an application by Greycoat Commercial Estates for a judicial order quashing the decision of Mr Victor Radmore, the inquiry inspector, to adjourn the inquiry at the request of the Greater London Council. An appeal by the company is likely to be heard next Tuesday.

During a discussion about the award of costs, the judge drew attention to the many barristers employed on the case. It had caused him some concern and he questioned the need for the Secretary of State for the Environment and the inspector, who were presenting identical evidence, to be represented by separate counsel.

The Greater London Council, Southwark and Lambeth councils were also cited as respondents at the hearing and were represented by separate counsel.

The judge suggested that a single advocate might have been sufficient to present the case for postponement.

Giving judgment, he said the *GLC had contended that a* three-month delay was needed because of the change in political control of the council.

Greycoat had alleged that the application was an attempt to filibuster to prevent the inquiry from proceeding. It had maintained *that the decision to* adjourn the inquiry was bad in law

It was clear, the judge said, that Greycoat were "not without reason, indignant" about the delay which had occurred through no fault of their own. There was a general public public interest in the avoidance of undue delay in the planning process, but he did not accept that the inspector had failed to take that interest into account.

It was unfortunate for the company that the change in control of the GLC had raised the need for further time. "It is clear to me that the decision to adjourn was not bad in law", he added.

Orchestra given £60,000

By Our Music Reporter

The Musicians' Union has made its largest grant to a music-making organization, giving a subsidy of £60,000 to support a much-expanded series of family concerts by the Melachrino Strings and Orchestra, conducted by Robert Mandell.

Using funds set aside to help create employment for musicians in areas affected by redundancies, the union has decided to aid the 42-strong Melachrino Strings partly because many of the players used to be members of the recently disbanded BBC Midland Radio Orchestra.

The union was also keen to offer money to an area of music which has been largely neglected by organizations such as the Arts Council and the Regional Arts Associations.

Robert Mandell's concerts for the family have developed in the Midlands, with regular appearances in centres such as Birmingham, Leicester and Nottingham. *The grant will enable* the number of light music concerts to be increasesd from the 20 of last season to 50 in 1981-82.

TV levy urged to rescue British film industry

By Kenneth Gosling

Failing help for the British film industry, which is now at a standstill, producers will be unable to remain here, and will set up shop in the United States, Mr Timothy Burrill, chairman of the British *Academy of Film and* Television Arts, told a Commons select committee yesterday.

"But I hope, through our contacts in Europe and by co-production, that we can keep going," he said. "Certainly looking to England for finance is disaster."

The Commons Committee on Education, Science and Arts, which is examining private and public arts funding, was hearing evidence from film industry representatives.

The Boulting brothers put forward a plan for a levy on films shown on *television* which they estimated would generate £50m to £80m a year.

The stream of British film production had dwindled to a trickle, they said in their written evidence.

Declaring that an expanding and prosperous television had been battening upon an increasingly emaciated film industry, they said films had been bought for derisory sums.

That was an indication of British film makers' desperate need for funds.

Mr Roy Boulting told the committee: "Cinemas have been appallingly run and people have not been encouraged to go. They are filled with so much rubbishy material in support of the feature film.

"This is combined with the public understanding that those films are going to be shown on television, for what they call free, in the near future."

Attacking the monopolistic character of the industry, Mr Boulting said in television there was the same tendency. "There is a tacit understanding between the BBC and ITV that they will not pay more than a certain amount for film entertainment per hour of viewing."

Supporting the levy proposal, Mr Alan Sapper, general secretary of the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians, said the association also wanted to see £5m to £6m directly subvented into a film authority over four years—enough to attract more money. He pointed to the wealth of talent in places like film workshops

Fall of an empire, page 10

SON 'TRIED TO KILL MOTHER'

A man aged 27 who was in financial difficulties twice tried to kill his mother to inherit her money, it was alleged in Guernsey Royal Court yesterday.

Robert Nigel Deucher Edwards of East Boldre, Hampshire, denies two charges of attempting to murder Mrs Johanna Edwards, who lives in Guernsey.

Mrs Edwards, the court heard, had put up £200,000 to set up her son *in a haulage* business and brought him a house.

The *case* continues.

Law Report

Court of Appeal

The meaning of 'country' in sport

Reel v Holder and Another

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Eveleigh and Lord Justice Brandon

[Judgments delivered June 30]

References to "country" in the rules of the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF), an international body controlling athletics are used to refer to an area or part of the world, not necessarily a sovereign state, in which there is a governing body which has control of athletics. "Only one member for each country or territory may be affiliated" by the rules.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by defendants, Mr Frederick W. Holder and Mr Adriaan Paulen (the honorary treasurer and president respectively of the IAAF sued on behalf of themselves and all other members of IAAF except the plaintiff) from Mr Justice Forbes's judgment ([1979] 1 WLR 1252) on April 2, 1979 granting the plaintiff, Mr Cheng Chi Reel, of Taipei, Republic of China (the secretary general of the Republic of China Track and Field Association (ROCTFA), suing on behalf of all members of that association) granting a declaration that ROCTFA were and remained members of IAAF.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was refused.

Mr Konrad Schiemann, QC and Mr Stephen Ruttle for the defendants; Mr. Robert Alexander, QC and Mr Brian Davenport, QC for the plaintiff.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the IAAF was formed in 1912 to promote amateur athletics throughout the world.

The question was: In what circumstances could a country be admitted for membership of IAAF or expelled?

In 1949 the People's Republic of China claimed sovereignty over Formosa, later called Taiwan. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek and the government in Taiwan, the Republic of China, claimed sovereignty over the whole territory, including the mainland.

The court had to put the international sphere on one side.

In international law, Taiwan was out. A letter from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office to the defendants' solicitors said that Her Majesty's Government did not, and had never regarded Taiwan as a state, or the Chinese nationalist authorities in Taiwan as a government. That had been so since 1950.

The Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary said in the House of Commons on March 13, 1972 that the United Kingdom Government acknowledged the position of the Chinese government that Taiwan was a province of the People's Republic of China.

That had no application to the IAAF rules. In 1954 there was an *application by the China mainland* association to become a member of IAAF which was accepted but it was agreed that if Formosa applied she would be admitted.

In 1956 Formosa (Taiwan) applied and was accepted as a member against the opposition of China and the Eastern block countries. In 1958 mainland China withdrew in protest. In 1978 at an IAAF congress meeting in Puerto Rico an item was on the agenda to change the name of the Republic of China to Taiwan. On the very morning of the meeting a resolution was circulated proposing that Taiwan should be excluded from membership and that mainland China should be the *representative of the whole area.* The resolution was passed by 200 votes to 153.

In the action ROCTFA (Taiwan) claimed declarations that they still remained members of the IAAF.

In 1977 a similar problem over badminton had come before Mr Justice Robert Goff. He said that the court was not concerned with international law but with the interpretation of the rules in English and that it was proper for an English court to decide the matter which he did in favour of Taiwan remaining a member.

Was the 1956 application of Taiwan valid? The rules said that *the "national governing body for* amateur athletics in any country or territory" was eligible for membership and that the jurisdiction of members was "limited to the political boundaries of the country or territory" they represented.

A colony could become a *member — which showed a* departure from sovereignty. Gibraltar and Hongkong were members.

The key was to see in what country or area there was an organization responsible for athletics. The Amateur Athletic Association covered the whole area of the United Kingdom. If Wales wanted to run their own amateur athletics and there was an independent body there to run it, they could be a member.

The decision of the IAAF to admit Taiwan by a simple majority in 1956 was perfectly valid. The resolution in 1978 purporting to exclude them was beyond any power conferred by the rules.

His *Lordship* agreed with the judge that Taiwan was validly elected to membership in 1976 and wrongly excluded in 1978. The appeal should be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE EVERLEIGH, agreeing, said that those who formed the IAAF were not concerned with international politics but with the organization of athletics throughout the world. "Country" was used in the rules in the sense of an area or part of the world in respect of which there was a governing body in control of athletics.

Lord Justice Brandon agreed.

Solicitors: Linklaters & Paines; Herbert, Smith & Co.

Solicitors warned over legibility

During a hearing in the Court of Appeal Lord Justice Eveleigh said that it was absolutely disgraceful that copies of documents that were illegible should be placed before the court. Typewritten copies could be made where photocopying machines proved illegible. The Master of the Rolls said: "Solicitors, please take note".

Queen's Bench Division

When goods are stolen from a factory

Grundy (Teddington) Ltd v Fulton

Before Mr Justice Stuart-Smith

[Judgment delivered June 25]

When determining whether a loss occasioned by theft was covered by an insurance policy, the word "theft" had to be given the same meaning as given to it by the *criminal* law.

His Lordship in the Queen's Bench Division gave judgment for the defendant, Mr Stuart Edward James Fulton, the principal underwriter of a Lloyds policy of insurance, on a claim made against him by the plaintiffs, Grundy (Teddington) Ltd, metal workers and engineers, for the loss of stock by theft.

Mr John Prosser, QC, and Mr John Slater for the plaintiffs; Mr Michael Ogden, QC, and Mr Roger ter Haar for the defendant.

MR JUSTICE STUART-SMITH, in a reserved judgment, said that the *plaintiffs were covered by a* policy of insurance which included theft of goods from their enclosed premises.

On a number of occasions lorry drivers, who were employed by the plaintiffs to deliver goods to their other premises, stole the goods instead of making the deliveries. The plaintiffs claimed under the policy as it was their contention that the theft had occurred when the lorry was being loaded as the driver had the intention at that time to take the goods.

The defendant contended that the theft occurred when the driver deviated from his normal route.

The plaintiffs claimed, relying in *Nishina Trading Co Ltd v Chiyoda Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd* ([1969] 2 QB 449), that the word "theft" in the policy should not be interpreted in the strict sense of the criminal law, but should be interpreted in its broadest sense as a *commercial* man would understand it. However, that case involved an international insurance policy, and moreover it was before the Theft Act, 1968, when the technical offence was larceny.

In his Lordship's view "theft" in the policy must be given the same meaning as within the criminal law. A layman would be surprised to be told that where a lorry was loaded in accordance with the usual procedures the driver had stolen them there.

It seemed to his Lordship more likely that the layman would say they were stolen in transit between two points.

Having decided that there was a theft within section 1 of the Theft Act, was the theft covered by the policy? That depended on when the goods were appropriated.

Following a number of theft cases, the moment the appropriation took place was when the driver deviated from his route. Any other solution was unworkable

The theft was outside the terms of the policy and the plaintiffs' claim failed.

Solicitors: Richard Freeman & Co; Hewitt, Woollacott & Chown.

PARLIAMENT July 1 1981

Government defeated over secrets of jury room

CONTEMPT BILL

An amendment designed to make any disclosure or solicitation of disclosure of anything that transpired in the jury room a contempt of court was carried in the House of Lords when peers considered Commons amendments to the Contempt of Court Bill.

The amendment replaces two amendments made in the Commons at the instigation of the Attorney-General (Sir Michael Havers) to the clause on publication of jury's deliberations. It was carried by 76 votes to 41—a majority against the Government of 35.

Moving the amendment, **Lord Hutchinson of Lullington, QC (Lab)** stated that the Bill would allow any investigative journalist, disgruntled litigant, inquisitive lawyer or well-meaning social worker to approach a juryman after a verdict and find out the reasons behind their verdict.

He said that gradually it had been realized and universally appreciated by those who had first hand experience of the ways that juries worked, that this matter raised an issue of profound importance.

The amendment was supported by the Senate of the Inns of Court, the Criminal Bar Association and by the overwhelming majority who had made speeches in the Commons in support of a similar amendment.

It was also supported by Lord Scarman and the Lord Chief Justice of England.

Until last year it was generally thought that any disclosure of what went on in the privacy of the jury room was in some way a contempt. But the *New Statesman* case last year demonstrated clearly that was the wrong view, and so a clause had been added to the Bill.

It was a one-off clause making it a statutory offence to disclose, only for the purpose of publication, what went on in the jury room.

It could immediately be seen that it was clearly lawful to approach jurymen after verdicts in order to find out what had happened in the jury, so long as that approach was made not for publication.

Jurymen could be asked about the effect of having black and white members on the jury; old and young on the jury, or male and female.

Allowing such questions to be asked would undermine the self-confidence of jurymen and it would undermine the confidence of the public in the jury system. It would produce people who would ask to dig out irregularities which had occurred in the jury room and it would put a temptation before some jurymen to suggest there were such irregularities.

Before they knew where they were appeals would be set down on irregularities which had taken place in the jury room.

The Lord Chief Justice had permitted him to cite these words in relation to the clause as it stood: "I regard any loosening of the strict rule about no disclosure of juries' deliberations as anathema". Lord Scarman had described it as "dangerous".

Lord Edmund-Davies, a Lord of Appeal, said many worthy citizens already quailed at the daunting prospect of being called upon to serve as jurors. Imagine how much more troubled they would be were they aware they could thereafter be interrogated by outsiders as to what happened in the jury room.

The secrecy of the jury room should be no less sacrosanct than the secrecy of the confessional or the ballot box.

Lord Renton (C) said it seemed that under the Bill there would be nothing to prevent inquiries being made for the purpose of laying the foundations of an appeal. If so, that would be a major departure which should require more than ever the discussion on this amendment before they allowed it to take place.

Lord Elwyn Jones, the former Lord Chancellor, for the Opposition, said interference with jurors by questioning, however well intentioned, would threaten the confidence they should have that what went on in the jury room was secure, and that they could approach their task of deciding on guilt or innocence of the accused person without favour.

Lord Wigoder (L) said the amendment had the explicit support of the Lord Chief Justice, the law lords, two former Lord Chancellors and every member of the bar in both Houses. The only vocal support for the Government came from Mr Christopher Price (Lewisham West, Lab). The Lord Chancellor should think again.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, said there were times when professional men found themselves in a minority and he was in one today. He faced a formidable battery of opposition which was not only mistaken, but mistaken for a simple reason.

There was nothing in this clause which altered the law as it had been regarded for 700 years. Over that period, jurors had tried persons accused on indictment and by and large it had always been recognized that what went on in the jury room had been confidential.

It had never been necessary to bring a prosecution for breaking that confidence throughout the whole of that time until the *New Statesman* case. Until then it had been recognized that the courts themselves would decide whether disclosure would amount to a contempt of court. That remained unaltered.

The ball was still firmly in the court of the judiciary. Courts would decide what a contempt was. Nothing in this clause enlarged the law of contempt in any kind of way. The Attorney General's amendments were designed to make that plain beyond peradventure.

The court of appeal would not look at any disclosures as to what might or might not have taken place in the jury room for the purpose of upsetting a verdict given in open court after a proper direction.

Clause 8 (*Publication of jury's deliberations*) did not open any doors at all. It closed a door and that was all it did. The rest of the law remained unaltered.

Therefore the courts were free to punish as contempt anything that they could have punished for contempt before. In addition they had to punish as contempt anything which contravened the clause because that had become a statutory kind of contempt.

Should all disclosure be made a criminal offence? He believed that was far too draconian. The Bar, which had expressed a view contrary to his, was mistaken.

When he was accused of being out of touch with the Bar, it was true he had not practised except as an appellate judge for 10 years. But sometimes the Bar was a little out of touch with the man-in-the-street and the ordinary juror-in-the-street.

Many years ago he had taken part in a famous murder trial at Lewes Assizes where, after an outstanding defence speech, the defendant had been found not guilty.

Within 20 minutes of the verdict he had been told by the circuit butler exactly what had happened in the jury room because the jurors had retired to the White Hart hostelry opposite the court and had discussed exactly what had taken place. Under Lord Hutchinson of Lullington's amendment they would have been guilty of contempt.

I have taken a good deal of stick (he said) over this Bill which I regard as a liberalising measure. The general picture which has been painted about me in the press is that of a harsh, unrelenting Lord Chancellor determined to restrict the liberties of the press and the liberties of the subject.

I venture to say that Lord Hutchinson's little finger is thicker than my thighs because he is saying all this careless talk which for 700 years has gone on without complaint, is going to undermine the jury system.

He was not himself voluntarily going to be a party to introducing a new criminal offence which was, to his mind, thoroughly bad because it was draconian and contrary to the advice of the Criminal Law Revision Committee.

Those who supported the amendment were going in an anti-liberal direction. If the House voted in favour of it, he would not complain that he had been beaten, but at least his honour would remain intact.

Lord Hutchinson of Lullington said the Lord Chancellor had seemed to be somewhat like a stag at bay.

Could it be that the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Edmund-Davies, the whole of the Criminal Bar Association, the Bar itself, solicitors and those who had taken part in the debate in the Commons and the Lords were wrong, and that the Lord Chancellor alone spoke on the matter with the correct truth and authority?

For 700 years no case had been brought in relation to the matter. When the *New Statesman* case was brought, it then appeared for the first time that there was no sanction and the law did not deal with the kind of disclosures that they had been discussing.

The remaining Commons amendments were agreed to.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Treasury and Prime Minister. Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1978 (Continuance) Order and on Northern Ireland Act 1974 (Interim Period Extension) Order. Lords (3): Social Security Bill, third reading. Transport Bill, report stage. Indecent Displays (Control) Bill, third reading.

Bill to expand NHS provision for abortion rejected

HEALTH SERVICE

The motion to bring in a Bill under the 10-minute rule procedure to improve the availability of abortion within the National Health Service was rejected by 215 votes to 135—majority against, 76.

Miss O Richardson (Barking, Lab) unsuccessfully seeking permission to introduce the National Health Service Act 1977 (Amendment) Bill, said the changes she proposed were designed not to provide abortion on demand but to make NHS facilities equal throughout the country.

She was not proposing any changes to the existing Act. What she wanted was for it to be a duty for health authorities to provide facilities for women in their areas, free, as were other operations under the NHS. All were agreed that terminations should be carried out as early as possible but this was not always the case at present.

Delays were caused because the service was not available uniformly. Often this was because of the attitude of senior gynaecologists and to a lesser extent that of general practitioners and nurses.

In some areas GPs actually referred women directly to the private sector rather than to NHS hospitals where it was known consultants would probably refuse to operate.

She also blamed GPs who did not reveal their attitude to women seeking abortions and did not tell them where they could get help elsewhere. So some women were faced with a blank refusal and apparently no alternative but to go ahead with an unwanted pregnancy.

She hoped MPs would not allow their prejudices or the prejudices of outside organizations to prevent them from looking at the serious disparity of the present situation in a sensible and humane way. If they did, she said, it would bring relief to women all over the country.

Mrs Jill Knight (Birmingham, Edgbaston, C) opposing, said that abortion was not mentioned in the Act. Miss Richardson wished to amend because it was not supposed to be available to all-comers.

When the Commons passed the Abortion Act it was made clear that it would be available only under certain defined conditions. It would not otherwise have been passed.

The sole reason for the discrepancy in provision between areas was that some doctors operated the law as Parliament intended and would not carry out the abortion operation unless people had good reasons, while others aborted any woman who asked.



Knight: Stronger claims.



Richardson: Seeking uniformity.

If the Bill were to proceed, the 1967 Act would have to be scrapped and a new one introduced because if there was not abortion on demand, there was no point in having this Bill.

There is abortion (she said) for any woman who needs abortion.

It would be wrong to pass the Bill because it would give priority in health expenditure to abortion. Many other areas had a stronger claim to extra money. (Cheers.)

If the House were to accept the measure, even though they all knew it could go no further this session, it would be taken as indicating a willingness to give priority over all other medical needs to abortion, in all areas, to all-comers.

GLC fares policy criticized

TRANSPORT

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, has made clear to the new leader of the Greater London Council, Mr Kenneth Livingstone, that although the decision whether to accept a GLC subvention to reduce fares in London *is* a matter for the British Railways Board, he cannot allow the GLC unilaterally to increase the level of subsidy to BR.

Stating this in a Commons written answer, Mr Fowler added: I am anxious to see commuter fares held down as far as possible but this has to be achieved by improvements in productivity and efficiency. It *is* a major aim of Government to hold down its public expenditure targets.

Mr Fowler, reporting on his recent meeting with the GLC leader, said: We discussed my concern that London should have the best possible transport system within the present tight public expenditure situation and the resources available for transport.



Wellbeloved: Subsidy but no benefit.

Excessive spending on indiscriminate low fares policies which have no regard to real need can only be at the expense of other priorities such as maintaining and improving the system.

This is a factor I shall have very much in mind when I consider this autumn, as a basis for allocating resources, the transport policies and programmes which local authorities have prepared.

He said the external financing limit of BR represented that proportion of the total external resources available that in the Government's view could be taken by the railways.

During question time **Mr James Wellbeloved (Bexley, Erith and Crayford, Lab)** asked: Would the Secretary of State look carefully at the proposals of the GLC to subsidize underground cheap fares at the expense of the work force on the underground and at the expense of ratepayers in my area who will be subsidizing the underground system from which they will draw no benefit? (Conservative cheers).

Mr Fowler (Sutton Coldfield, C): I am glad to see that the message is now going out loud and clear in London and throughout the country that the kind of policy now being pursued by the GLC is going to place new burdens upon not only the domestic but the industrial ratepayers. It cannot make sense to pursue that kind of policy.

In reply to a further question about transport policies in the West Midlands, Mr Fowler said that industry was extremely concerned about new impositions being placed upon them and at a time when unemployment was high it was not unreasonable to say the West Midlands County Council should consider their policy and see if it was relevant to the needs of that area.

At the moment (he added) the Government is spending over £500m on the bus industry. We have also taken off restrictions which stand in the way of new services developing. That is an important contribution to the bus and coach industry.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Under Secretary of State for Transport, said during later questions that reducing the London cheap fare from 12p to 10p would not produce a dramatic switch of people out of cars and into buses. It would be using ratepayers' money frivolously.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab) had asked if there was anything sinister in local authorities being asked to submit their fare policies for the past year, and those for forthcoming years, to the Department of Transport.

He added: Electors in the county council elections provided more than 900 Labour gains and they were voting for cheap, free and concessionary fares up and down the land.

Can we assume that when the Prime Minister spoke about putting the country back on its feet she was referring to the blind, the old, the sick and disabled having to walk instead of having the freedom to ride?

Mr Clarke: We are concerned that county councils use resources effectively in transport. On concessionary fares, local authorities must decide their own priorities because they have to give revenue support to rural services and provide other services for the elderly. Local needs vary from place to place.

Road deaths down but traffic up

The number of road deaths for 1980 looked like being the lowest since 1958 in spite of motor traffic having trebled over that period, **Mr Norman Fowler**, Secretary of State for Transport, stated.

Mr Fowler said complete figures for 1980 were not yet available but the preliminary estimates indicated that about 6,000 people were killed and 80,000 seriously injured in road accidents.

The position was undoubtedly serious but the figures showed that casualties had fallen in each of the last two years.

Mr Jack Dormand (Eastington, Lab): If that number of people were killed in aircraft or railway accidents every year there would be a huge outcry from the people.

In the circumstances, the Government ought to be launching a massive campaign about the seriousness of the matter.

The figures show a serious complacency on the Government's part.

Mr Fowler: I do not think there is any complacency on the part of the Government. In the Transport Bill, now before the Lords, we are taking action in some of the most serious areas like drink-driving and motor cycle safety.

The trend is going down and comparing the position with other European countries our record is one of the best in Europe.

He assured MPs that if the proposal in the Lords for compulsory seat belt wearing remained in the Bill the Commons would have the opportunity of debating the issue.

Productivity BR's best guarantee

The best hope for the future of British Rail was to achieve maximum efficiency in productivity, **Mr Norman Fowler**, Secretary of State for Transport, said in answering Commons questions on manpower requirements.

Mr Stanley Thorne (Preston, South, Lab) asked whether Mr Fowler had discussed future manpower requirements with the chairman of the British Railways Board, Sir Peter Parker.

Could the minister guarantee that those who lost their jobs arising from electrification or productivity agreements, would be provided with alternative work within the industry?

Mr Fowler (Sutton Coldfield, C): I cannot give a gurantee of that kind, but clearly one of the factors Sir Peter Parker will take into account will be the kind of question that Mr Thorne puts.

Mr Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury, C): Following the statement by Sir Peter Parker that £15m worth of freight business has been lost because freight trains have to carry a guard although they no longer have a useful function, is that not typical of the overmanning which makes it difficult to get cuts?

Mr Fowler: Yes, he has put his finger on a real issue. The speech by Sir Peter Parker at the NUR conference yesterday pointed out that if instead of two-and-a-half men on average on each freight shift, we cut it down to one, we would be making progress on productivity.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington, C): It is significant that British Rail cover a higher proportion of their operating costs with fares than do other European railways. Quoting statistics as he did does not take account of the enormous density of traffic in commuter and suburban routes in this country compared with Switzerland.

If anybody asks him to provide statistics, would he show the subsidy or profit of the M4 or M6 motorways last year? (Labour cheers.)

Mr Fowler: By implication he criticized what I said about efficiency and productivity on British Rail, but I was quoting what the chairman and board of British Rail are saying.

Mr Roger Stott, an Opposition spokesman on transport (Westhoughton, Lab): In view of Mr Fowler's declaration of passionate commitment to the future of British Rail, will he say what backing in clear financial terms is he prepared to give to the railway electrification programme?

Can he give us an assurance that if the British Rail Board identify the Midlands main line north of Bedford to Sheffield as a specific priority for electrification, he will give it the backing required to ahead?

Mr Fowler: We are asking British Rail to set out a programme of schemes which can be started within a 10-year timetable. They will be ranked in order of return and their cost taken into account when setting out the external finance limit and investment limit for a particular year.

At the same time, we want to have the new business plans of British Rail for their inter-city and freight operations.

Tolls would push traffic off M-ways

It was difficult to devise a satisfactory system of toll roads in Britain because of the density of traffic, **Mr Kenneth Clarke**, Under Secretary of State for Transport, said during exchanges about the trunk road programme.

Mr Terence Higgins (Worthing, C) said the cost of maintaining existing motorways and trunks roads was likely to increase steadily and make a bigger and bigger claim on resources which could delay the construction of by-passes.

Would he look again (he asked) at the possibility of introducing toll roads to get more finance for the maintenance of existing roads?

Mr Clarke: We have considered the question of toll roads, but it is difficult to devise satisfactory systems in this country given the density of traffic compared with the continent.

An enormous amount of land will be required for the toll booths. It would be easy in this country for traffic to divert from the toll roads on to non-toll roads and we do not want traffic going off the motorways on to old roads.

Travellers want fair fare

British Rail's passengers expected refreshments and a decent British breakfast, **Mr Patrick Cormack (South-West Staffordshire, C)** said, when he asked Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport to convey that message to Sir Peter Parker, Chairman of British Rail, which is reported to be ending the provision of breakfast on trains.

Mr Fowler replied that he knew the concern but the benefits of a British breakfast had to be balanced against the loss being made.

Plans for London's docklands

DEVELOPMENT

The London docklands represented possibly the greatest development opportunity in Europe today and a new urban development corporation would release the potential and regenerate the area, **Lord Bellwin**, Under Secretary for Environment, said when he moved four orders dealing with the setting up of the London Docklands urban development corporation.

He said that the scale of the problem in London required the establishment of such a corporation with sufficient powers and resources to regenerate the area.

A select committee of the House of Lords under the chairmanship of Lord Cross of Chelsea considered complaints concerning the Government proposals and whether the area specified in the order should be designated as an urban development area. It had reported on June 5 with firm recommendations.

The Government's case was that the decline of the docklands had been marked since the mid-1960s with the closure of several up-river docks, the disappearance of dock-related industries, the associated loss of jobs and decline in population.

The decline had not been reversed. Far fewer new jobs had been created than those lost. Young people had continued to leave the area.

Successive governments had been concerned with the problem and several attempts had been made to find a solution. Much had been achieved under existing arrangements by the borough councils and the Greater London Council.

The best hope for reversing the slide in the docklands lay in the attraction of substantial private investment with new types of industry and private housing. A single-minded corporation was inherently more likely to attract such funding and enable Government funds to be used to far better effect to prime the pump.

In the Government's view, the Royal Mint site should have been brought under the same planning authority as St Katharine's, as the site was ripe for development of the highest quality. However, it was willing to accept the select committee recommendation to exclude the Royal Mint site, but believed there must be the closest coordination of planning powers.

Bellwin: Europe's greatest opportunity

The corporation would have to work closely with local authorities and communities, and it was significant that none of the petitioners against it had not said they would not cooperate with one.

Regeneration of the London docklands represented an immense challenge and opportunity. Some said it was the greatest development opportunity in Europe today. A corporation with the powers and resources would be able to release the potential and succeed in the formidable task of regenerating the docklands.

The select committee examined the main problems with great thoroughness and the Government was happy to accept its recommendations.

Lady Birk, for the Opposition, said the select committee had not persuaded the Opposition, local authorities, or petitioners of the virtues of an urban development corporation for the docklands.

An undemocratic and unelected corporation would be arbitrarily imposed on the existing local government structure. It illustrated once again central government's poaching on the preserve of local authorities.

A development corporation had often been justified in virgin green field sites, or areas where local authorities had achieved little. Here they were dealing with the docklands with its long local government traditions, long history of local pride, and also the complete romance of the docks and docklands.

Even early new towns did not have the draconian powers planned for this corporation. It was misconceived, undemocratic, unnecessary, and locally friendless.

They were being asked to transfer from local authorities only part of the administration of eight square miles of dockland, close to the heart of their capital city to a non-elected cuckoo body.

In addition, the local authorities would still have elected councillors from dockland wards with a responsibility to represent the local population and who could not be expected to work in a state of isolation.

Lord Cross of Chelsea said a body appointed by the Secretary of State was more likely to attract private investment into the docklands than the three elected borough councils.

The borough councils, as well as being concerned with the docklands, had the rest of their boroughs to be concerned with. The orders were approved.

New peer

Lord Plummer of St Marlebone, who as Sir Desmond Plummer was leader of the Greater London Council between 1967 and 1973,

Carrington hopeful on Afghanistan

EEC SUMMIT

Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, speaking in the House of Lords about his talks in Moscow next week on Afghanistan, said he thought the proposals which had been made were reasonable.

Replying to questions on a statement made by him in the Lords and by the Prime Minister in the Commons on the EEC summit of Monday and Tuesday, said he could only hope that the Russians too would think the proposals reasonable. It will (he added) by my job to persuade them.

The response which has been given to our poposal from those whom we have consulted before we made it public has been very encouraging. I hope that will be a good augury for the future.

In the Commons, **Mrs Margaret Thatcher** said that their purpose was to establish the framework for a political solution which all the parties accepted as the objective. The proposal for an international conference in two stages built upon earlier proposals and offered a reasonable basis for the peaceful solution of a problem which remained an important cause of international tension.

Questioned about the Middle East, Mrs Thatcher said that Lord Carrington as British Foreign Secretary had never had the intention of meeting Mr Arafat, the PLO leader, although as President of the Council of Ministers, should there be an Arab-Europe dialogue he would have to continue the practice of meeting the leader of the PLO.

Change for better taking place at British Leyland

CAR INDUSTRY

Overmanning and bad working practices had been most to blame for the decline in the United Kingdom's car industry, **Sir Keith Joseph**, Secretary of State for Industry, in a debate on an Opposition motion critical of the Government's economic and industrial policies.

He hoped that in output a trend towards profitable competitiveness was being witnessed. Continuation of that trend would depend on the Government not relaxing its general policies and on management continuing to strive effectively and tirelessly explaining the facts of economic life to their workforce.

There was increasing evidence that a change for the better was occurring at British Leyland. The Land Train had been welcomed and the Metro had established its place with a substantial market share. Investment in the LM10 mid car and the Jaguar new model were being set in hand.

There appeared to be more sensible working practices, pay settlements and rising productivity.

Mr Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on industry (Salford, West, Lab) moved: "That this House condemns the Government for pursuing economic and industrial policies which have had a disastrous effect on the British motor vehicle industry; notes with concern the rapid loss of employment in this vital industry, its effect on specific regions of the United Kingdom and on the total British economy; and calls for a policy to control the level of vehicle imports and of positive Government intervention to regulate the activities of multinationals in this industry."

He said that sustained recovery of the United Kingdom car industry could not be achieved without some firm controls on the level of imports into this country. Without such controls the public investment would go down the drain as the home industry was cut away.

We must establish (he said) firm import ceilings on all car imports whatever their origin. Why is it that other countries carry out this policy and we do not?

Labour would harness industrial policy to increase output and employment. This meant the use of public expenditure to help the manufacturing sector as well as other areas.

Labour would seek firm agreements with the multinationals in which the question of captive imports must be the subject of negotiation between Government and the companies concerned and involve the trade unions.

The introduction of planning agreements with statutory powers was essential. These would not be agreements along the lines of that made with Chrysler UK in 1976 and taken over by Peugeot, which this year had been disregarded, but agreements which were not so easily broken.

The EEC policy was detrimental to the British economy and the manufacturing industry and he hoped they would be able when the next Labour Government was elected to withdraw from the EEC at the earliest opportunity (Labour cheers.)

Labour was not opposed to inward investment but this country had a right to make an agreement which was in the interest of the economy as a whole, and to help the survival of the component industry at least 80 per cent of such components should be manufactured in the United Kingdom. This was a positive proposal and one, he was sure, that the Japanese would make in reverse.

They welcomed the link with Honda but also said there must be firm controls with regard to the components. They could not as a nation allow British Leyland to fail.

Sir Keith Joseph, (Leeds, North-East, C) moved the Government amendment stating; "That this House supports the Government's economic and industrial policy; regrets the British motor vehicle industry's long decline in competitiveness which reflects the past performance of managements and work-forces as well as the interventions of previous Governments; notes that her Majesty's Government have provided substantial funds to the industry at the expense of taxpayers and other sectors of industry and commerce; welcomes the industry's recent improvements in the productivity, the investments in the United Kingdom by multi-nationals, and the voluntary restraint agreement with the Japanese; and believes that jobs and prosperity in the industry can only be assured if managements and workforces satisfy sufficient customers with the quality, price and design of their products".

He said that Mr Orme had failed to recognise the central issue of the vehicle industry, which was that of competitiveness in design, quality, price, service and delivery; in short, value for money.

This country had steadily lost competitiveness in its vehicle industry for years and years, through a strong and weak pound, economic squeeze and economic boom.

Demand in this country had stayed relatively buoyant, almost surprisingly buoyant. Productive capacity had been there, but the British customer had chosen to buy smaller and smaller quantities of British produced cars. Britain's share of her own market and of the world market had fallen.

The jobs which had recently been lost in the industry should perhaps never have existed. If they had not existed, if firms had resisted overmanning and had dealt with restrictive labour practices earlier, then they would have been more competitive, sold more products, made a profit and more jobs would have come into existence in the car industry and in other industries and services.

His judgement was that the present mix of policies was not the optimum and they might have to consider a change in it.

The Government had decided to back British Leyland because it seemed that on balance there was a prospect of a change for the better. Now there was increasing evidence that before their eyes a change for the better was occurring.

There appeared to be more sensible working practices, pay settlements and rising productivity. In the first five months of the year, British Leyland had produced the same output as in the first five months of last year, with 20 per cent less labour. British Leyland was making a determined effort to achieve its plan.

The multi-nationals were not bogeymen but on balance were highly benificent organizations. They were bound to take account, in deciding where to locate their investment, of the relative efficiency of different sources of supply.

The Government had no way of making multinational companies come to Britain or stay here. Even if some MPs were not in favour of every single multinational, the British people, local authorities and trade unions would give a warm welcome to new multinatinal investment here. The welcome given to the announcement that Nissan was considering investment here indicated this.

Mr Geoffrey Robinson (Coventry, North-West, Lab) said he blamed the country's economic plight on an absurdly high interest rate and the high rate of sterling.

BL would need some form of protection and control on imports. It was not just the Japanese who were the problem but the east Europeans and the EEC. A system of variable import ceilings was needed.

Mr Malcolm Thornton (Liverpool, Garston, C) said that in his constituency there was a monument to all that was bad in the car industry—the empty Speke factory which BL closed with the loss of 3,500 jobs and which was the result of regional policy.

Mr George Park (Coventry, North-east, Lab) said Britain seemed to be the only country which played the game according to the rules. The rest chose the rules according to the situation they found. Britain's car industry continued to be eroded.

Mr David Alton (Liverpool, Edge Hill, L) said substantial public investment in the British car industry must continue for the next five years to safeguard the industry and maintain the direct or indirect employment of hundreds of thousands of people.

He could not support the Opposition's motion because it would simply cost the consumer more and deny freedom of choice.

Mr James Pawsey (Rugby, C) said Japan was gearing itself for a major assault on the markets of the world.

This should be countered by a buy British campaign backed by the Government and particularly by the Department of Industry. The slogan: "Save a job and buy British".

Mr Roy Hughes (Newport, Lab) said Renault and Volkswagen teogether exported to this country more than the whole Japanese car industry. They had been allowed to rape the British economy. He called for import controls.

Mr Hilary Miller (Bromsgrove and Redditch, C) said that more leadership was required and a more positive attitude had to be taken. He confessed his disappointment with the reaction to the BL support that it was "better than putting them on the dole". Asked about the Metro on the day it was launched the Secretary of State had said he had no idea if it was a good car or not.

One has to give a lead to the people (he said) that is what being in politics is all about. People are beginning to entertain serious doubts about the leadership being provided.

The Government has the responsibility for creating a more competitive environment. It must pay attention to the unemployment situation in the West Midlands and develop coherent policies for dealing with these aspects. I urge the Secretary of State most sincerely, either do that or please make way for somebody else who will. (Labour cheers.)

Mr John Silkin (Lewisham, Deptford, Lab) said they should maintain restrictions on Japanese imports and at the same time understand that twice as many imports of vehicles were from the EEC.

The first thing a Labour Government would do would be to deal with the motor vehicle industry as a growth sector. If they were to revive motor vehicles as an engine of growth they had to boost home demand by controlling imports.

Mr Norman Tebbit, Minister of State for Industry (Waltham Forest, Chingford, C) said that if there was one message that had to go out from the Commons it was a caution to Japan.

We have to warn them (he said) that when our trade is affected in a narrow range of products it could be dangerous to our industries and the industries of other countries affected. I want no part of import controls but what we have to expect from Japan is that they will maintain an understanding of the perils to world trade which could be caused if their activities are so disruptive as it is possible they could become.

The Opposition motion was rejected by 317 votes to 225—Government majority, 92, and the Government amendment agreed to.

French Cabinet plans law to free broadcasting

From Ian Murray, Paris, July 1

The outlines of a new law designed to guarantee the total independence of broadcasting in France from political or financial pressures were put to the Cabinet at its meeting today.

Details are to be worked out by the end of the month by a special small inter-ministerial working group of "independent personalities of recognized competence" who will be nominated by the ministers of communication and culture. The law is intended to be put before Parliament in the autumn.

M Georges Fillioud, the Minister of Communication, told the Cabinet today that the new law would cover five main areas. The essential parts would be clauses designed to ensure that neither the state nor any private organization nor individual could exercise influential control over the broadcasting output.

The five points presented to the Cabinet were:

1. To guarantee, in respect of pluralism, the right of communication.
2. To assure the full autonomy of the bodies given control of the public service of radio and television with regard as much to national, regional and local political authorities, as financial powers.
3. To organize, parallel with regional reform, the decentralization of broadcasting.
4. To help the general development of culture, education and awareness of current events.
5. To facilitate a better diffusion of French culture and language through broadcasting.

The alleged manipulation of the media by the previous administration was an important complaint of the Socialist Party during the election campaign. M Gaston Defferre, who has since become Minister of the Interior, said before the final polling day that the interference went so far as to make it constitutionally possible to question the fairness of the election result.

Since President Mitterrand's election there has been a rush of resignations from the most senior jobs in broadcasting. Although the new President promised there would be no witch-hunt when he came to office, M Fillioud issued a strong reminder to broadcasting chiefs that they must be very careful to respect plurality of views in their coverage, and the resignations followed.

The resignations have given rise to concern that the new Socialist regime will impose the same kind of restrictions on the new Opposition as the Socialists consider were imposed on them during their years in political exile. It has been pointed out that General de Gaulle found it impossible to appear on television throughout the period of the postwar Socialist governments.

The new law is meant to put an end to such suppositions. It is intended that broadcasting should develop into a more autonomous corporation. Many French journalists have in the past pointed enviously to the independence of the BBC as a model for what they would like to be created in France.

The law will also try to satisfy the demand for a greater range of local radio. The Socialist Party in opposition was one of the champions of the cause of local radio and since the victory of President Mitterrand there has been a rush all over the country to set up small specialist stations.

On the other hand the new Government is well aware of the dangers of total lack of control of broadcasting and is anxious to avoid what has happened in Italy where the airspace is jammed with hundreds of tiny stations.

The new law will also seek to give broadcasting a greater role in projecting the image of France in the world. This is something that was dear to the heart of the previous administration and in seeking to use French broadcasting as a means of spreading French culture and language in the world, the Socialist administration is merely formalizing a drive which was already under way.

Long legal process gives respite to Nazi guards

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, July 1

The start of the prison terms for the eight convicted Majdanek extermination camp guards receded into the future today as both prosecution and defence announced their intention to appeal.

The sentences, passed yesterday after the five-and-a-half yar trial in Düsseldorf, met with protests from the West German Jewish community and deep dissatisfaction in the press. One former woman guard was given life imprisonment; sevent others got terms averaging five-and-a-half years, and a ninth was acquitted.

After the julges' 11-hour summing up yesterday three of the accused, who had been at liberty during the trial, returned to their homes as usual. They had received sentences of between three and four years and the court saw no reason to arrest them. The others remained in custody where conditions are less harsh than those of convicts.

Under West German law prison sentences start when the verdict becomes final, and this is unlikely to happen for at least a couple of years.

First the court has to issue in writing the grounds for the verdict, which is expected to take several months—they have a legal tme limit of 90 weeks—then the prosecution and defence habe six months in which t oappeal to the High Court to review the verdict on points of law. There is no appeal against the verdict as such but the High Court could, if it wished, order a retrial.

The review of the vast mass of material involved will also take many months. One defence lawyer estimated that the whole process would take two to three years.

The eight, most of them in their sixties and one aged 70, have every interest in a long delay since the very old or infirm are usually excused from serving their sentences.

Herr Heinz Galinski, a leader of the Jewish community in Berlin, issued the "strongest possible protest" at the verdict. It was a scandal and an insult to all victims of the Nazi regime; the murderers of at last 200,000 people in Majdanek had not even started to get their just deserts,' he said.

The Polish and Czechoslovak Communist Party organs, *Trybuna Ludu* and *Rude Pravo*, both described the sentences as scandalous. "It dishonours the memory of more than a million Poles and Soviet citizens who died in Majdanek", *Rude Pravo* said.

West German papers regretted the hopelessness, so long after the event, of achieving justice which is in any way proportionate to the crimes of the holocaust.

"Everyone feels", the *General Anzeiger* said, "the impotence of German justice, obliged as if is to establish individual pfoof against individuals, in front of such expectations of collective justice".

Many papers said West Germany had failed to act quickly in bringing the culprits to justice after the war, and now, 40 years later, was suffering the consequences of this delay.



Bandaged MPs, who were wounded in the Tehran bomb blast, take part in a Majlis debate, yesterday.

50 held for Tehran parliament plot

Tehran, July 1.—Fifty left-wing guerrillas who planned to destroy the Iranian Parliament, the Majcis, were arrested last night, the new leader of the Islamic Republican Party (IRP) said today.

Newspapers said the guerrillas, from the Mujahedin Khalq group, were arrested after a gun battle with Revolutionary Guards, in which one guerrilla was killed and three wounded. Hojatoleslam Muhammad Javad Bahonar, the IRP leaders, said he believed all opposition groups had joined in a plot involving the United States to attack the revolution. The guerrillas had been planning to destroy the Parliament, he said.

He told a press conference that the detainees belonged to the same organization that was involved, with the United States, in Sunday's bombing of the IRP headquarters

Deputies from the Majlis, mourning 27 of their colleagues among more than 70 victims of Sunday's bomb attack, wept and chanted: "Death to America" during the first session since the bombing. Three deputies wounded in the blast were wheeled into the chamber in their hospital beds to make a quorum.

At the press conference, his first since his appointment, Dr Bahonar said a dismissed Revolutionary Guard who shot dead the governor of Tehran's Evin prison on Monday had formerly been a guerrilla of the Mujahedin, and had shouted a mujahedin slogan whe he fired. The incident raised the possibility of mujahedin infiltration of the Revolutionary Guards, *but there was no indication* that the alleged assassin was not acting alone.

Dr Bahonar said 72 people had died in Sunday's bomb blast and not 74 as officially reported yesterday. There ha dbeen confusion over various lists, he said. He said he had been chosen temporarily until the next party congress, in mid-August.

He also disclosed that the Cabinet had decided to hold elections to replace the 27 dead deputies on the same day as scheduled elections for a president to replace Mr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr. These are due on July 24, but may be postponed for up to one week.

In the Majlis, as deputies wept and wailed, Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Speaker, gazed at the empty seats and said: "Wherever I look in the Majlis, I see the flowers and light of our eyes, our beloved ones, on the empty seats, the deputies of the nation and guests of the Prophet in Heaven.

"The emotions must becontrolled, but I am weak. Their places are empty but we will resist and continue the revolution."

A Foreign Ministry official, quoted by the *Islamic Republic* newspaper, said today that the Iran Government had reason to believe that the Office for the Coordination of the People with the President in Iran, a propaganda group which supported Mr Bani-Sadr, had links with the American Mafia. He did not elaborate.—Reuter.

IN BRIEF

Hollywood chief resigns

Los Angeles.—Mr Dennis Stanfill has abruptly resigned as chairmaan aand chief executive of Twentieth Century Fox. He said the film corporation had "materially breached" his contract (Ivor Davis writes).

The corporation was bought last month for nearly £400m by Mr Marvin Davis, a Denver oil tycoon.

Killing deplored

Salisbury.—The Government has deplored the shooting of a white Zimbabwean football player, who was killed by a Mozambican soldier last week. Blair Smitih, aged 21, was a member of a multi-racial football team sent to Mozambique as part of a "week of solidarity" ceremonies between the two countries. It is not known why he was shot.

Journalists strike

Copenhagen.—About 650 Danish journalists have gone on strike over pay claims and working procedures. The journalists' union is seeking equal salary rights with civil servants.

Belize pledge

Belize is to receive full independence from Britain by the end of this year, Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Foreign Office Minister of State, told the Commons yesterday. He was speaking during consideration of the Belize Bill, which was given an unopposed Third Reading.

Cuban epidemic

Miami.—Dengue fever, a mosquito-carried disease, has feached epidemic proportions in Cuba and has killed at least 31 people, according to Havana radio, monitored here. The broadcast said 83,000 cases had been official reported. The virus, which lasts for up to a week, generally affects children.

Shark attack

Durban.—A fisherman, who ignored warnings to stay out of shark-infested waters here, has been attacked by a grey shark. He managed to escape with a badly managled leg.

False trails

Elligras, South Africa.—A pair of fake rubber lion paws, used to lay false trails to attract big game hunters to the area, has been discovered here. The unnamed owner of a game ranch attracted hundreds of trophy hunters by walking around his farm wearing the lion paws.

Poisoned water

Ankara.—Ankara's residents have been urged not to drink tap water until further notice because the city's water supply has been poisoned by insecticide spray aimed at local farms.

Zimbabwe whites show new confidence in Smith

From Stephen Taylor, Salisbury, July 1

Mr Ian Smith's political establishment reasserted its control over a breakaway movemen advocating closer cooperation with the Government.

In defeating Mr Andre Holland, the leader of the recently formed Democratic Party who had been supported by the Government during the election campaign, Mr Geoffrey York, the Republican Front (RF) candidate, won almost 60 per cent of the votes cast.

Speaking to reporters in the small farming town of Concession after the announcement of the result, Mr York rejected the suggestion that the vote was a snub to the Government's policy of reconciliation with whites.

"It would be unrealistic of the Government, which has had only one year in office, to expect to gain the confidence of what voters so soon", he said.

The result, he claimed, showed that whites were happy to be represented as before by the RF and satisfied with the leadership of Mr Smith.

While observers had been predicting that the RF would win, the margin of victory was wider than had been expected. Mr Holland had represented the white roll constituency of Mazoe-Mtoko for many years as an RF MP. He resigned in April because, he said, the RF was obstructing the Government and had failed to respond to gestures of friendship.

Mr York said the result vindicated the Lancaster House negotiators who had foreseen that there should be a period of entrenched representation for whites, who would need time to gain confidence in the Government.

He polled 784 votes while Mr Holland received 476. The turnout was small with 4,100 registered voters, but Mr York said that the electoral roll was out of date and that many whites had left the district. He estimated the number of eligible voters was between 1,500 and 2,000.

Mr Holland commented: "I regard the divisive policies which Ian Smith has successfully sold to white voters as highly irresponsible and damaging to the country."

But he said the Democratic Party would continue to harass the RF and campaign hard in a second by-election due to be held on July 14.

The Salisbury constituency of Borrowdale has generally been seen as more fertile ground than the rural areas for the Democratic Party's platform.

ZIANA NEWS AGENCY GETS GOING

From Our Correspondent
Salisbury, July 1

A national news agency was opened in Zimbabwe last night, completing the process announced by the Government in January to free the media from South African influence.

The Zimbabwe Inter-Africa News Agency (Ziana) was opened by Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, who said it marked a step ahead in the consolidation of independence.

Until this year Zimbabwe's newspapers were tied to the South African Argus group, and the news agency, Iana, was a subsidiary of the South African Press Association (Sapa) from which it received all its international news.

In January the Government bought the Argus group's controlling shareholding in the newspapers and established a Mass Media Trust to run the papers and agency, which would be independent of Sapa.

Mr Mugabe said last night that Zambabwean readers were mature enough to reject news interpretations with a Western bias.

Zian will continue to receive the Reuter and Associated Press services, which it has always taken through Sapa as well as joining the pan-African and non-aligned pools of news

European initiative gets lower priority

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

First reaction in London to the uncertain outlook after the Israeli election was that the EEC's controversial diplomatic initiative on the Middle East would now go onto "the back burner" or, in less colourful terms, be assigned a somewhat lower priority.

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, had already decided that his chances of making a useful contribution to the Middle East peace process, in his capacity as president of the European Community, were extremely slim.

Two reasons emerged at the EEC summit in Luxembourg which have reinforced this somewhat pessimistic assessment. First, the report by Dr Christoph van der Klaauw, the previous president and Dutch Foreign Minister, has shown that nothing further can be achieved at this stage by another round of contacts. There would be little point in meeting Mr Yassir Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, just for the sake of it, until significant progress seems likely.

The second reason for Lord Carrington's caution on the Middle East is that the new French Government has made it unmistakenly clear that it is not enthusiastic about the European effort, as enshrined in the famous Venice summit declaration a year ago.

This represents what is seen as an abrupt change of emphasis, to put it no more strongly, on the part of the French. President Francois Mitterrand looks to a revival of the Camp David process as the best way of making progress. This view will certainly be greeted with much pleasure by the Israelis, who have been very critical of the European approach up to now.

Indeed, M Mitterrand resisted, it is understood, any new condemnation of the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor being made at the European summit. Instead, the communiqué merely endorsed the United Nations resolution on the subject.

As for the follow-up by Lord Carrington to the Venice declaration, the communiqué speaks, somewhat curiously, of elaborating further possibilities "through internal reflection". This appears to be a diplomatic way of saying, "Think again".

However, Lord Carrington does not intend to give up the search for a Middle ast settlement during his presidency. But he has drawn the conclusion that the conditions are not exactly favourable right now for making an effective European contribution. When the dust after the Israeli election settles, there may be a chance to try again. The European-Arab dialogue due to be resumed next November could be a useful meeting point.

Addressing the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London, Dr van der Klaauw made the point yesterday, that by asking concrete, very detailed questions from all the parties concerned in the Middle East conflict, the European Community had started an important proces of thinking about solutions.



Mr Shimon Peres: Smooth gloves but same strategy in Arab eyes.

Arrigo Levi: A personal view

Begin rides high on a wave of nationalism

The remarkable recovery of the Labour alignment in the Israeli elections, after its poor performance four years ago, cannot obscure the importance of the fact that the Likud coalition of Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, has increased its share of the vote by about 10 per cent.

This means that in a highly polarized political society Mr Begin is now at the head of a nationalistic movement of the right which must be considered as the second great party in Israel. It may never achieve the same structural force of the Labour movement, with its powerful union wing. But it has a new sociological basis in the Jewish Oriental electorate. It has an ideological foundation in the more nationalist wings of the Zionist and Jewish religious traditions, and it has in Mr Begin the only charismatic leader in Israel today.

Under these conditions, even though Likud (like the Republican Party in the United States) may remain for a long time the second party of Israel, it may win elections and form governments. At the moment, in spite of all the uncertainties of the Israeli political scene, which will allow Mr Shimon Peres, the Labour leader, space to manoeuvre, Mr Begin has the greater likelihood of staying in power at the head of his coalition with the religious parties, which represent Israel's third force.

Doubts remain as to the solidity of a new Begin coalition government. The unprecedented polarization of the Israeli electorate, which has almost wiped out most of the smaller parties, is a pointer to the existence of a deep division. This makes a "great coalition" of Likud and Labour almost impossible.

This split will not make the life of any government easier. If Mr Begin stays in power, the future of his government will depend upon its policies. It would start by having to pay a lot for the dangerous, though electorally successful, easy-going economic policies of the last few months. Hyper-inflation may be the price, and a costly one in political terms.

On foreign policy Mr Begin's obvious aim is for Israel to stay put, to maintain control for an indefinite period over the occupied territories: local limited autonomies under the Camp David agreement should never prevent further Israeli colonization. But how compatible is such a strategy with what Mr Begin sees as the two other main foundations of Israel's security, peace with Egypt and the American alliance? The new stresses on both will be great.

Arab rejection of Israel's and later Egypt's policy of peace has given rise to the emergence of a nationalistic political force in Israel. During a second Begin premiership the fading of the Palestinians' hopes for self-determination will dangerously increase tension between Israel and the Arab world.

Mr Begin's relations with President Sadat of Egypt are bound to suffer greatly from such a situation. Even the distant American protector may become unhappier with Mr Begin's Israel, viewing such policies as a long-term recipe for war, unless the Begin government were to prove unexpectedly flexible.

Most political observers in Israel do not believe in this possibility, even though opposition pressure on Mr Begin may be greater—many Israelis are evermore aware of the need to reach an agreement with the Palestinians, for Israel's security.

But Mr Begin has left no doubt about his commitment to achieve complete control over Eretz Israel. His decision to give up the Sinai in order to "Eliminate Egypt from the picture" does not contradict his long-term aims; it was instrumental to that end. His settlements policy has left no doubts about his long-term aims, while the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor has shown that Mr Begin's Israel wants to achieve the rank of a regional power as far as the Gulf, in an unprecedented way.

Such policies would keep the Arab-Israel conflict alive, in a dangerous way. But it is unlikely that Mr Begin would change his strategy, unless by so doing he were to bring relations with Egypt and the United States to breaking point. This would come about, but not necessarily soon and almost certainly not before Egypt got back, in 10 months, the last of the Sinai.

Arabs feign indifference *to* Israel poll results

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, July 1

Arab countries purported to show little interest in the results of the Israeli elections today, either ignoring the poll altogether—like Saudi Arabia and Iraq—or merely reporting the inconclusive voting figures in brief news items.

The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) continued to express its desire for a new government led by Mr Menachem Begin in the ground that his policies would be so detrimental to Israel's international standing that they would ultimately benefit the Palestinians.

Confronted by a democratic election that has no parallel in the Arab world, several Arab states also took the view that the results were irrelevant. In Kuwait, for example, the daily newspaper *Al-Rai Al-Aam* said that "the outcome of the election will only lead to more aggression against the Arabs and the loss of additional Arab territory and more Arab humiliation . . . Peres the Israeli Labour leader is no less aggressive than Begin, though he is a more skilful deceiver and covers his face with cosmetics and wears smooth gloves as opposed to the direct and clear (aatitude of) Begin".

The winner of the election, the paper said, would still use "sophisticated American weapons to chase Arabs everywhere".

In Amman, Mr Basam Shakaa, the Palestinian Mayor of Nablus, said that there was "no difference in policy and strategy between the Likud and Labour parties; they do not recognize the existence of the PLO or the national entity of the Palestinian people or their human rights".

Both the PLO and Mr Shakaa have taken their cue from Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO leader, who said in an interview with *Newsweek* magazine that the re-election of Mr Begin might give the Arab world "a salutary shock".

In reality, however, the PLO would be more than interested to see Mr Peres form a government.

☐ Senior members of President Sadat's staff appeared resigned today to the idea that they would have to deal again with Mr Menachem Begin as Israel's Prime Minister, and few hid their private feelings that they would prefer to see Mr Peres at the helm (Our Cairo Correspondent writes).

However, Mr Butros Ghali, Egypt's Foreign Minister, emphasized to reporters that his country did not mind who became Prime Minister in Israel but was concerned that he should have a strong mandate.

"A weak government in Israel would be a real obstacle to the peace negotiations", Mr Ghali said. A strong coalition would be much easier to deal with because there would be less arguing during the negotiations.

Man in the news

New era opens for World Bank

From Frank Vogl, Washington, July 1

With the retirement of Mr Robert McNamara after 13 years as president of the World Bank, the man now taking the helm of this multilateral aid organization is another Californian, Mr Alden Winship Clausen, known as Tom to his friends, who for the past decade has been running the Bank of America.

Both men are tall, both wear fine steel-rimmed spectacles, both are articulate and both are quite lean and trim in appearance, though the commercial banker is somewhat plumper than Mr McNamara.

But in style, in careers and, most important, in their ideas, they are very different and big changes are ahead for the World Bank.

Mr McNamara—former president of the Ford Motor Company and former American Defence Secretary—has a zeal and enthusiasm about everything he does that leaves his associates exhausted and in awe.

Mr Clausen gives the impression of being more relaxed and easy going. The Bank of America under his leadership became a decentralized organization. But though he delegated well, he remained firmly in charge.

An advantage for Mr Clausen is that he has come to the World Bank without all the political baggage burdening Mr McNamara. He is a banker's banker, who has steered clear of politics, though behind the scenes he has lobbied effectively at times for the interest of American business. He was selected for his new post by President Carter, but in outlook he has much more in common with President Reagan.

Securing strong American support for the World Bank will be one of Mr Clausen's toughest assignments, but he has the diplomatic manner that wins and influences friends. A strong ally, for example, is a fellow businessman in San Francisco, Mr George Shultz, the president of the Bechtel Construction Company and a close friend and influential adviser of President Reagan.

For more than eight months Clausen has been preparing for his new post, including a world tour to meet leaders who might prove useful allies in World Bank politics.

He has the experience and skill to drum up publicity, and is concerned that Americans do not understand the need for aid and that Congress may block funding for developing countries.

Mr Clausen has law and business degrees and a 30-year career behind him. He became head of the Bank of America in 1969 and has since quadrupled its assets and profits. He has admitted annual salaries of more than £500,000 (more than £250,000) and now he turns to a job that pays one-third as much, but offers new opportunities.

He believes in the virtues of free enterprise and is convinced that capitalism can play a greater role in raising the living standards of the developing nations.

Under Mr McNamara the World Bank's lending volume increased twelvefold. But today's era of budget constraints forces Mr Clausen to develop ways of boosting the bank's lendable funds without relying on big annual increases in aid from Britain, America and the other industrial powers.

Mr Clausen will dig deeplv into his mine of business and banking contacts to stimulate greater private investment in developing nations.

NIGERIA'S NUCLEAR AMBITION

Nigeria, a country rich in oil, is to embark on a nuclear programme. In a speech on National Energy Day Alhaji Mohammed Hassan, the Minister for Mines and Power, said that this would ensure "the continuation of our life as a nation and provide a sense of security for our people and property".

The minister's statement did not seem to indicate what sort of nuclear programme his government had in mind or whether it would be exclusively peaceful. Explaining that Nigeria, a signatory of the nuclear non-proliferation agreement, was dismayed by the fact that several of the other influential signatories were not only promoting nuclear technology but also trading in it, he said that Nigeria had no alternative but to join the club of nuclear speculators.

هكذا من الأصل

Polish economic ills overshadow Comecon summit

From Dessa Trevisan, Belgrade, July 1

Prime Ministers of Comecon, the Communist economic group, begin their annual conference tomorrow in Sofia with Poland's crisis representing the biggest problem the organization has been faced with in more than three decades of existence. Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the Soviet Prime Minister, will lead the Soviet delegation.

Poland's problems have added to the difficulties all the members are having with their own economies. Growth rates have slowed down for the past few years, and are now reaching their lowest since the industrialization programmes after the Second World War.

Neighbouring countries which depend heavily on Polish industrial raw materials have suffered from Poland's inability to meet commitments. Poland failed to deliver almost £20m worth of coal, sulphur and machinery last year, and this year, the situation is even worse.

The agenda is expected to include Comecon's integration plans, where supply and delivery of raw materials and joint investment are coordinated, but again are being delayed because of the Polish crisis. It will also include trade relations which Comecon countries are now anxious to put on a new footing, as practically all trade is done by negotiated agreements.

The trading system is threatened as Poland's failures have started chain reactions forcing the countries to seek substitutes elsewhere, which are more expensive and mean hard currency spending.

But Poland is not the only reason for Comecon's lack of integration as member-countries failed to reach a consensus last year, in Prague.

Poland's heavy indebtedness to the West will also loom high on the agenda of the meeting, but it is not likely that the member-countries can do much to help. Nevertheless, it is expected that some kind of joint assistance programme might emerge from the meeting to see Poland over the first difficult stage.

Discussions on the present price system have also been dragging on for a long time with several member-countries clearly anxious for change.

The Soviet Union has been anxious to have member-states invest in new resources of oil, gas and energy, but the general feeling among member-countries has been that such investment would not be economic in view of the distances, and other problems involved.

There is also disagreement over the extension of joint aid to new members of Comecon such as Vietnam, which joined two years ago, Cuba and Mongolia. European members are being asked to assist, but so far the Soviet Union has borne the brunt. Obviously Moscow would wish others to share the burden but there was considerable opposition when, two years ago, it was decided to let Vietnam join the economic grouping.

Recently, President Ceausescu of Romania renewed his earlier proposal for the first party secretaries of member-countries to meet to consider political problems connected with the economic ones. Although the possibility of such a summit cannot be entirely ruled out, it now seems less likely that it would take place now.

Mr. Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, is due to visit Warsaw on Friday for talks with the Polish leaders. His presence as a Politburo member on the eve of the Polish party congress, is significant. Obviously, Moscow wants to have prior assurances of what is likely to happen at the congress which begins on July 14.

Already, only one-fifth of the present 140 members of the Polish central committee have been elected delegates to the party congress.

This is a clear sign that in the future the top executive posts on the central committee, the moderate reformists of Mr Stanislaw Kania, the Party First Secretary, will have a clear cut majority.

The Poles have decided not to send invitations to Communist delegations outside the Soviet block. Others may come as observers but it now looks as though the Poles will want to keep the congress a purely domestic affair, and of course, one that would reaffirm Poland's adherence to the Soviet block.

Japan likely to snub US over secret devices

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, July 1

Japan is expected to refuse to supply its main ally, the United States, with advanced technology and electronic equipment which is required to improve American military weapons.

This became apparent today after officials in Tokyo reviewed an American request for Japanese technology and electronic devices which the United States wants to incorporate in precision guidance systems for missiles and other weapons.

At the same time, the Pentagon has urged Japan to enter into a joint venture under which Japanese industrialists will develop and manufacture weapons for the United States.

But officials told me today that Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Japanese Prime Minister, is likely to turn down both requests.

"Under the terms of our post war peace constitution Japan is prohibited from possessing or manufacturing weapons which can be used for offensive purposes. We are also strictly prohibited from exporting weapons abroad", an official said.

According to American diplomats in Tokyo Japan originally developed its technology for electronics and precision equipment under licence from the United States.

"But in many areas we find that Japanese technology is now superior and the finish and accuracy of their mass-produced equipment is superb", an American diplomat said.

Both Japanese and American officials said the request had originally been submitted by American diplomats in Tokyo, but the subject was raised again this week when Mr Joji Amura, Director-General of the Defence Agency, met Mr Caspar Weinuberger, the American Defence Secretary in Washington.

Although Japan has banned industry from exporting arms in any form the United States has been using Sanyo video cameras as an integral part of the guidance system in "smart" bombs, a weapon employed during the war in Vietnam.

Japanese officials said the American request has placed Mr Suzuki's administration in an embarrassing posiiton at a time when President Reagan is attempting to persuade Japan to spend more on defence and take a greater responsibility for the security of north-east Asia.

At present Japan outlays the equivalent of 0.9 per cent of its gross national product on its armed forces and has been accused of improving its economy while enjoying a cheap ride on defence under the United States' nuclear umbrella. The country has agreed to increase its defence budget by 7.5 per cent this year. But a spokesman for the Government admitted today that senior officials in the Pentagon remained dissatisfied with the low level of Japanese defence spending.

However, Mr Kiichi Miyazawa, the Chief Cabinet Secretary, made it clear today that the Government does not intend to step up defence spending this year. "Considering the fact that the budgets of all ministries, except defence, were trimmed this year Japan has nothing to be ashamed about. The United States is making unreasonable demands and we cannot accept them", Mr Miyazawa declared.



Larger than life: a statue of the Pope, who was formerly the Archbishop of Cracow, being unveiled in Tarnow, in the Cracow region of Poland.

Basques and Catalans boycott pact meeting

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, July 1

An attempt by Spain's two largest parties, the ruling Centre Democratic Union (UCD) and the opposition Socialists, to push through a pact setting the powers and areas of 16 future autonomous regions is running into growing problems.

Today, the Basque Nationalists and the Catalan Regionalists boycotted a top-level meeting of the four national parties represented in the Cortés on the ground that they were not prepared merely to endorse weeks of negotiations between the big two. The chief ministers of the present two regional autonomous governments ignored appeals from Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, to send their party representatives to the meeting.

After the failed military coup in February, believing that Spain's top military men were angered by the autonomy process started by Señor Adolfo Suárez, the former Prime Minister, the ruling party and the Socialists worked out a common strategy to curb a growing transfer of powers from the central Government to the regions, which was anyway to their disadvantage.

But the talks, first between the big two and subsequently widened to include the Communists and the conservative Democratic Coalition of Señor Manuel Fraga Iribarne, have developed into tough bargaining behind the scenes about power as they lay the ground in the regions for the next national general election.

This must be held by the spring of 1983 but could well be brought forward to next year in view of the divisions in the ruling party over the new divorce law, and if the regional elections in Galicia this autumn and in Andalusia next spring go badly for the ruling party.

Today's boycott by essentially middle-of-the-road Basque and Catalan parties produced a surprising ally when the Communists, led by Señor Santiago Carrillo, indicated that they too are alarmed. They have only 23 deputies in the Cortés and no chances of forming regional governments, and are likely to be squeezed out by the two main parties each of whom has more than 100 deputies in the Cortés.

The Communists publicly accuse both the ruling party and the Socialists of seeking to organize the electoral systems in the new regions to divide power for the next four years, Galicia, the new region of Castilla-León, and Extramadura would be strongholds of the Centre Democratic Union, while the Socialists would dominate Andalusia, Asturias, and the two new regions of Castilla-La Mancha and Madrid which is to become an autonomous region as well as remaining Spain's capital.

The UCD and Socialist negotiators have gone so far in regions like Andalusia, Asturias, and Cantabria as to agree that the former will keep the rural areas and the latter the industrialized ones. It only remains for the voters perhaps one day to upset their plans.

Both the Basque and Catalan autonomous regional governments now hold that Señor Calvo Sotelo, despite his promises to them, has slowed down the transfer of powers.

Both in Vitoria and Barcelona the autonomous administrations remain deeply suspicious of Señor Rodolfo Martin Villa, the Minister in Charge of the Autonomy Process and former Interior Minister, believing that his efforts to establish conformity among the 14 regions to be set up will mean a reduction of the powers already transferred.

The mood has in fact changed with two government spokesmen this week openly accused the Basques and Catalans of exceeding their legitimate powers under the constitution and promising new measures to uphold the dignity of the Spanish state.

Hu accepts blame for Mao errors

From David Bonavia
Peking, July 1

Mr Hu Yaobang, the new Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, today accepted the blame, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, for having allowed Mao Tse-tung to perpetrate serious political errors for 20 years towards the end of his life.

He told a mass rally in the Great Hall of the People: "We veterans who had been working together with him for a long time as his comrades-in-arms, or who had been following him in revolutionary struggle as his disciples, are keenly aware of our responsibility in this matter, and we are determined never to forget this lesson."

The rally marked the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party. Apart from illumination of main buildings in Peking last night, no other public festivities marked the date.

Mr Hu was named on Monday as party Chairman, while Mr Hua Guofeng, Mao's nominated successor, was demoted to the post of the most junior of six Vice-Chairmen. It is widely expected that he will slip further into obscurity over the coming years.

Lapsing into poetic imagery, Mr Hu said that the party would now be able to "reach the South Gate of Heaven and then ascend the Peak of the Jade Emperor."

While the Chinese party remained loyal to Marxism-Leninism, Mr Hu went on, that ideology "does not embrace all the truths in the unending course of human history, nor can it possibly do so. For us Marxists, the theory of Marxism is the guide to action, and by no means a rigid dogma to be followed unthinkingly".

Party leaders "must not put themselves in a special category just because they are in leading positions".

Mr Hu told the rally that the Chinese Communist Party now had a membership of 39 million. "Our party is a great party of 39 million members and it is a party in power", he said.

Until now the Chinese Communist Party was believed to have 38 million members, half of whom joined during the now discredited Cultural Revolution from 1966 to 1976.

Brussels presidency a mixed blessing

From Michael Hornsby, Brussels, July 1

Britain today assumed the presidency of the EEC for the second time since it joined the Community in 1973. The British take over from the Dutch and will be in the chair for the next six months.

The presidency, which passes from state to state in alphabetical order, entails not only the chairing of the EEC's Council of Ministers in its various guises, but also the task of representing the Community to the outside world.

Thus Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, will speak for the EEC, on the basis of an agreed position, at the session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York in September.

Although the presidency confers some advantages on the incumbent, in particular the right to draw up the agenda of council meetings, it also requires a combination of the roles of judge and advocate which can be embarrassing if important national interests are at stake.

This raises a question whether it will be either to Britain's or the Community's advantage for the British to be in the chair during the crucial negotiations which will get underway in September on the reform of the EEC budget and the Common Agricultural Policy.

The budget and agricultural issues will be the main internal preoccupation of member-states during the British presidency.

Speaking at the close of yesterday's EEC summit meeting in Luxembourg, Mrs Thatcher also said that a settlement of the protracted fisheries dispute would be an extremely important objective, and Britain would be looking for French cooperation.

Another area where the Government hoped to achieve progress, the Prime Minister said, would be the completion of the common policy and the provision of services, particularly in the insurance sector, where Britain was very strong.

For his part, Lord Carrington will be mainly concerned with promoting the EEC's new initiative on Afghanistan which has now unmistakably taken precedence over the Community's moribund attempt to play an independent peace-making role in the Middle East.

The EEC's Middle East diplomacy has been running into the desert sands for some time, and now appears to have been dealt a final blow by the attitude of President Mitterrand of France, who made clear yesterday his support for the step-by-step approach of the American-sponsored Camp David accords.

Good oil offered for bad

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, July 1

Offering good oil for bad in an effort to halt the widespread use of adulterated cooking oil which has killed more than 50 people in Spain in two months and made thousands ill, the authorities collected 72,197 litres of suspect oil today, the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Security reported in Madrid.

Housewives queued in 84°F (27°C) weather outside public health clinics in Madrid and other cities to turn in oil they had bought in unlabelled containers and in most cases from door to door salesmen. One elderly couple who live alone handed in 70 litres which, they said they had stored at home because it was cheap.

The ministry offered to trade the toxic product for genuine olive oil after public warnings against the use of the adulterated product failed to convince many citizens. A number of patients cured of what was at first incorrectly diagnosed as atypical pneumonia had to be readmitted to hospital after again using the toxic oil.

The number of patients in hospital suffering from oil poisoning is now 1,711 throughout the country and is declining. But the oil—pronounced unfit not only for human consumption but even for making soap or for burning in lamps—continues to claim additional victims. Three more people died yesterday.

The mystery of what appeared to be an epidemic of atypical pneumonia was cleared up on June 18, more than a month after the illness was first observed in the Madrid area. At that time, the Government confirmed that tests and research led to the conclusion that the sickness was to be blamed on oil clandestinely sold in bulk, which contained denatured rape-seed oil and other toxic elements.

South African Airways to recruit black hostesses

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg, July 1

South African Airways (SAA) the Government-owned national airline, is to train black women as air hostesses for the first time.

Mr Hendrik Schoeman, the Transport Minister, announced in Pretoria that SAA had been given permission to recruit 25 black women for training. They will undergo the normal selection procedure which white women have to pass.

This includes a test of their ability to speak Afrikaans which might prove to be difficult for many blacks whose second language is normally English. Afrikaans is unpopular among young blacks and the enforced teaching of syllabus subjects in Afrikaans was one of the basic causes for the Soweto riots in 1976.

It is known also that SAA, like many other airlines, has had difficulty in recruiting cabin staff for a job which, particularly on domestic routes, on which wide-bodied aircraft are being increasingly used, is no longer considered to be very glamorous.

Nevertheless, Mr Schoeman said the black recruits would be treated like everybody else. He said: "There will be no discrimination. It will not depend on a woman's colour, rather on her qualifications."

His statement has been widely welcomed. Mr Ray Swart, spokesman on transport for the official opposition Progressive Federal Party, said it was high time that SAA aircrews reflected the true character of South Africa's population without any artificial barriers.

Mr J C Mahuhushi, chairman of the Diepmeadow Community Council in Soweto, said the move was overdue and he thought the minister should be commended.

But Mrs Ellen Khuzwayo, the only woman member of Soweto's Committee of Ten civic group, said she wanted to see what salaries the black air hostesses would earn before forming any opinion.

Meanwhile, the Chamber of Mines has announced significant pay rises for nearly 500,000 black miners in gold, coal and platinum mines.

Learner underground workers are to get a 15 per cent rise which will raise their basic pay to 115 rand (£67) a month. In addition they are housed in compounds, fed and given medical care which the chamber reckons is worth 73 rand (£43) a month.

Mining sources said that average underground pay for a black miner would be about 240 rand (£140) a month.

White miners, outnumbered by about 10 to one by blacks, earned an average 1,150 rand a month (£676) last year and they recently negotiated a 14 per cent rise plus increases in fringe benefits.

Death of a New York jobhunter

From Michael Leapman
New York, July 1

The terrifying and finally fatal odyssey of an average young visitor to New York highlights again the random perils of this fearful city. Yesterday police stitched together the dreadful last hours of Mr Gerard Coury, a graduate from Connecticut, who died at the weekend after leaping naked on to an underground railway line.

Mr Coury had come to the city on his way to Washington, where he was to be interviewed for a job in a restaurant. He had to change trains in New York.

On Friday evening he telephoned his mother from a police office at Grand Central Station in extreme distress. He had, he said, been robbed of his money, luggage and everything he owned except his trousers.

His mother told him to wait while she arranged for him to be sent money, or for somebody to pick him up. He was last seen by a policeman in the waiting room at 11 pm. The policeman gave him a message to keep on waiting.

Police clear Grand Central Station and lock it soon after 1 am, but it is not known at what time Mr Coury left. He was next seen at dawn a half mile away, running along Eighth Avenue towards 42nd Street, the heart of the city's crime, vice and drugs district. By now he did not even have any trousers.

A crowd of about 20 street people seemed to be chasing him, witnesses say. They threw bottles and rubbish in his direction, shouting taunts and insults. Police do not know how he became involved with the mob or how he lost his trousers.

Naked, he ran into an underground station, where police tried unsuccessfully to stop him from jumping a turnstile and getting on to the platform. There, he touched a live rail and was apparently electrocuted, although doctors say he could have died from heart failure brought about by sheer terror.

Before they pieced together this horrifying tale, police had believed the victim to be one of the thousands of vagrants who haunt the streets of New York. They thought he might be mentally defective.

His brother Charles said: "He was a good kid, but whether or not after being accosted, beaten, stripped and abandoned in New York City he was in control of his faculties, I could not say. I certainly would have freaked out after that."

EX-HOSTAGE GOES

Washington, July 1. — Staff Sergeant Joseph Subic, the only American soldier held hostage in Iran to be denied a commendation, was being discharged today. It was reported that Sergeant Subic appeared on Iranian television during his captivity and said other hostages were spies.—UPI.

DISPUTE OVER 'RIGHT TO TRAVEL'

From Nicholas Hirst
Washington, July 1

A constitutional dispute is brewing here over the right of Americans to travel abroad after a Supreme Court ruling involving Mr Philip Agee, the former CIA man.

Mr Agee gained notoriety by revealing the names of former CIA spies and with Mr Mark Hosenball was asked to leave Britain having been accused of activities damaging to British security.

The Supreme Court decision earlier this week reaffirmed the right of the Secretary of State to revoke a passport if it was supplied to someone whose presence abroad is likely to damage international security or American foreign policy.

Some lawyers are claiming that the scope of the Supreme Court's decision is far too wide. Professor Laurence Tribe, of Harvard University, said that the court had "left a loaded gun" aimed at free speech and travel.

Mr Floyd Abrams, who has made a reputation from appearing in cases involving free speech, said: "The sweep of the decision may be such as to encompass far more than errant CIA agents".

£250m AIRPORT FOR SINGAPORE

Singapore.—Lion and Flag dances officially opened the new international airport at Changi, a vast complex, ranking with Tokyo's Narita, as Asia's largest.

It cost £250m and took six years to build. The five-storey terminal building has a floor area of 265,000 square yards and can handle 10 million passengers a year.—Reuter.

Crisis ahead for Costa Rica

Democracy fails to avert political violence

From Stephen Downer, Costa Rica

This is the fifth and final part of our series on Central America. Part one appeared on June 23.

Costa Rica, one of the world's most democratic countries, has avoided the turbulence upsetting other countries in Central America. Yet two years of economic crises have caused alarm.

Plunging world coffee prices and inflated oil bills have played havoc with the economy.

Because it is close to countries experiencing social upheavals, would-be money lenders have shied away from Costa Rica, according to Señor Raul Fernandez, director of external financing at the Finance Ministry.

"People think that, because we are in Central America, we necessarily are caught up in the violence going on around us. It's a completely false impression."

Nevertheless, several recent bomb attacks in San José have shown that the democracy of which Costa Ricans are so proud has not inoculated the country against political violence.

"Democracy is not an end in itself", says Señor Oscar Arias Sanchez, 39-year-old secretary general of the opposition Social Democratic National Liberation Party.

"We appreciate the free society we have. But, if we cannot cope with children's empty stomachs and the growing slums surrounding San José, democracy will be questioned in the near future.

"Poverty is increasing because the economy has not grown. The distribution of income has deteriorated, mainly because of inflation."

Government officials blamed Salvadorean guerrilla sympathizers for one of the recent attacks, which injured three United States Embassy Marines. The other theory worrying local people is that young Costa Rican radicals were responsible.

The liberal-conservative Government of President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, which gave diplomatic support to the fight to overthrow Anastasio Somoza, President of neighbouring Nicaragua until 1979, has given no such encouragement to the revolutionary movement in El Salvador.

Señor Carazo, in fact, seems determined to maintain the status quo until his term as President ends next year.

Señor Hernan Saenz, the Finance Minister, resigned from the Government in April because of what he saw as the President's abandonment of the beginning of economic restructuring.

Among other proposals Señor Saenz had urged the changing of rules which protect Costa Rican manufacturers from imported goods by as much as 317 per cent.

"There are major changes that have to be introduced to the public sector," Señor Saenz added, "otherwise it may become a hindrance to economic growth. It is getting too big."

Señor Arias Sanchez agreed: "My party created a welfare state. But we are a little concerned about the paternalistic attitude that has developed in Costa Rica. In that sense we have to strengthen the individual and not the state."

About 2.2 million people live in the small, peaceful country, 98 per cent of them literate. Thirty-five per cent of public expenditure goes on education, 2 per cent on national security. The Army, considered a waste, was disbanded in 1949.

"It would be ridiculous for Costa Rica to have armed forces", said Señor Saenz. "We don't need them when we have friends."

In September, 1978, President Somoza threatened to invade Costa Rica for protesting about his strong-armed tactics in trying to control a national rebellion. President Carazo telephoned the Venezuelan Government, which sent five jet fighters rushing to San José, 30 minutes' flying time from the Nicaraguan capital of Managua. Señor Somoza did not invade.

The *per capita* income of US$2,000 is not only far higher than in the rest of the region but, along with Uruguay's, is the most evenly distributed in Latin America.

However, the economy will grow by only 1 per cent this year, compared with the recent annual average of 6 per cent.

Last year's trade deficit was US$661m, due mainly to a 28 per cent increase in Costa Rica's oil bill (this will amount to US$250m this year) and a 22 per cent drop in coffee earnings.

"The 38 per cent increase in non-traditional exports (all but coffee, bananas and meat) since 1978 has been completely offset by the decrease in coffee prices and the increase in oil prices," Señor Saenz complained.

The Government has started selling "gasohol", made from sugar cane, to reduce Costa Rica's consumption of crude oil, none of which is used to generate electricity. The aim is for all vehicles to run on alcohol fuel in a more refined mixture, by 1989. A major oil exploration programme will start soon.

Señor Fernando Naranjo, president of the Costa Rican School of Economists, said that the US$329m extended fund facility, agreed upon recently with the International Monetary Fund, was obtained in part because of pressure applied on the IMF by the United States, Mexico, Venezuela and France.

The facility, good for three years, will allow government financiers to seek another US $150m on money markets this year.

"The impression was that, without some sort of financial help . . . we could not deal with the social problems in Costa Rica," Señor Naranjo said.

CHALLENGE OVER MAORI CARVINGS

The New Zealand Government yesterday won the first round of its legal battle for the return of valuable Maori carvings which it says were taken out of the country illegally (the Press Association reports).

Ownership is also claimed by Mr George Ortiz, a renowned connoisseur of Polynesian art, who was forced to sell off his collection in 1978 to pay a ransom for his kidnapped six-year-old daughter, Graziella.

But the sale of the carvings, which were expected to fetch £250,000, was stopped by the New Zealand Government.

In a trial of preliminary issues at the High Court in London yesterday, Mr Ortiz challenged a claim that the Queen, as head of the New Zealand Government, was entitled to possession.

He also claimed that these New Zealand laws were unenforceable in England. But Mr Justice Staughton ruled against him on both issues.

Mr Ortiz is expected to continue his fight to retain the carvings, which are 150 years old and were found by a farm labourer in a swamp near Waitara, Taranaki province.

Tennis

Comfort for Connors in his role of underdog

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

The semi-final round of the men's singles, Bjorn Borg v Jimmy Connors and John McEnroe v Rod Frawley, will be played today. The form points firmly to Borg and McEnroe. Other than the nature of the tennis played, interest may therefore be concentrated on seeing how far Connors and the unseeded Frawley can go in trying to confound expectation.

From 1973 to 1978 Connors won eight of his 13 matches with Borg. Since 1979 Borg has won all nine. Borg has also won all three of their matches at Wimbledon. It should be noted, too, that Connors has not reached the final of a major championship—those of Wimbledon, France, and the United States—since he beat Borg in the 1978 US final. This suggests that, when confronted by a Borg or a McEnroe, there has been a slight erosion of the competitive confidence Connors used to have over the last lap or two of a big event.

Connors is playing his tenth consecutive Wimbledon, Borg his ninth. McEnroe and Frawley, who is more than six years older, are less experienced—Frawley because he did not join the international circuit until 1976. They met twice last year and McEnroe won each time.

Frawley has not yet played a seed and remains uncertain how good a player he can be. The first Australian to reach the last four since Tony Roche, in 1975, he will do his utmost to prove that his sudden eminence is no fluke. It is unlikely, though, that he will be good enough to give McEnroe more than a good scrap.

Year of the white Czech bandanna

By Rex Bellamy

Chris Lloyd, aged 26, twice champion and four times runner-up, will play Hana Mandlikova, aged 19, in the women's singles final of the Wimbledon championships tomorrow. Both played formidably well yesterday when Miss Mandlikova took an hour and 25 minutes to win 7—5, 4—6, 6—1 against Martina Navratilova, twice champion, and Mrs Lloyd beat Pamela Shriver, aged 18, by 6—3, 6—1 in 65 minutes.

Mrs Lloyd has won five of her seven matches with Miss Mandlikova but has lost two of the last three. Miss Mandlikova beat her in Georgia last September and again last month in the French championships. Mrs Lloyd has never been beaten before the semi-final round in 10 appearances at Wimbledon and is particularly eager to win this time. Her pride was hurt when Miss Mandlikova beat her in Paris on clay, a surface on which Mrs Lloyd was supposedly supreme.

Miss Mandlikova reached the last 16 in her two previous challenges. In the past 10 months her enviable flair for the game has acquired such maturity and discretion that she was runner-up for the United States championship and then won the Australian and French titles.

Tomorrow's match thus offers her a chance to complete a third leg of the grand slam, one of those insubstantial but much-coveted sporting feats that have no official standing. It demands winning all four of the traditionally most renowned championships in an unbroken sequence. The only women to do it so far have been Maureen Connolly and Margaret Court.

Miss Mandlikova and Miss Navratilova, both Czechoslovaks, had the same coach and have similar playing methods. The interesting thing about their preference for the service, volley and smash—other than the fact that it tends to produce brief but spectacular points—is that it defies the modern fashion. Mrs Lloyd has been such an exemplary champion that inevitably her baseline game (and the two-fisted backhand) have been widely imitated, especially by Americans. Miss Shriver is the obvious exception to that rule.

Inevitably, the all-Czechoslovak clash was dominated by brilliantly short rallies. The points scurried away like frightened rabbits and usually the winning shot pursued appropriately earthbound trajectories. These days Miss Navratilova's base tennis probably demands more consistent playing conditions: rather than unpredictable breezes and a breeze that sometimes seemed to ruffle her emotional feathers. That was not, though, a decisive factor.

Winning the second set took rather too much out of her and she did not have enough left for the third, in which the facility of Miss Mandlikova's tennis achieved a thrilling beauty. The evident contrasts were that Miss Navratilova was left-handed, more muscular and more inclined to play the role of tragedienne.

Her strategy was to charge the net at every opportunity, attack anything that moved, and thus assert psychological pressure. She is very good at all that. Once she even dashed to the forecourt to challenge the incoming volleyer. But Miss Navratilova was also capable of using the long-and-short routine, just to remind us that she was brought up on clay. She played some superb tennis—but Miss Mandlikova was still too good for her.

Miss Mandlikova kept faith with her *white bandanna, a special* choice for Wimbledon, instead of the usual red. Slim and graceful, she is such a gifted combination of athlete and tennis player (an Ilie Nastase without the mischievious improvizations) that even her most striking effects are created as if nothing were more natural. She has the gift of timing, or, as it is often put, hitting a "heavy" ball—a weight of shot out of all proportion to the muscular effort involved.

Miss Mandlikova also has strong nerves and (not necessarily the same thing) self-confidence. She needed both qualities. For two sets her passing shots were inhibited by the sight of Miss Navratilova bearing down on her. In the first set she had two break points but at 5—4 lost one against her: and survived it with a fine service and a backhand volley that raised everyone's pulse rate. In the first game Miss Navratilova's volleying let her down, under pressure, and that was the set.

Miss Navratilova had to break service twice—and save two break points in the last game—before winning the second set. After that it was a question of mental and physical stamina, resilience and competitive hunger, plus wills and skills.

The third set was closer than 6—1 suggests. It was enlivened, too, by a bizarre aside when Miss Mandlikova was foot-faulted. She asked the line judge if her right foot or left had offended. He said it was her back foot. This puzzled her because, as she said later, "I do not have a back foot."

Never mind, she broke to 3—1, survived a break point to reach 4—1 and then broke again to 5—1. On every occasion Miss Navratilova was confounded by a backhand down the line. Mrs Lloyd will have noted that.

Who does Mrs Lloyd think she is, anyway—"Wonderwoman" perhaps? Or is she in training for the next Olympic pentathlon? She set about Miss Shriver as if she had been training on spinach (translate that into practising with her husband and Dennis Ralston, who both hit even harder than Miss Shriver).

Until the beginning of this match Mrs Lloyd's court presence had never been anything but ladylike. Yet here she was casting dignity to the winds and hurling herself about the court with an overt show of energy, agility and muscle power alien to her reputation. The speed of her reactions in dealing with Miss Shriver's volleys was equally impressive.

It could not last, of course. Mrs Lloyd's radiator would have been boiling. But that early effort rocked Miss Shriver back on her heels. Its strategic basis was that Miss Shriver's volleys and overheads could not do a great deal of harm while she was imprisoned behind the baseline. Even when she did get to the net Miss Shriver was trying to catch bullets in her teeth rather than play tennis.

She responded well, never flinching under pressure. But even her best efforts were not enough. If Mrs Lloyd was not whaling the daylights out of the ball she was teasing Miss Shriver with a crafty nudge in this direction or that: or a lob, which is a cheeky way of putting a 6ft opponent in her place.

Mrs Lloyd won six consecutive games for the match. The best moment, visually, came when a Shriver lob left her stranded in mid-court. Mrs Lloyd waited, head bowed, hoping someone would call: and someone did. The lob was out.

In the women's doubles Susan Barker and Ann Kiyomura, who look as if they would think twice about saying boo to a goose, had an extraordinary 4—6, 7—6, 9—7 win over JoAnne Russell and Virginia Ruzici. This match was suspended at 0.35 the previous evening with the score at 5—5 in the third set, a decision that provoked angry protests and a heavy shower of cushions on to the court.

What mattered in the end, though, was that Miss Barker and Miss Kiyomura came back from a set and 3—5 down and saved two match points at 2—5 in the third set. That kind of thing is the heart of Wimbledon.



Miss Mandlikova: female Nastase without the mischief.

Football

Return to West Brom for Allen

Ronnie Allen, yesterday restored as manager of West Bromwich Albion after 42 months absence, is making plans to move into the European transfer market.

Mr Allen's reappointment came hours after Alan Mullery—the other man fancied to succeed Ron Atkinson at The Hawthorns—had committed himself to second division Charlton Athletic.

"I have made plenty of contacts in Europe over the past five years and I know who I'd like to sign," said 50-year-old Allen, who was the Albion manager for only six months when he accepted a £100,000 one-year contract as coach to the Saudi Arabian national side.

"I made what I thought then to be the right decision, but returning to Albion is like a fairy tale", he said. Mr Allen, who had a four-months spell with Panathinaikos in Greece after leaving the Middle East after a year, has spent the past few months scouting in Europe on behalf of Vancouver Whitecap's manager, Johnny Giles.

Mr Allen has always been a firm favourite of Bert Millichip, the Albion chairman, and with the fans. He made more than 500 appearances for West Bromwich during the Fifties and scored twice in the 1954 FA Cup final win over *Preston North End.*

Mr Mullery said he took the Charlton job because he "got fed up waiting for Albion's decision".

A fornight ago Mike Bailey, formerly in charge of Charlton, took over at Brighton after Mr Mullery had resigned on "a matter of principle".

Results yesterday

Women's singles

Semi-final

MISS H MANDLIKOVA (Czechoslovakia) beat MISS M NAVRATILOVA (US), 7—5, 4—6, 6—1.
MRS C M LLOYD (US) beat MISS P H SHRIVER (US), 6—3, 6—1.

Men's doubles

Third round

A and V Amritraj (India) beat F D McMILLAN (SA) and C J MOTTRAM (GB), 6—3, 6—7, 5—7, 6—1, 6—2.
R J Frawley (Australia and C J Lewis (NZ) beat R Carruthers (Argentina) and F Maynette (Peru), 6—2, 6—4, 6—4

Fourth round

P McNAMARA and P McNAMEE (Australia) beat F BUENNING and F TAYGAN (US), 6—3, 7—5, 3—6, 7—5.
P FLEMING and J P McENROE (US) beat A and V Amritraj (India, 4—6, 6—3 6—1, 6—4.
T S Okker (Netherlands) and R L Stockton (US) beat I El Shafei (Egypt) and J W Feaver (GB), 7—6, 7—6, 4—6, 7—6.
R C Lutz (US) and S R Smith (US) beat R J Frawley (Australia) and C J Lewis (NZ) 7—3, 6—3, 6—2.

Women's doubles

Fourth round

Miss R D FAIRBANK and Miss T J HARFORD (SA) beat Miss M L Blackwood (Canada) and Miss S J Leo (Australia), 6—3, 6—4.
Miss S BARKER (GB) and Miss A K KIYOMURA (US) beat Miss J C RUSSELL (US and Miss V RUZICI (Romania), 4—6, 7—6, 9—7.
Miss K JORDAN and Miss A E SMITH (US) beat Mrs C M LLOYD (US) and Miss S V WADE (GB), 6—2, 6—3.
Miss S Barker (GB) and Miss A K Kiyomura (US) beat Miss S L Acker (US) and Miss N U Bohm (Sweden), 6—7, 6—3, 6—4.
Miss M Navratilova (US) and Miss P H Shriver (US) beat Miss B C Potter (US) and Miss S A Walsh (US), 6—1, 6—2.

Mixed doubles

Second round

M J Bates (GB) and Miss J M Durie (GB) beat A Amritraj (India) and Miss A E Hobbs (GB) 7—6, 6—3.
Vijay Amritraj (India) and Miss S V Wade (GB) beat M Guntrip (GB) and Miss H A Ludloff (US) 6—2 6—3.

Third round

J R and Miss T A AUSTIN (US) beat D Carter (Australia) and Miss W E White (US), 6—2, 7—5.
C M Johnstone and Miss P J Whytcross (Australia) beat E H Fromm and Miss D Desfor (US), 6—2, 6—2.
K CURREN and Miss T J HARFORD (SA) beat D H Collings and Miss K L Gulley (Australia), 6—1, 6—4.
F D McMillan (SA) and Miss B F Stove (Netherlands) beat H P Guenthardt (Switzerland) and Miss P A Teeguarden (US) 6—1, 3—6, 6—3.
A D Roche (Australia) and Miss B Bunge (Germany) beat M Riessen (US) and Miss W Turnbull (Australia) 6—3, 7—6.

Order of play

CENTRE COURT: R J Frawley v J P McEnroe; B Borg v J S Connors; Miss S Barker and Miss A K Kiyomura v Miss M Navratilova and Miss P H Shriver; J R Austin and Miss T A Austin v F V McNair and Miss C Kohde or V Amritraj and Miss S V Wade.

ONE: R C Lutz and S R Smith v P McNamara and P McNamee; Miss K Jordan and Miss A E Smith v Miss R D Fairbank and Miss T J Harford; P Fleming and J P McEnroe v T S Okker and R L Stockton.

TWO: Plate: Miss S McInerney v Miss D Desfor; R J Moore v W W Martin.

THREE: F V McNair and Miss C Kohde v V Amritraj and Miss S V Wade. Plate: M R E Appleton v B Milton; A D Roche and Miss B Bunge v C M Johnstone and Miss P J Whytcross; K Curren and Miss T J Harford v F D McMillan and Miss B F Stove.

FIVE: Juniors: H Schwier v M Kures; J Nystrom v L Courteau; Miss A Leand v Miss K Okonio; J Nystrom or L Courtea v P Cash.

SIX: Plate: P Slozil and Miss R Tomanova v J W Feaver and Miss L J Charles; Juniors: Miss A L Minter v Miss R Uys; Miss A Temesvari v Miss E Sayers.

SEVEN (3 pm). Juniors: Miss Z Garrison v Miss P Hy; H Leconte v E Korita; M Anger v A Limberger.

TEN: Plate: Miss B J Remilton v Miss Se Saliba; Plate: H P Guenthardt v C J Aguilar; Plate: Miss N S Yeargin v Miss J A Mundel.

THIRTEEN: M J Bates and Miss J M Durie v L C Leeds and Miss S L Acker; Plate: Miss P Casale v Miss A P Cooper; Plate: Miss L Antonpolis v Miss C Jolissaint.

FOURTEEN: Plate: Miss E M Little v Miss S Mascarin; Plate: D Carter v R Meyer; Plate: Miss M B K Wikstedt v Miss E M Gordon.

TO BE ARRANGED: M J Bates and Miss J M Durie or L C Leeds and Miss S L Acker v P Slozil and Miss R Tomanva or J W Feaver and Miss L J Charles; Plate: R J Chappell v J W Feaver. further plate matches as available

A ball girl bounces to the top

Hana Mandlikova spoke of the the time when she was 10 and acted as ball girl for Martina Navratilova at the Spartak club in Prague. She said she watched her play and learnt from it. Throughout her teens she watched and admired Miss Navratilova's progress into the world of top tennis.

Miss Navratilova said she remembered Hana as a small girl: "I saw her around playing soccer. She didn's play so much tennis then. She was a very small girl then."

Miss Mandlikova is eagerly awaiting the arrival of her parents from Czechoslovakia today. "I spoke to my father on the telephone yesterday. I told him that if I was in the final at Wimbledon I wanted him to come."

The brown-haired finalist added: "I want to be No 1 in the world and I would like people to like me and if they enjoy my tennis that would make me very happy."

John McEnroe was in trouble again when he was heard accusing a linesman of bias. He was playing doublees against Vijay and *Anand Amritraj when he became* angry with a Sikh linesman, Raghbir Mhajan.

Mr Mhajan confirmed that the American No 2 turned to him and *said*: "You're Indian, you're biased". A report has been sent to the Wimbledon referee. The trouble started when McEnroe replied to Mr Mhajan's calls or "fault" with the word "ace"

There was also a sharp exchange on court between McEnroe and Vijay. The American allegedly called out across the net: "you've got a problem".



Going to work on spinach. Miss Shriver plays Olive Oyl to Mrs Lloyd's Pop E ye.



Photographs by Harry Kerr

Miss Shriver: back on heels.

Polo

Argentines make Ipanema look like champions

By John Watson

The Brazilian Ronaldo Xavier de Lima's La Ipanema proved much too strong for Sir Raymond Brown's team Westcroft Park as the British Open championship for the Cowdray Park Gold Cup, sponsored by Texaco, resumed at Cowdray Park yesterday. Although there was only one point difference in the two teams' aggregate handicaps, La Ipanema won 11—4 to *make an impressive start*

The match illustrated the superiority of a closely cooperating Argentine core, in this case the powerful alliance of Ipanema's Juni Crotto and Alvaro Pieres. Time and again Crotto's long and deadly accurate hitting—notwithstanding the sight of only one eye—drove the ball up to Pieres, who more often than not, was well placed to score. The pair interchanged with equal effect, making their opposite numbers, the New Zealanders Tony Devich and Graham Thomas look slow

The second encounter was a repeat of last week's Warwickshire Cup final between Southfield and Galen Weston's *Maple* Leafs. Southfield changed their line-up, Alfredo Harriot, who plays off the ten handicap, coming in for Martine Zubia and the team's co-patron Anthony Embiricos, replacing Lord Charles Beresford, but they still lost again, this time by 7—4.

LA IPANEMA: 1, O Ellis (3); 2, A Pieres (6); 3, H Crotto (9); back, R de Lima (5).
WESTCROFT PARK: 1, M Brown (3); 2, G Thomas (6); 3, A Devich (7); back, P Churchward (5).
MAPLE LEAFS: 1, G Weston (2); 2, S McKenzie (7); 3, H Hipwood (8); back, R Watts (5).
SOUTHFIELD: 1, A Embiricos (2); 2, D Yeoman (5); 3, A Harriot (10); back, J J Alberdi (7).
CIRENCESTER: Stowell Park 9, Los Locos 3.

Racing

Sangster could enjoy new ground through Jester

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Robert Sangster has bought the unbeaten two-year-old Jester. The colt, who had previously been trained by Pat Rohan at Malton in Yorkshire, will shortly join Barry Hills's stable at Lambourn *in Berkshire. Hills is Mr Sang*ser's principal trainer in England.

The deal was handled by the British Bloodstock Agency. Until his sale, Jester was owned in partnership by Rohan, his breeder Willie Jenks, and Peter Marsh whose colours he carried to victory so stylishly at Newmarket in April and at Chester the following month.

At the time Jester looked a banker for the Norfolk Stakes at Royal Ascot but he did not run because his connexions felt he was not quite right and that it would be foolish to take the risk with one so good. Hills told me yesterday that he expects Jester to arrive in his stable in the next day or so and that he will then give him time to relax and become acclimatized with his new surroundings. "Then I intend giving him one race before the Gimcrack Stakes, which will be his first major objective for us", Hills said.

Mr Sangster has *enjoyed* considerable success in other of the season's big races for two-year-olds notably the Middle Park Stakes, the Cheveley Park Stakes and the Dewhurst Stakes, but the Gimcrack still eludes him.

Victory this year, with Jester, would entitle the man who is one of racing's big spenders to air his views on the subject as guest of *honour at the renowned Gimcrack* dinner which is held annually at York in December. Today Mr Sangster will pay his first visit to the racecourse at Brighton in the hope of seeing Razor Sun and Sunningdale Queen pull off a first and last race family double.

Razor Sun has carried his familiar colours in her three races this season, but this afternoon she will be trying to win the Beau Brummell Stakes for a syn*dicate headed by his eldest son,* Guy. The same syndicate has already won one race this season with a three-year-old colt called Victor's Boast. He has, however, just been sold and will now race in Hongkong where he will be trained by Gordon Smyth.

Razor Sun is the syndicate's replacement and it is not difficult to envisage her giving them plenty *to cheer about today. Mr Sang*ster owns Sunningdale Queen with his friend, the Conservative Member of Parliament, Sir Timothy Kitson, and it is equally easy to see her adding the *finishing* touches to an enjoyable afternoon by winning the Chippendale Stakes.

It will be surprising if the Brighton Challenge Cup, which *has been sponsored* by Courage Ltd, is not won by either Braughing or Revocation. Braughing ran well over today's course and distance last week when he was runner-up to On Edge in the Brighton Mile. I doubt whether even he will manage to give 12lb to Revocation, who beat Teamwork when he won his first race this season, at Kempton Park. In *the meantime* Teamwork has paid him a compliment by winning the Royal Hunt Cup at Royal Ascot.

First acceptors

SCOTTISH DERBY: First acceptors: Adam Craig, Admiral's Heir, Amal Nali, Amyndas, Aperitivo, Baz Bombati, Brigadier Hawk, Brigadier Victor, Capricorn Line, Centurius, Dragon Steed, Fandango Time, Flighting, Golden Brigadier, Herbie Quayle, Kind of Hush, Little Wolf, Minmax, More Harmony, Mountain High, Nureddin, Rhoin Bridge, Scintillating Air, Shotgun, Six Mile Bottom, Sunley Builds, Telluriano, Three Crowns, Viveton, Yield. To be run at Ayr on July 18 over 1m 3f.

STATE OF GOING: Carlisle: Good to firm. Brighton: Good to firm. Tomorrow: Beverley: Firm. Haydock Park: Firm. Sandown Park: Good to firm (round course), good (straight course).

Yearling sale is extended

By Michael Phillips

Goffs, the Irish Bloodstock auctioneers based at co Kildare, announced yesterday that they will expand their select invitational and premier sale of yearlings in October through sheer weight of numbers. Originally the sale was scheduled to run from October 7 to 9. Now it will begin on October 6. Last year the catalogue ran to *580 lots. This year* there will be some 670 lots from an original entry of over 800 yearlings.

Jonathan Irwin, Goffs managing director, said yesterday that he interprets this as a vote of confidence in their decision taken 18 months ago to sell yearlings in October, during the week between the two big sales at Newmarket instead of in September.

Last year's sale which was not only the first in its present date, but also in its current format was such a success that many more breeders have asked to take part.

French racing is resumed

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, July 1

As expected, racing was resumed here yesterday with the meeting at Evry. The groundwork had all been done on Tuesday and the approval by the striking pari-mutuel hippodrome employees of the agreement *signed by their representatives* was a formality.

The strike has cost the French Government some £3½m and the racing industry itself about £1½m. In addition to the abandoned meetings at Longchamp last Saturday and Sunday, fixtures at Auteuil and Saint Cloud have had to be scrapped.

Piggott rides the wave of success at the seaside

By Michael Seely

Like most seaside courses Great Yarmouth has an atmosphere all of its own. Yesterday afternoon the sun shone fitfully and a blustery wind blew abandoned bookmakers' tickets and litter round the feet of holiday punters. However, most people went home happy after Lester Piggott had landed a 4.45 to 1 treble—according to a colleague's pocket calculator—on Long Legend, Military Band and Papagas Bay.

Willis Carson had a solitary success on Silk Fashion in the Marina Selling Handicap. There is now a gap of one between the two men in the fight for the jockey's championship, Piggott having ridden 61 winners to Carson's 60.

Henry Cecil regards Yarmouth as one of his favourite stamping grounds and for the second day running saddled two winners. Long Legend was never out of a canter in the Somerleyton Handicap and Military Band had little difficulty in landing the odds of 7 to 2 laid on the Sassafras colt in the Martham Stakes.

Long Legend is by Reviewer and is out of that remarkable mare, Lianga, who won many top-class races for Daniel Wildenstein, who is also the owner of Long Legend. Yesterday's winner was leniently handicapped. After winning a competitive race at Newmarket's Craven meeting the filly was not herself when finishing unplaced behind Princess Gayle in a similar race on the same course at the beginning of May.

And if Long Legend is asked to carry her 7lb penalty in the Hamilton Handicap at Newmarket next Tuesday she must be one of the banker bets of the July meeting. Long Legend must already be worth a small fortune as a prospective brood mare.

Military Band never raced as a two-year-old. "He had arthritic knees which were treated by having acid injected into them", Cecil, who was clad in his usual summer outfit of blue blazer and *check trousers, said.* "He also had sore shins this spring. I am not going to be over-ambitious with the colt for the time being but Military Band should make up into a nice horse, given time". Cecil is the first man to saddle 40 winners this season.

Another Newmarket trainer, Paul Kellaway, received encouragement for the chances of his filly Madam Gay in Saturday's Joe Coral Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park when Kiki Mouse, carrying the same colours as the French Oaks winner, came home clear of *Libby Jane* in the July Maiden Auction Plate. Kiki Mouse is owned in partnership by Geoffrey Kaye and Max Fine. "Madam Gay has never been better", her trainer said.

The chief centre of attraction at Yarmouth for regular racegoers is always focused on the two-year-old racing, as many Newmarket trainers like to introduce some of their more promising talent on this course. Yesterday Bruce Hobbs's newcomer, Count Pahlen, was strongly fancied for the Bradwell Stakes but could finish only fourth behind the 20 to 1 winner, Vin St Benet.

Count Pahlen appeared to be denied a clear run at a vital stage but Hobbs said afterwards: "My colt could not act on the *firm ground and was never going* to win at any stage". Vin St Benet just managed to wear down Ishkomann in the last furlong. Ishkomann looks sure to win over a mile for Michael Stoute later in the season.

At Carlisle this afternoon Bill Watts can land a double by winning the Walton Stakes with his course winner, Confession, and the Blackhall Handicap with Lifestyle, who was only narrowly defeated by Solway Wind at Ripon.

Gt Yarmouth results

3.15 (3.16) BRADWELL STAKES (2-y-o: £1,410: 7f)
VIN ST BENET, b c The Briansian—Hopeful Gift (J Honeywood), 9-4 .. P Madden (20-1) 1
Ishkomann .... E Hide (9-2) 2
Count Pahlen .... G Baxter (9-4) 3
TOTE: Win, £3.81; places, 87p, 21p, 15p. Dual F: £6.60. CSF: £10.37. M Tompkins, at Newmarket. Nk, 2l. Felthorpe Mariner (2-1 fav) 4th. 12 ran.

2.45 (2.48) MARINA HANDICAP (Selling: £683: 1¼m)
SILK FASHION, b m, by Breeders Dream—Maud (Miss B Sanders), 7-8-12 .. W Carson (3-1 fav) 1
Zoro .... P Cook (7-2) 2
Miss Gaylord .. K Leason (14-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 29p; places, 11p, 14p, 41p. Dual F: 68p. CSF: £1.32. D Wilson, at Epsom. 1½l, 2½l. Horkey (14-1) 4th, 10 ran.

3.15 (3.16) SOMERLEYTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,068: 6f)
LONG LEGEND, ch f, by Reviewer—Lianga (D Wildenstein), 9-6 L Piggott (8-13 fav) 1
Azaam .... T Ives (11-2) 2
Babas Bally .. A McGlone (66-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 17p; places, 10p, 30p. Dual F: 36p. CSF: 47p. H Cecil, at Newmarket. 1½l, 4l. Hayato (10-1) 4th. 7 ran.

3.45 (3.46) JULY STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,012: 5f 28yd)
KIKI MOUSE, b f, by Song—Silesca (G Kaye), 8-5 .. P Young (6-1) 1
Libby Jayne. .. B Crossley (11-4) 2
Rag-On-Fire .. P Bloss ier (5-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 97p; places, 29p, 19p. Dual F: 62p. CSF: £3.25. P Kellaway at Newmarket. 1½l, hd. Super Natalie (7-4 fav) 4th. 7 ran. NR: Pandoras Gold.

4.15 (4.18) MARTHAM STAKES (3-y-o: £998: 1½m)
MILITARY BAND, b c, by Sassafras —Melody Hour (H Joel), 9-0 L Piggott (2-7 fav) 1
Bali Hyatt .... W Carson (8-1) 2
Alangrove Sound .. P Young (4-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 12p. Dual F: 32p. CSF: 52p. H Cecil, at Newmarket. 4l, 4l. Sue Ellen (50-1) 4th. 5 ran.

4.45 (4.47) CANNON AND BALL HANDICAP (£1,500: 5f 35yd)
PAGAPAS BAY, br c, by Welsh Saint—Cherry Plum (Savill), 4-9-0 .. L Piggott (13-8 fav) 1
Karen's Star .... W Carson (6-2) 2
Mercy Cure .... J Blake (50-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 21p; places, 14p, 10p, £1.05. Dual F: 30p. CSF: 64p. A Jarvis, at Royston. 4l, 1½l. Sky Walk (16-1) 4th. 9 ran. NR: Jack Fox, Lilac Star.
TOTE DOUBLE: Long Legend, Military Band, £3.85. TREBLE: Silk Fashion, Kiki Mouse, Pagapas Bay, £57.55. PLACEPOT: £30.90.

Carlisle

2.30 (2.32) BECTIVE STAKES (Selling: 3-y-o: £704: 6f)
PRINCE BEOWULF, gr c, by Young Emperor — Albrean (R Butters), 8-1 .. S Perks (9-2) 1
Steel Part .... N Connorton (9-1) 2
Consent .. M Birch (100-30 fav) 3
TOTE: Win, 56p; places, 20p, 36p, 10p. Dual F: 58.45. CSF £4.86. R Hollinshead, at Upper Longden. Hd, ¾l. Mount Eliza (6-1) 4th. 9 ran.

3.0 (3.1) SCOTBY AUCTION STAKES (2-y-o Maidens: £755: 5f)
CYRIL'S CHOICE, b c, by Malicious — Saran (S Glass), 8-2 M Wigham (7-1) 1
Singing Dandy .. N Carlisle (20-1) 2
Magnamala ...... M Birch (4-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 84p; places, 28p, 83p, 17p. Dual F: £16.76. CSF: £15.33. S Mellor, at Lambourn. 3l, 2l. Nagalla 11-4 fav, Slane Sparkler (9-1) 4th, 10 ran.

3.30 (3.32) CARLISLE BELL HANDICAP (£2,683: 1m)
RESIDE, ch h, by Quayside—Resurgence (J Craig), 5-9-6 C Dwyer (5-2 fav) 1
Top O' The Lane S Salmon (7-1) 2
Regency Ellie .. L Charnock (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 40p; places, 14p, 25p, 27p. Dual F: £3.61. CSF: £2.17. E Carter, at Malton. 3l, nk. Prince of Light (10-1) 4th. 13 ran.

4.0 (4.01) BURGH BARONY HANDICAP (*Amateurs: £796: 1½m*)
SPLENDID AGAIN, b g, by John Splendid — Tiella (J Stamper), 6-9-5 ..... Joan Calvert (25-1) 1
Jola .... Gay Arber (11-2) 2
Way Of The Weld .. Sandy Brook (5-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £8.91; places, £1.08, 22p, 11p, 23p. Dual F: £28.77. CSF: £15.16. N Tinkler, at Thirsk. ½l, 3l. Chandeer (9-2 fav) 4th. 18 ran. TRICAST: £74.63.

4.30 (4.31) CASTLE STAKES (*3-y-o maiden fillies: £797: 1½m*)
COUPOLE, ch f, by Vaguely Noble —Silana (Mrs E de Gil), 8-11 R Guest (7-2) 1
Karminski ...... M Birch (9-2) 2
Tok Riba .... M Wigham (33-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 84p; places, 69p, 20p. Dual F: £2.01. CSF: £1.86. L Cumani, at Newmarket. Nk, 10l. All Summer 13-8 fav, Offering (4-1), 4th, 7 ran.

5.0 (5.01) BORDER HANDICAP (£1,385: 6f)
GEARY'S FOR STEEL, ch c, by Redam—Vita (H Geary Ltd), 3-8-4 ...... P Kelleher (9-2) 1
Music Night .... N Carlisle (8-1) 2
Show Of Hands N Connorton (9-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 58p; places, 13p, 22p, 14p. Dual F: £2.21. CSF: £4.05. Denys Smith, at Bishop Auckland. ½l, 2l. Nice Value (100-30 fav) 4th. 9 ran. PLACEPOT: £1,827.

Warwick Tuesday

6.30: 1, Warm Order (8-1); 2, Mr Gold Spur (33-1); 3, Ash King (11-1). 9 ran. Colonel Mad ovens fav. NR: Magnamala.
6.55: 1, Sparslow (12-1); 2, Snap Tin (11-4 fav); 3, Shooting Match (7-1). 14 ran. NR: Bourienne.
7.25: 1, Gorgeous Girl (100-30 fav); 2, Star Of Enzo (4-1); 3, Town Jenny (13-1). 15 ran.
7.50: 1, Vanity Fair (7-4 fav); 2, Sussex Queen (14-1); 3, Byron's Daughter (20-1). 13 ran.
8.20: 1, Nepotion (5-1); 2, Butosky (11-2); 3, Crowning Moment (5-2 fav). 13 ran.
8.50: 1, Steelworks (5-2 fav); 2, Kim Marchelle (50-1); 3, Seltimino (7-2). 17 ran. NR: Attached, Harham Road.

Brighton programme

1.45 BEAU BRUMMELL STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,035: 6f)
1 020 Come On The Blues, C Brittain, 9-0 Carson 3
2 4202 Ghawar, R Smyth, 9-0 ...... Raymond 2
3 0 Haven's Pride, P Cole, 9-0 .... P Eddery 7
4 0430 Les Dancer, D Jermy, 9-0 ...... Curant 5
6 030 Little Smasher, M Haynes, 8-11 J Mercer 6
7 0 Miss Perfect, S Matthews, 8-11 .. Salmon 4
9 243 Razor Sun, B Hills, 8-11 .... Cauthen 1
7-4 Come On The Blues, 3-1 Ghawar, 7-2 Razor Sun, 8-1 Haven's Pride, 16-1 Les Dancer, Little Smasher, 20-1 Miss Perfect.

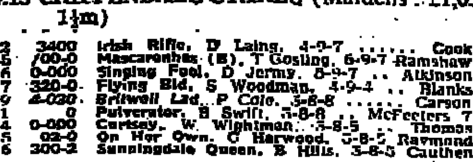
2.15 RAGGETTS STAKES (Selling: 3-y-o: 7f £2,260)
1 00-00 Bila Shaka, W H-Bass, 9-0 .. McKeown 5 6
5 0003 Hoodwink B), N Vigors, 9-0 .... Curant 2
6 0820 Perdiccas, C Aislin, 9-0 .... Austin 4
8 00-00 Prince Copper, R Hoad, 9-0 .... Newnes 3 16
9 3000 Prison Payment, R Hannon, 9-0 .... Cook 16
13 2014 Venja (D), P Cole, 9-0 .... Carson 7
14 0003 Barbara Allen (B), J Bethell, 8-11 Johnson 9
15 0000 Candy Street, R Hoad, 8-11 .. Kimberley 11
18 0000 Friendly Echo, Mrs C Reavey, 8-11 Rogers 14
19 10-0 Garnish Island (B), G P-Gordon, 8-11 Taylor 3
20 0000 Lady Loafer, R Simpson, 8-11 Crossley 5 13
21 00 Missilo Miss, W Holden, 8-11 ...... Gunn 1
23 3 Palatara, B Hills, 8-11 .... Cauthen 12
24 Pencil Of Light, M Bolton, 8-11 Muddle 10
25 0-00 Setta Spralt, S Matthews, 8-11 .. Salmon 8
26 00-00 Star Issue, J Winter, 8-11 ...... Raymond 5
3-1 Prison Payment, 4-1 Garnish Island, 5-1 Venja, 6-1 Palatara, 7-1 Perdiccas, 12-1 Barbara Allen, 16-1 Hoodwink, Star Issue, 20-1 others.

2.45 COURAGE BRIGHTON CUP HANDICAP (£3,074: 1m)
1 0402 Braughing (D), C Brittain, 4-10-0 Carson 1
2 33-14 Revocation (D), P Walwyn, 4-9-2 J Mercer 8
3 4-103 Sir Tristan (D), R Sheather, 4-9-1 Cochrane 6
4 1341 Traditional Miss (D), C J Hill, 6-8-2 Crossley 5 5
5 1-340 Sharp Celeste, A Pitt, 4-8-1 .. Saunders 7 3
9 0-000 Swinging Trio, R Atkins, 5-7-7 .. McKay 7
11 0000 Monte Acuto (CD), G Harwood, 7-7-7 Mose 7 9
12 00-00 Haddfan (CD), J Dunlop, 6-7-7 Newnes 3 2
13 00-40 Stuck For Words, A Moore, 4-7-7 Clark 5 4
7-4 Revocation, 3-1 Braughing, 6-1 Sir Tristan, 7-1 Traditional Miss, 10-1 Sharp Celeste, 16-1 Haddfan, 20-1 Monte Acuto, 25-1 others.

3.15 FITZHERBERT HANDICAP (£1,707: 1½m)
1 00-02 Leopard's Rock (CD), J Dunlop, 7-10-0 Dawe 7 7
4 0-403 Uncle Dick, B Hills, 4-9-7 ...... Cauthen 8
6 30-02 Queen's Equerry, W Wightman, 4-9-4 Carson 1
7 00-04 Bunce Boy (D), A Hide, 5-9-1 .. Newnes 3 5
8 01-3 Gayles Bambina, G Harwood, 4-9-1 Muddle 10
9 -0030 Private Audience, E Beeson, 8-8-11 Salmon 2
10 4007 Hashefet, A Ingham, 6-8-10 .... Blanks 11
11 /23-0 *Crown Pageant, P Cundell, 5-8-10 .. — 9
12 000 DIY Motor Store, H O'Neill, 5-8-9 Weaver 4
13 00-00 Come Play With Me, R Atkins, 6-8-4 Rouse 3
14 3-030 Winged Dagger (CD), J Old, 12-8-0 — 6
9-4 Queen's Equerry, 3-1 Gayles Bambina, 9-2 Leopard's Rock, 6-1 Uncle Dick, 10-1 Bunce Boy, Winged Dagger, 16-1 others.

3.45 BLACKMANTLE HANDICAP (£1,816: 6f)
2 2000 Alpine Rocket (B, D), G Balding, 4-9-8 Higgins 3
3 00-00 Raffia Set (D), J Bethell, 8-9-5 .. Eddery 5
4 4200 Vorvados (D), M Haynes, 4-9-3 .. Carson 11
5 0111 Kassak (CD), H O'Neill, 5-9-3 .. Weaver 8
6 0000 Lord Scrap (CD), B Swift, 5-8-7 .. Thomas 7
9 3010 Lord Of The Realm (D), E Beeson, 5-8-6 Johnson 3
10 0200- Leith Gleam, M Francis, 3-8-3 Ballantine 10
15 0004 Show Piece (D), D Wilson, 7-7-11 Saunders 7 1
16 -0440 Marstain, W Wightman, 4-7-10 ... Butler 12
17 0400 Pykestaff (B), C Austin, 4-7-10 .. McKay 9
18 00-40 Witchingham Lass (D), R Hannon, 4-7-7 McGlone 5 4
22 -0000 Her Excellency, J Bridger, 4-7-7 Jenkinson 6
3-1 Vorvados, 7-2 Kassak, 5-1 Lord Of The Realm, 7-1 Alpine Rocket, 8-1 Marstain, 12-1 Lord Scrap, Witchingham Lass, 14-1 Raffia Set, 16-1 others.

4.15 CHIPPENDALE STAKES (*Maidens*: £1,035: 1½m)
2 3400 Irish Rifle, D Laing, 4-9-7 ...... Cook 1
5 /00-0 Mascarenhas (B), T Gosling, 6-9-7 Ramshaw 7
6 0-000 Singing Fool, D Jermy, 5-9-7 .. Atkinson 2
7 320-0 Flying Bid, S Woodman, 4-9-4 .. Blanks 6
9 4-030 Britwell Lad, P Cole, 3-8-8 ...... Carson 9
11 0 Pulverator, B Swift, 3-8-8 .. McFeeters 7 4
14 0-000 Curtsey, W Wightman, 3-8-5 .. Thomas 5
15 02-0 On Her Own, G Harwood, 3-8-5 Raymond 3
16 300-2 Sunningdale Queen, B Hills, 3-8-5 Cauthen 8
11-10 Sunningdale Queen, 7-4 On Her Own, 8-1 Britwell Lad, 12-1 Irish Rifle, 14-1 Flying Bid, 20-1 others.



* Doubtful runner

Carlisle programme

2.30 CUMRUW STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: £884: 6f)
1 0014 *Metallic (B)*, G Richards, 8-12 Hodgson 5 5
2 2301 Spotty Jane (D), G Blum, 8-12 Rimmer 5 8
4 0000 Caribbean Dream, T Barnes, 8-11 Kelleher 1
5 0 Cough, T Craig, 8-11 .... E Johnson 4
6 4040 Mossmorran, J Berry, 8-11 .... M S Berry 3
12 La Bird, K Stone, 8-8 .... Wigham 2
13 02 Mashin Time, M H Easterby, 8-8 .. Birch 7
14 30 Tribal Girl, R Fisher, 8-8 ...... Bleasdale 6
7-4 Mashin Time, 5-2 Metallic, 3-1 Spotty Jane, 10-1 Tribal Girl, 14-1 Cough, 16-1 Mossmorran, 25-1 others.

3.0 WALTON STAKES (2-y-o: £1,065: 6f)
3 01 Confession (C-D), J W Watts, 9-4 ...... Bide 1
5 3221 Cheap Seats, B Hills, 9-1 ...... Willey 7 3
11 00 Lasicion, M H Easterby, 8-11 ...... Birch 2
13 0 Pasto, W H-Bass, 8-11 .... Young 5
18 000 Columboola, T Craig, 8-8 ...... Graham 7 4
10-11 Cheap Seats, 15-8 Confession, 8-1 Pasto, 10-1 Lasicion, 30-1 Columboola.

3.30 DIXONS CUMBERLAND HANDICAP (£3,043: 1¼m)
1 1102 Feelings (B, D), J Hanson, 4-10-0 E Johnson 4
2 C011 Morality Stone (D), P Mitchell, 4-9-12 Fox 3
6 00-00 Sloane Street, J Fitzgerald, 4-8-5 Seagrave 2
7 0100 Newgate (D), A Scott, 8-8-2 ...... Lowe 5
8 -00-00 Whiskey Skid, M Reddan, 5-8-0 .... Gray 1
9 0400 Katie Grey, W Atkinson, 8-7-7 .. B Jones 5 7
10 0-001 Hego's Hero, G Richards, 3-7-7 .. Carlisle 5 6
5-2 Morality Stone, 11-4 Feelings, 3-1 Hego's Hero, 6-1 Newgate, 12-1 Sloane Street, 16-1 Katie Grey, 20-1 Whiskey Skid.

4.0 BURGH STAKES (£1,072: 1m 1f)
3 0000- *Jet Star, I Jordon, 4-9-0 .... McGilligan* 7 5
6 00-00 Sam Carmedy, Denys Smith, 4-9-0 Campbell 5 4
8 3000- Sparkling Ears, E Weymes, 4-8-11 Wigham 6
9 0- Spectina, R Johnson, 5-8-11 .... Nesbitt 5 13
10 0-10 Garter Star (C-D), M Prescott, 3-8-9 Duffield 10
12 301 Honest Record, G P-Gordon, 3-8-6 Rimmer 3 11
13 0010 *Sister Kitty, R J Williams, 3-8-6 E Johnson* 7
21 06-00 Thatchu, T Robson, 3-8-2 ...... Seagrave 3
22 Yankee Doodle Dandy, C Thornton, 3-8-3 Bleasdale 9
23 02 Cardinal Palace, R D Peacock, 3-7-13 Hodgson 5 8
24 0000 Crowebrass, R Hollinshead, 3-7-13 Carlisle 5 12
25 0-0 Kelpie, G Richards, 3-7-13 .... Lowe 14
26 -0004 Rametta, T Fairhurst, 3-7-13 .... Fox 2
27 00-00 Saint Rose, I Jordon, 3-7-13 .. B Jones 5 1
11-4 Honest Record, 7-2 Garter Star, 4-1 Sister Kitty, 5-1 Cardinal Palace, 8-1 Yankee Doodle Dandy, 12-1 Sparkling Ears, 14-1 Kelpie, 20-1 others.

4.30 BLACKHALL HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,665: 1m 1f 80yds)
1 -3200 Cliphome, G P-Gordon, 9-7 ...... Duffield 5
2 21-02 Lifestyle, J W Watts, 9-5 .... Hide 1
5 1033 Bustellina (C), R Hollinshead, 8-6 .. Perks 3
6 1402 City's Sister, G Richards, 8-5 .. Hodgson 5 4
10 00-42 Pitsylvan, M Prescott, 7-7 .... Lowe 2
2-1 Lifestyle, 5-2 Pitsylvan, 9-2 City's Sister, 5-1 Cliphome, 6-1 Bustellina.

5.0 CITY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,788: 5f)
5 3220 Willow Herb, W H-Bass, 8-11 ...... Bide 10
7 2210 Quality Road (B, D), G Richards, 8-6 Hodgson 5 6
9 0000 Noble Whin (D), G Bell, 8-3 .. Carlisle 5 1
11 1300 Longlands Lady (D), J Berry, 8-1 .. Darley 5
12 3200 Miss Chessy, J Berry, 8-1 ...... Charnock 9
13 0100 Boldwin (B, D), R C Ward, 8-0 E Johnson 3
14 4010 Crowebronze (D), R Hollinshead, 7-13 B Jones 5 7
15 0-000 Blochairn Skolar, V Mitchell, 7-8 Nesbitt 5 8
16 0000 Panay (D), T Fairhurst, 7-8 .... Coates 7 4
17 0002 Kent's Pride (B, D), S Nesbitt, 7-7 S P Griffiths 7 2
7-2 Willow Herb, 4-1 Crowebronze, 9-2 Boldwin, 5-1 Quality Road, 7-1 Longlands Lady, 8-1 Noble Whin, 12-1 Miss Chessy, 16-1 Kent's Pride, 25-1 others.

Carlisle selections

By Michael Seely
2.30 Mashin Time. 3.0 Confession. 3.30 Morality Stone. 4.0 Honest Record. 4.30 Lifestyle. 5.0 Willow Herb.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.30 Spotty Jane. 3.0 Pasto. 4.0 Honest Record. 4.30 Cliphome. 5.0 Willow Herb.

Brighton selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
1.45 Razor Sun. 2.15 Perdiccas. 2.45 Revocation. 3.15 Gayles Bambina. 3.45 Vorvados. 4.15 Sunningdale Queen.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.45 *Come On The Blues. 2.15 Garnish Island.* 2.45 Braughing. 3.15 Bunce Boy.

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Cricket

Demon of Frome excels at his ease

By Alan Gibson

TAUNTON: Somerset, all wickets standing, are 246 runs behind Surrey.

Surrey came to Taunton as the championship leaders. Not that the leadership means very much at this stage of the season, after so drenched a May, and so chilly a June. I return to my old friends, Flanders and Swann: "In July the sun is hot. Is it shining? No, it's not".

The sun did not shine yesterday, except sparsely, and a drizzle sometimes interrupted play. Somerset, who also have championship aspirations, put Surrey in, with a damp pitch and a heavy cloud.

However, Clinton and Butcher made a good start. Clinton is an *improving* batsman. He is beginning to play his strokes with more confidence, even against Garner, who ought to have been suited by the pitch, but whose first eleven overs cost 40 runs. The score was 83 when the first wicket fell, Butcher leg before to Dredge. The demon of Frome bowled very well, perhaps because he did not try to do too much. He took the next two wickets, Clinton caught in the slips, as was Knight, who did not look in any sort of form, all edge.

Garner took the fourth wicket, bowling Smith. At 118 for four, the word "collapse" was on our lips. But Roope and Lynch played very well, riskily at times, but not *suggesting* there were many tremors in the pitch. Lynch, after hitting a four over midwicket, was caught there next ball, the score then 172. Roope, nearly his fifty, was caught at the wicket. That was 184 for six. At tea, after 56 overs, Surrey were 193 for six.

They must have been quite pleased with this, in the circumstances. Eric Hill, who knows the Taunton pitch as well as anyone, had said at the beginning that he thought 150 would be a good score, but after tea Intikhab and Thomas went on cheerfully. The pitch really did not, by now, look difficult, but the clouds from the south-west were steadily mounting, and nobody can tell what the weather may yet have to say in this match.

The innings ended at 275, which left Somerset 25 minutes to bat. They had taken some good catches, made some good stops, but had not generally shown quite the elan in the field which championship contenders should possess. Their bowlers were not consistent, and provided too many no balls.

Somerset did not lose a wicket, although Rose might have been out from a skier towards the covers, which none of the fielders picked up against the dark sky.

SURREY: First Innings
G S Clinton, c Richards, b Dredge .. 66
A R Butcher, l-b-w, b Dredge .. 22
*R D V Knight, c Denning, b Dredge .. 18
G R J Roope, c Taylor, b Moseley .. 46
D M Smith, b Garner .. 0
M A Lynch, c Roebuck, b Moseley .. 19
Intikhab Alam, b Marks .. 31
D J Thomas, c Denning, b Garner .. 26
†C J Richards, not out .. 5
R D Jackman, c Roebuck, b Garner .. 0
P I Pocock, b Marks .. 21
Extras (l-b 7, w 1, n-b 13) .. 21
Total (77.4 overs) .. 275
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—83, 2—104, 3—117, 4—118, 5—172, 6—184, 7—248, 8—248, 9—248, 10—275.
BOWLING: Garner, 23—4—73—3; Moseley, 18—2—69—2; Dredge, 22—6—60—3; Popplewell, 11—4—32—0; Marks, 3.4—2—20—20.

SOMERSET: First Innings
K B C Rose, not out .. 14
M Olive, not out .. 10
Extras (b 5) .. 5
Total (no wkt, 7 overs) 29
I V A Richards, P M Roebuck, P W Denning, V J Marks, N F M Popplewell, †D J S Taylor, J Garner, C H Dredge and H R Moseley to bat.
Bonus points: (to date): Somerset 4, Surrey 3.
Umpires: B J Meyer and D R Shepherd.

Desperate need for England to win

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

There being some doubt, though not much, about the fitness of Peter Willey, who was hit on the hand by Sylvester Clarke at the Oval on Monday, Paul Parker of Sussex has been called into the England party for the second Test match against Australia, sponsored by Cornhill, starting at Lord's today. Tavaré, who might have been sent for, is playing for Kent, though had the selectors wanted him he would have had to be released.

It is a job to go anywhere at the moment without finding someone who is carrying a scar inflicted by the West Indian, Clarke. Are the umpires, I wonder, doing their job? Parker, who if he plays will have Clarke to thank for winning his first cap, is the man in form—he has a batting average for the season of 63—and he is a brilliant fielder, not close to the wicket but at the range where Randall is so good.

Partly as a result of being hit on the helmet by Dilley in the nets at Adelaide, where he was playing club cricket, Parker has a label attached to him which questions his resourcefulness against fast bowling. I happen to think that this is unfair and that when the time comes Parker will prove himself a Test cricketer. He is 25, a Cambridge blue and son of John Parker, the TV sports reporter.

Any number of Test matches have featured a higher proportion of great and famous players than this one, but there can have been few in which the side issues were potentially more absorbing. To begin with, England desperately need to win, not only to recover the loss of the first Test: it is now 16 months since they beat anyone. Then there are Botham's fortunes to follow—as captain, bowler, batsman and slip catcher. It is also Boycott's 100th Test match, an occasion which it would be good to see him crown with a hundred. Though he has had a stiff neck for the last day or two Boycott seems certain to play.

We shall see, too, when the weather is nasty (it would be asking for trouble to say if it is nasty) what lessons have been learnt from last year's fiasco in the way of ensuring as much play as possible. The umpires today are not Constant and Bird as they were in the Centenary Test, but Palmer and Oslear. There will be the improbable sight of two new MBEs, Lillee and Taylor, playing against each other, on the way to the Palace as it were. The Queen, incidentally, will be making her annual visit today rather than on Monday, which she usually does.



Advice for a captain: Kim Hughes of Australia heeds the words of the MCC coach Don Wilson.

Since they won at Trent Bridge 11 days ago the Australians have had only a one-day game against Lancashire, which they lost, and a rain-affected match with Kent. Hogg has also broken down and will be missed. The England side on the other hand, have been fully engaged and mostly doing well. Gower, Gooch and, most happily of all, Botham have all made centuries. And on Tuesday, with five for 30, Emburey helped Middlesex to beat Nottinghamshire.

It could be, I suppose, that the Australians find it a relief to meet the England bowling. If, for example, they were playing Middlesex today, with Daniel, Thomson, Edmonds, Emburey and Selvey all fit and in form, they would be facing a much stiffer test. The Australians have struggled against the counties, partly because some of them bowl better than England, partly because of the rain and partly because they have been playing them without Lillee. Although it was not so at Trent Bridge, Test pitches are also, as a rule, the best of all. If today's plays well—and it looks as though it should—Australia's batsmen will appreciate it and Lillee is still good enough not to mind.

Unless the ball is going to swing all over the place, as it did when Massie routed England at Lord's in 1972, the match has the makings of a draw. In good batting conditions Alderman will look a lot plainer than he did at Trent Bridge, and although Bright, who comes in for Hogg will help to balance the attack, he is hardly a top class spinner.

England, likewise, will be hard pressed to bowl Australia out twice, as they generally are at Lord's. Their solitary victory there, over Australia, since 1896 was in 1934, and even that happened only after overnight rain had provided Hedley Verity with a sticky dog to bowl on. Over the same period Australia have won eight times.

It would be nice if Botham were to ask Boycott to lead England into the field. If that sounds sentimental, so be it. Boycott has a wide public and a remarkable record. Only Colin Cowdrey has played in more Test matches. On his own 100th appearance, against Australia at Edgbaston in 1968, Cowdrey scored 104—with Boycott as his runner, Cowdrey having pulled a muscle.

Cowdrey finished with 114 Tests, his last, in 1975, at the age of 42. Boycott, who will be 41 in October, may well have 15 Tests left in him, let alone the 591 runs he needs to pass Gary Sobers's record aggregate, from 93 Tests, of 8,032 runs. It takes some comprehending that if, on an average, Boycott spends three minutes at the wicket for every Test run he scores, he has now occupied the crease while representing England for more than two full months. It is quite a vigil.

AUSTRALIA (from): K J Hughes (captain), G M Wood, J Dyson, T M Chappell, A R Border, G N Yallop, M F Kent, R W Marsh, G F Lawson, R J Bright, D L Lilley, T M Alderman.

ENGLAND: (from): G Boycott, G A Gooch, R A Woolmer, D I Gower, M W Gatting, P Willey, I T Botham (capt), R W Taylor, J E Emburey, G R Dilley, R G D Willis, M Hendrick, P W G Parker.

Ontong and Hobbs set Glamorgan record

Rodney Ontong and Robin Hobbs set a new Glamorgan record for the last wicket against Hampshire at Swansea. Their unbroken stand of 140 beat the 131 set by Cyril Smart and W. D. Hughes against South Africa at Cardiff in 1935. The stand was also the highest for the last wicket against Hampshire, beating the 119 set by Surrey's E. A. Watts and J. B. Daly at Bournemouth in 1936.

Ontong's 151 not out included 18 fours and was his best score in the championship. Hobbs' 49 not out was his best for Glamorgan. They came together when Nash was run out at 177 and together earned Glamorgan maximum bating points, finishing the day on 317 for nine off 99 overs.

Hampshire captured the first four wickets for 40 runs and it became a frustrating day for them and the pitch, lively at the start, eased. Ontong still required 33 for his century when Hobbs joined him. Earlier he had an unhappy time, playing and missing outside the off stump and also offered a chance to Greenidge at slip off Jesty when 91. But Ontong overcame his uncertainty and his batting blossomed in company with Hobbs.

Soma de Silva demonstrated his art of leg-break bowling to a succession of often bemused Worcestershire batsmen when the Sri Lankans played the county at New Road. De Silva, at 37, the oldest member of the touring party, finished with six wickets for 100 runs off 39.5 overs.

Only Patel and Henderson threatened to hit de Silva off his line. But Patel managed seven boundaries in his 47. There was a useful contribution to Worcestershire's cause from 18-year-old William Thomas, playing his first three-day game for the county. Thomas's score of 44 included eight boundaries in a valuable ninth wicket partnership with Fisher.

Bradford

The West Indian fast bowler, Andy Roberts, shone wtih the bat for Leicestershire. Roberts hit 52 in only 33 minutes (two sixes and five fours) in Leicestershire's 249 all out against Yorkshire.

Chris Old's four for 65 represented some adriable seam bowling, and 20-year old left hander, Simon Dennis, achieved his best figures to date with three for 48. With the pitch playing easier Lumb and Moxon scored 38 without loss for Yorkshire.

Northampton

Allan Lamb hit 162 runs off the Gloucestershire attack for Northamptonshire. It was his third championship century of the season and his best score for two years. He reached his century in 159 minutes. When he was eighth out, at 300, he had batted for 222 minutes and hit one six and 27 fours. The most successful bowler was David Graveney with five for 44.

Golf

Driving troubles at the shorter holes

By John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

Jenny Lee Smith repaid her sponsors' faith in her on the first day, at least, of the women's professional golf tournament, at Cardiff yesterday. Both she and it are financed by McEwan's Lager and she was the only player to beat the par of 72 for the 5,695 yard Whitchurch course.

With a score of 71, she has a lead of one stroke over Christine Langford and Susan Latham, and two strokes over the motley assembly of Muriel Thomson, last year's top player in Britain, Tiru Fernando, a dusky Sri Lankan and Vicki Thomas, an amateur Welsh player.

Miss Lee Smith drove prodigiously, with the result that she needed only a seven iron to reach the third green (412 yards) with a helpful wind and holed from four feet for an eagle three. Still more spectacularly, she drove the ninth green (302 yards) with, this time, only marginal help from a diagonal wind. The putt from 12 feet for a second eagle just eluded her.

Par figures coming home would have produced a rare female sub 70, but the two short holes got away as one had done going out and she took three putts on the par four 17th.

Miss Latham, 21, as a fascinating new recruit to the women's golf tour from Nick Faldo country, Welwyn. She first picked up a club less than three years ago, in August 1978, "to keep my father quiet because he was always on to me about it". She achieved a handicap of eight within six weeks, came down to two and won the Hertfordshire championship in 1979 and improved to plus one last year, (whereupon she decided to turn professional.

From a sturdy build, Miss Latham hits a golf ball like a siege gun and she picked off the first two long holes with ridiculous ease, the third with two putts from 20 feet and the fifth (412 yards) with a single putt from four inches. One club too many cost her a stroke at the 10th and a drive out-of-bounds at the last cost her one more, only one because, characteristically, she made a birdie with her second ball. The hole measures 439 yards and she was hitting into a stiff wind.

Miss Langford, like so many others, was frustrated by the short holes, three of which escaped her tee shots, though they were exactly balanced by birdies at three of the long holes. Elsewhere, she once took three putts, again offset by one from eight feet at the 10th.

Julie Smith, the distaff equivalent of Ken Brown, was fined £25 for slow play. This is her second such fine.

The scores were:
71 J Lee Smith.
72 C Langford, S Latham.
73 M Thomson, T Fernando (Sri Lanka), Mrs V Thomas.
74 C Trew, J Chapman, C Panton, S Pardon (US), B Moon (US).
75 B Huke.
77 J Panter, M Walker, M Burton, B Cooper, U MacKenzie.

Course to suit Langer's length and accuracy

From Mitchell Platts
Linkoping, Sweden, July 1

Since Severiano Ballesteros won the Dutch Open on July 27 of last year he has not won a tournament of any description and there is every reason to believe that his prolonged, and now boring, conflict with the European Tournament Players Division has had an adverse effect on his game. So he will need to put that behind him if, on only his second appearance in Europe this season, he is to make a strong challenge for the £50,000 Scandinavian Open which begins on the Linkoping course here tomorrow.

For his return to Europe, after a month at home in Spain, and a lacklustre performance in the United States Open, Ballesteros has encountered a strong field because, in spite of the absence of Greg Norman, the defending champion, who is getting married at the weekend, both Tony Jacklin and Nick Faldo, a late entry, are in the field along with Bernard Langer of West Germany.

Jacklin, in spite of his intense desire to retain his Ryder Cup status, has taken a calculated gamble by electing to play in only this tournament and the Open in the next five weeks. He realizes that he will need to produce the form he showed when winning the Jersey Open two weeks ago if he is to find the winning path round the tree-lined 6,504-yard Linkoping course and thus gain the points he requires to confirm his place.

Langer made certain some time ago of becoming the first West German to play in the Ryder Cup, but this has still been a season of mixed fortunes for him. He has finished runner-up on no fewer than four occasions.

Bernard Gallacher suffered at the hands of the air traffic controllers when he tried to leave England on a Tuesday morning flight. Twice delayed, he was finally diverted on a plane through Copenhagen and he reached his hotel, after an arduous 15-hour journey, at 2 am. He was also £100 the poorer, the price of a taxi from Stockholm to Linkoping, and worse still, his golf clubs were lost in transit.

Rice and Birch redeem shaky start

By Richard Streeton

CHELMSFORD: Nottinghamshire have scored 348 for five wickets against Essex.

Clive Rice played his current role as Atlas in Nottinghamshire's cricketing world once again yesterday with a masterly innings of 166 not out. Rice and John Birch shared a fourth wicket stand of 209 which redeemed a shaky start by Nottinghamshire on a slow pitch which, however, sometimes yielded irregular bounce.

Rice in fact made his first important contribution when he won the toss. From early on the odd ball reared unpredictably from just short of a length in a manner rare for recent pitches at Chelmsford. Robinson retired with a broken finger in Lever's second over; Todd was rapped painfully on the hand later by Phillip; and these incidents could never have been far from the batsmen's minds all day. Certainly Essex will not want to have to make too many runs in their last innings.

Hassan took Robinson's place and in Lever's following over he hand when be mistimed a drive ing to glance. Todd could still have been feeling the blow to his hand when his mistimed a drive to cover point against East. Dexter stayed an anxious 40 minutes before he pushed forward tentatively down the wrong line in Lever's second spell. At 75 for three and Robinson unlikely to resume, Nottinghamshire were perilously placed.

Rice and Birch both had to subdue their natural instincts as they buckled down to their recovery work. Most of their runs still came in front of the wicket but the Essex bowlers gave nothing away and one or two edged shots provided encouragement for them. Rice gave no positive chance but Birch was put down at midwicket off Acfield when he was 32.

Rice received far less of the bowling as he neared his 100 and lingered in the 90s through 19 overs. He was 93 when Birch was 45 and when he had gone on to 99 in singles, Birch had reached 92. Birch's strokes by then had included two magnificent straight sixes against East in the same over. Rice finally drove East for four to reach his third championship 100 this summer.

Even more credit in this instance has to go to Birch whose only previous first class 100 in a career which began in 1973 was against Cambridge University. Nottinghamshire were 256 for three when Essex took the new ball but Birch stayed unruffled and had batted 62 overs when he was bowled driving a little casually against Lever. By the end Rice had been in all day barring 7 minutes and had hit 24 fours.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings
P A Todd, c Pont, b East .. 27
R T Robinson, retired hurt .. 1
B Hassan, c Smith, b Lever .. 1
*C E B Rice, not out .. 166
R E Dexter, l-b-w, b Lever .. 10
J D Birch, b Lever .. 111
R J Hadlee, c East, b Lever .. 14
M J Harris, not out .. 2
Extras (b 2, l-b 9, n-b 5) .. 16
Total (5 wkts) .. 348
100 overs: 313—4.
E E Hemmings, †C Scott and M K Bore to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—9, 2—53, 3—75, 4—284, 5—316.
ESSEX: B R Hardie, M S A McEvoy, *K W R Fletcher, K S McEwan, K R Pont, N Phillip, S Turner, R E East, †N Smith, J K Lever, D L Acfield.
Bonus points (to date): Essex 1, Nottinghamshire 4.
Umpires: A Jepson and D Shackleton.

SCHOOLS: *Colchester RGS 151; Gravesend 154-8. Free Foresters 100; *Rugby 103-5. Purzedown 147; *Emanuel 14-3. MCC 207-8 dec; *Clifton 176. MCC 175-9 dec; *Cranbrook 144. *Perse Pelicans 187-7 dec; Queen's, Taunton 146-8 (G Palmer 117 not out). Sir William Borlase 184-4 dec; *Lord Williams's, Thame 145-8.
*Home team

Why bowlers like umpires in India

Visiting batsmen are more likely to be out leg-before in Test matches in India than any other country, according to two Australian scientists. John Sumner, of the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, and Michael Mobley, of the Marine Sciences Laboratory at Queenscliff, have examined the 26,000 dismissals since the inception of Test cricket in 1877.

Their findings, reported in this week's *New Scientist*, note that visiting batsmen are usually more likely to fall leg-before than home batsmen; that it appens most frequently in India and the reverse occurs in New Zealand, that playing conditions make a home umpire familiar with his surroundings and therefore confident that his decisions are correct, and that Australian umpires are less likely to give l-b-w decisions against home or visiting cricketers than those of any other country.

Glamorgan v Hants

AT SWANSEA

GLAMORGAN: First Innings
A Jones, l-b-w, b Stevenson .. 2
J A Hopkins, c Parks, b Stevenson .. 0
R C Ontong, not out .. 151
Javed Miandad, c Pocock, b Malone .. 15
N G Featherstone, c Pocock, b Malone .. 17
G C Holmes, c Stevenson, b Jesty .. 37
E A Moseley, l-b-w, b Tremlett .. 14
B J Lloyd, c Greenidge, b Jesty .. 1
†E W Jones, c Pocock, b Jesty .. 8
*M A Nash, run out .. 7
R N S Hobbs, not out .. 49
Extras (b 4, l-b 8, n-b 1, w 1) .. 16
Total (9 wkts, 99 overs) .. 317
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—2, 2—3, 3—20, 4—40, 5—107, 6—135, 7—136, 8—156, 9—177.
HAMPSHIRE: C G Greenidge, J M Tremlett, M C J Nicholas, T E Jesty, D R Turner, *N E J Pocock, N G Cowley, †R J Parks, M J Bailey, J W Southern, S J Malone.
Bonus points (to date): Glamorgan 4, Hampshire 4.
Umpires: C Cook and C T Spencer.

Yorkshire v Leicester

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings
J F Steele, c Whiteley, b Old .. 4
*J C Balderstone, l-b-w, b Dennis .. 44
T J Boon, c Athey, b Sidebottom .. 24
B F Davison, c Love, b Old .. 31
N E Briers, c Hampshire, b Old .. 14
†M A Garnham, b Stevenson .. 29
P Booth, c Moxon, b Old .. 0
A M E Roberts, c Bairstow, b Dennis .. 52
G J Parsons, c Whiteley, b Dennis .. 4
J P Agnew, run out .. 23
N G B Cook, not out .. 13
Extras (l-b 3, w 1, n-b 7) .. 11
Total (67 overs) .. 246
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—7, 2—73, 3—84, 4—120, 5—127, 6—127, 7—200, 8—208, 9—219, 10—249.
BOWLING: Old, 21—5—65—4; Stevenson, 18—5—73—1; Sidebottom, 15—1—43—1; Dennis, 13—4—48.3; Whiteley, 2—0—10—0.
SMITH P—1-7—

YORKSHIRE: First Innings
R G Lumb, not out .. 16
M D Moxon, not out .. 18
Extras (l-b, n-b 1, b 1) .. 4
Total (no wkt, 9 overs) .. 38
C W J Athey, J H Hampshire, J D Love, †D L Bairstow, S J Dennis, A Sidebottom, *C M Old, G B Stevenson and J P Whiteley to bat.
Bonus points (to date): Yorkshire 4, Leicestershire 2.
Umpires: R Aspinall and P S G Stevens.

Worcs v Sri Lankans

WORCESTER: First Innings
*G M Turner, c Dias, b De Silva .. 43
M Scott, st Gunatilleke b De Silva .. 41
M J Weston, c Hettiaratchy, b De Silva .. 9
S P Henderson, b Kaluperuma .. 37
D N Patel, c Mendis, b De Silva .. 47
T S Curtis, c and b De Silva .. 8
J Birkenshaw, c Ratnayeke, b Ranasinghe .. 34
W R F Thomas, c Gunatilleke, b Ranasinghe .. 44
J D Inchmore, b Ranasinghe .. 1
†P B Fisher, not out .. 19
J Cumbes, c Mendis, b De Silva .. 10
Extras (b 4, l-b 1, w 1) .. 6
Total .. 301
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—66, 2—95, 3—96, 4—180, 5—184, 6—207, 7—233, 8—258, 9—284, 10—301.
BOWLING: Ratnayeke, 14—2—57—0; Ranasinghe, 13—5—41—3; Warnapura, 4—0—22—0; De Silva, 39.5—13—100—6.

SRI LANKANS: First Innings
N Hettiaratchy, not out .. 5
S Wettimuny, not out .. 3
Extras (l-b 1, n-b 1, w 1) .. 3
Total (no wkt) .. 11
*B Warnapura, R L Dias, Y Gunasekera, R D Mendis, D De Silva, †H Gunatilleke, L Kaluperuma, A Ranasinghe and J Ratnayeke to bat.
Umpires: W E Alley and J Van Geloven.

Northants v Gloucs

AT NORTHAMPTON

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings
*G Cook, c Childs, b Brain .. 10
R M Carter, l-b-w, b Wilkins .. 17
R G Williams, c Wilkins, b Procter .. 29
A J Lamb, l-b-w, b Graveney .. 162
T J Yardley, c Bainbridge, b Brain .. 18
R M Tindall, b Wilkins .. 21
Kapil Dev, l-b-w, b Graveney .. 18
†G Sharp, st Stovold, b Graveney .. 14
D J Wild, not out .. 4
T M Lamb, st Stovold, b Graveney .. 0
B J Griffiths, b Graveney .. 8
Extras (b 2, l-b 6, n-b 3) .. 11
Total (82.2 overs) .. 312
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—19, 2—42, 3—101, 4—130, 5—178, 6—221, 7—293, 8—300, 9—304, 10—312.
BOWLING: Brain, 18—2—74—2; Wilkins, 15—4—67—2; Bainbridge, 12—2—56—0; Procter, 9—3—18—1; Childs, 16—4—42—0; Graveney, 12.2—5—44—5.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings
B C Broad, c A J Lamb, b Griffiths .. 9
B C Broad, c A J Lamb, b Sadiq Mohammad, c-b-w, b Kapil Dev .. 25
†A W Stovold, b T M Lamb .. 26
Zaheer Abbas, not out .. 3
A H Wilkins, not out .. 0
Extras (l-b 1, n-b 5) .. 6
Total (3 wkts, 26 overs) 69
A J Hignell, *M J Procter, P Bainbridge, D A Graveney, B M Brain and J H Childs to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—13, 2—61, 3—67.
Bonus points (to date): Northamptonshire 5, Gloucestershire 4.
Umpires: R S Herman and B Leadbeater.

Rugby Union

Bruel scores four tries as the French run riot

Canberra, July 1.—The French touring team turned on classic running rugby to swamp Australian Capital Territory 50-7 here today. Michel Bruel, the speedy three-quarter scored four tries for the French, who scored nine in all, five of them in the first half.

On the debit side for the French was the fact that they had two injured players only four days before the first international against Australia in Brisbane.

Their front row forward Michel Cremaschi's prospects of playing depend on the outcome of tonight's X-ray of a possible broken jaw. Pierre Chadebeck the three-quarter, who had earlier scored a try, limped off at half-time.

The French coach John Pique was delighted with today's convincing display. "I have been expecting this to happen for a long time," he said. "Today we dominated the lineouts and scrums and used our possession to play the game the French way".

First championship century of season for Kennedy

By Keith Macklin

CHESTERFIELD: Lancashire, with wickets in hand, have made runs against Derbyshire.

The fortunes of northern cricket have rarely been at a lower ebb. Between them Derbyshire, Lancashire and Yorkshire have won only one of 27 county championship matches. All are in the lower half of the table and Derbyshire and Yorkshire occupy two of the bottom three places.

Lack of penetration in bowling and of resolution in batting appear to be the problems, and the Lancashire team manager, Jack Bond, has seen the slow disintegration of the high hopes fostered by the return of Clive Lloyd and the occasional availability of Michael Holding, although Lancashire can claim the only championship victory between the sides.

Yesterday Mr Bond, who had begun to feel that certain ineffective established players might benefit from a rest, was faced with a daunting injury list. Hayes and Holding were unfit and Reid was left out for the game against Derbyshire in the lovely public park setting of Queen's Park, Chesterfield.

The day went well for Lancashire, though the placidity of the wicket will probably give as wearisome a task to the Lancashire bowlers today as it did to Miller and company yesterday. Kennedy and Fowler were in no trouble, nor in any particular hurry, on the bleached, dry strip, although Fowler did give an early chance behind the wicket. They put on 112 in 38 overs before lunch and added three runs afterwards before Fowler dabbed once again outside the off-stump and departed for 54.

David Lloyd compiled only 17, a disappointment for him on this plumb surface, before giving a return catch to Oldham. Clive Lloyd joined Kennedy in another partnership and Kennedy went fairly serenely to his century, his first championship century of the season, in the seventy-first over. He did it in aggressive style, hooking Newman to the deep fine leg boundary. He had been at wicket 252 minutes and hit 16 fours.

Clive Lloyd, looking as if he was talking a leisurely afternoon stroll in the sun, made an easy 56, occasionally cracking Wood to the boundary to reveal his reserves of power. He reached 56 without much effort and then gave a catch to second slip.

Lloyd, without appearing to exert himself unduly, hit 10 fours and a six, and Lancashire achieved maximum batting points when Kennedy square-cut Tunnicliffe to the boundary in the ninty-third over. With assistance from the pitch, tired bowling and Miller's refusal to police the boundary, Kennedy overtook his highest score in first-class cricket (176) by hitting Oldham just wide of Steele at deep mid-on to reach 178.

He then holed out to midwicket as Lancashire ground on remorselessly past 350, hoping no doubt for a freak change today in the slumbering wicket or some hitherto hidden fireworks from the Lancashire bowlers.

LANCASHIRE: First Innings
A Kennedy, c Anderson, b Tunnicliffe .. 180
*G Fowler, c Deakin, b Newman .. 54
D Lloyd, c and b Oldham .. 17
C H Lloyd, c Kirsten, b Oldham .. 56
D P Hughes, c Deakin, b Newman .. 19
I Cockbain, not out .. 15
J Abrahams, not out .. 19
Extras (l-b 6, w 3, n-b 11) .. 20
Total (5 wkts) .. 380
100 overs: 341-4.
J Simmons, S J O'Shaughnessy, N V Radford and P J W Allott to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—116, 2—158, 3—268, 4—336, 5—347.

DERBY v LANCS
DERBYSHIRE: J G Wright, B Wood, P N Kirsten, D S Steele, *G Miller, A Hill, I S Anderson, †M J Deakin, C J Tunnicliffe, P G Newman, S Oldham.
Bonus points (to date): Lancashire 4, Derbyshire 1.
Umpires: R Julian and A G T Whitehead.

Brearley's finger on pulse ensures life ebbs out of Kent

By Peter Marson

MAIDSTONE, Middlesex, seven first innings wickets in hand, are 27 runs behind Kent.

The ball moved around disconcertingly much of the day, yesterday. Kent were seen off in 217 minutes for 120 runs, Daniel, Selvey, and Hughes taking three wickets apiece. Knott made 45, but the honours for batting went to Barlow, who played with skill, and great good sense, to make 58 not out in Middlesex's score of 93 for three at the close.

No doubt Brearley was happy to have won the toss and happier still to see his bowlers go to work and endorse his decision to field. Both Daniel and Selvey bowled well, with the batsmen, perhaps, finding Selvey the more difficult. Benson has already given evidence of his promise, yet, opening the innings in Woolmer's place, he was all at sea against Selvey. Benson and Taylor were soon to fall leg before, Taylor to Daniel in the seventh over, and Benson to Selvey in the 12th over.

It was good to see a captain with his finger on the game's pulse, and though, save for two maiden overs from Edmonds, Brearley called the tune in the same key, his changes usually met with instant success. Thus, Hughes and Merry relieved Daniel and Selvey, and Merry, with his second ball, responded with the wicket of Asif, well-caught by Butcher at second slip. Then, after Hughes's line had strayed, and Ealham rejoiced in a firm square cut to the boundary, Hughes beat and bowled him with the next ball.

That was in the 28th over, with the score 51. At luncheon, Kent moved on by 20 runs, with Tavaré 25, Knott 11. Tavaré had played a handful of strokes out of the top drawer, notably two off drives to the boundary off Hughes and Selvey, and a splendid square cut, also to the boundary off Daniel. Yet, he had been tentative, too.

For the second time Brearley turned to Daniel and Selvey, and in the second over after luncheon, Tavaré, in driving at Selvey, fell to a catch behind. Hereon, these two picked off the batsmen at regular intervals, and only Knott's unquenchable spirit kept him alive. When he was gone, Kent were smartly rounded up. It had been a clinical operation, professionally carried out, with maximum bonus points a proper reward.

When Brearley and Barlow opened, Middlesex's innings, the bowlers were still in the ascendancy, and runs still scarce. Barlow elegantly off drove Shepherd for four, but it was a rare scoring stroke, with 47 minutes batting yielding 13 runs from 11 overs before tea. Brearley was not long in going afterwards, the fifth player to fall leg before.

KENT: First Innings
M Benson, l-b-w, b Selvey .. 7
N Taylor, l-b-w, b Daniel .. 2
C J Tavaré, c Downton, b Selvey .. 25
Asif Iqbal, c Butcher, b Merry .. 7
A G E Ealham, b Hughes .. 13
†A P E Knott, c Selvey, b Hughes .. 45
G W Johnson, l-b-w, b Daniel .. 1
J N Shepherd, c Selvey, b Daniel .. 5
E Baptiste, l-b-w, b Selvey .. 1
D L Underwood, not out .. 7
K B S Jarvis, b Hughes .. 0
Extras (l-b 1, w 1, n-b 7) .. 9
Total (56 overs) .. 120
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—9, 2—13, 3—35, 4—51, 5—75, 6—89, 7—96, 8—98, 9—117, 10—120.
BOWLING: Daniel, 19—7—38—3; Selvey, 16—8—34—3; Hughes, 13—5—25—3; Merry, 6—2—13—1; Edmonds, 2—2—0—0.

MIDDLESEX: First Innings
*J M Brearley, l-b-w, b Jarvis .. 4
G D Barlow, not out .. 58
C T Radley, c and b Baptiste .. 5
R O Butcher, b Shepherd .. 6
K P Tomlins, not out .. 8
Extras (l-b 1, w 2, n-b 9) .. 12
Total (3 wkts, 44 overs) .. 93
P H Edmonds, †P R Downton, M W W Selvey, W G Merry, W W Daniel and S P Hughes to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—31, 2—45, 3—65.
Bonus points (to date): Kent 1, Middlesex 4.
Umpires: P J Eele and P B Wight.

Today's cricket

(11.00 to 6.30 unless stated)

SECOND TEST
LORD'S: England v Australia (11.30 to 6.30)

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
CHESTERFIELD: Derbyshire v Lancashire
CHELMSFORD: Essex v Nottinghamshire
SWANSEA: Glamorgan v Hampshire
MAIDSTONE: Kent v Middlesex
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Gloucestershire (11.30 to 7.0)
TAUNTON: Somerset v Surrey (11.30 to 7.0)
BRADFORD: Yorkshire v Leicestershire

OTHER MATCH
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Sri Lankans (11.30 to 6.30)

SECOND XI COMPETITION
EBBW VALE: Glamorgan II v Somerset II
SOUTHAMPTON: Hampshire II v Gloucestershire II
CANTERBURY: Kent II v Yorkshire II
FLEETWOOD: Lancashire II v Derbyshire II
HINCKLEY: Leicestershire II v Warwickshire II
NOTTINGHAM: Nottinghamshire II v Northamptonshire II
THE OVAL: Surrey II v Middlesex II
EASTBOURNE: Sussex II v Essex II

For the record

Rifle shooting

BISLEY: International Shooters' Society: Rifle (three position): 1. W Seibold (West Germany) 1,164; 2. M Cooper (GB) 1,164; 3. A M Allan (GB) 1,162. Team: 1. GB 4,615; 2. West Germany 4,607; 3. US 4,602. Prone: 1. E Van de Zande (US) 598; 2. W Seibold 597; 3. B Dagger (GB) 597. Team: 1. US 2,373; 2. GB 2,372; 3. West Germany 2,369. Rapid fire pistol: 1. J Cooke (GB) 590; 2. R Girling (GB) 589; 3. A Radke (West Germany) 588. Free pistol: 1. A Messerschmitt (West Germany) 560; 2. H Haunschild (West Germany) 558; 3. I Read (GB) 547.

Croquet

BUDLEIGH SALTERTON: Colman Cup (open singles): Draw, first round: A J Cooper beat Mrs D M C Prichard +3; Miss S G Hampson beat R M Hobbs +4. Second round: R S Stevens beat Dr C A Parker +8; L S Butler beat Miss Hampson +11; B G Perry beat Lt Col D M C Prichard +7. Longman Cup (level singles): Draw, first round: Mrs C Bagnall beat P K Devitt +9; Miss P E Parker beat Dr W R Bucknall +1 on time; Mrs K Mapstone beat K S Scholfield +10; P H C Carder beat A Rushbrooke +0; P J Shepard beat D C Wallace +10; R H Lee beat Mrs J H J Soutter +9; C Edwards beat Mrs H Cruden +9.

Golf

MOOR PARK: Three Fives national pro-am championship, area final: 1. 67, Eltham Warren (A Thompson and B Evans); 2. 68, Stanmore (V Law and M Conn); 3. 70, Ashford Manor (M Finney and G Wilding); 4. 70, Highgate (H Arnott and T Webster); 5. 70, Enfield (C Baker and C Holton). Last three places decided on countback.
US TOUR EARNINGS: Women (US unless stated): 1. N Lopez-Melton, $132,668; 2. J Carner, $116,279; 3. P Bradley, $115,039; 4. D Caponi, $110,945; 5. A Alcott, $105,582; 6. S Little (SA), $96,785; 7. K Whitworth, $86,397; 8. B Daniel, $85,515; 9. J Blalock, $78,799; 10. S Post, $59,410; 97. J Lee Smith (GB), $4,735.

Football

NORTH AMERICAN LEAGUE: Calgary Boomers 2, Dallas Tornado 1; Edmonton Drillers 2, Portland Timbers 1.

Rugby Union

CANBERRA: Australian Capital Territory 7, French XV 50.

Baseball

SAPPORO: Collegiate championships: Japan 4, US 1 (Japan win best-of-seven series).

Cycling

Hinault calls on his experience to regain leadership

By John Wilcockson

Philip Anderson, of Australia, failed by 13 seconds to retain the leadership of the Tour de France, which was regained by the Frenchman, Bernard Hinault, in the 16.6 miles seventh stage, an individual time trial from Nay to Pau. It was expected that Hinault would win this, his speciality event, but Anderson again raised the eyebrows of hardened race followers by fighting the world champion for every painful second.

At a time check just before half distance along the serpentine route through the foothills of the Pyrenees, Hinault was leading the 23-year-old Australian by a meagre three seconds. Overnight, there were 17 seconds separating the two men and it was beginning to look as though Anderson would perhaps hang on to his yellow jersey by the skin of his prominent teeth.

With Hinault starting three minutes in front of Anderson in this race against the clock, the onus was on the Frenchman to pedal at his brilliant best. And it was perhaps his four years of experience of competing in the glare of Tour de France publicity that finally won the day for him.

Anderson's undoing was the Côte de Pietat, a hair-pinned road climbing 500 feet in two miles, the summit of which was less than eight miles from the finish. It was a molehill compared with the peaks that he had conquered on Tuesday to win the yellow jersey, but it was sufficient for his French rival to "make the difference".

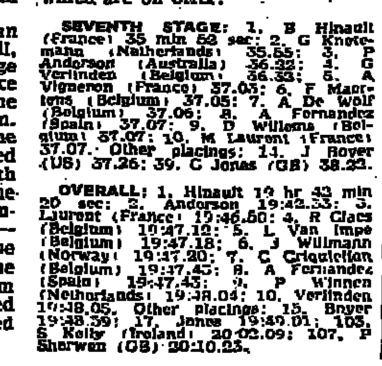
At the finishing line, Hinault was timed at 35 minutes 52 seconds, a remarkably high average speed of nearly 28 mph for the difficult course. Second, three seconds behind, was the former race leader, Gerrie Knetemann of the Netherlands—although he is now nine minutes behind on overall time—and third was Anderson, 30 seconds adrift. Tenth place, 75 seconds behind Hinault, was good enough to lift the Frenchman, Michel Laurent, to third place in the overall standings.

Tuesday's winner, Lucien Van Impe of Belgium, again rode well, his sixteenth place on the stage helped him climb to fifth place overall, two seconds ahead, of the Norwegian, Jostein Willmann. Good performances again came from Jonathan Boyer of the United States, who moved up to fiftieth on generall classification, and the Englishman, Graham Jones—Anderson's room-mate on the Tour—who is now seventieth out of the 146 riders left in the race. The third rider to drop out was Kim Andersen of Denmark, who crashed during the time trial and fractured his pelvis.

On the flatter stages during the forthcoming week Anderson may regain the yellow yersey if his Peugeot team colleagues are strong enough to allow the Australian to sprint for the many time bonuses which are on offer.

SEVENTH STAGE: 1. B Hinault (France) 35 min 52 sec; 2. G Knetemann (Netherlands) 35.55; 3. P Anderson (Australia) 36.22; 4. G Verlinden (Belgium) 36.33; 5. A Vigneron (France) 37.03; 6. F Maertens (Belgium) 37.05; 7. A De Wolf (Belgium) 37.06; 8. A Fernandez (Spain) 37.07; 9. D Willems (Belgium) 37.07; 10. M Laurent (France) 37.07. Other placings: 14. J Boyer (US) 37.26; 39. G Jones (GB) 38.23.

OVERALL: 1. Hinault 19 hr 42 min 20 sec; 2. Anderson 19:42.33; 3. Laurent (France) 19:46.50; 4. R Claes (Belgium) 19:47.12; 5. L Van Impe (Belgium) 19:47.18; 6. J Willmann (Norway) 19:47.20; 7. C Criquielion (Belgium) 19:47.45; 8. A Fernandez (Spain) 19:47.45; 9. P Winnen (Netherlands) 19:48.04; 10. Verlinden 19:48.05. Other placings: 15. Boyer 19:48.39; 17. Jones 19:49.01; 103. S Kelly (Ireland) 20:02.09; 107. P Sherwen (GB) 20:10.23.



The decline and fall of Lord Grade's film-making empire, by David Hewson

Over-priced, over-promoted, mid-Atlantic and sinking

Three years ago Lord Grade measured himself for the part of Sam Goldwyn and Louis B. Mayer *rolled into one*. Last Friday it became horribly clear that, a lifetime's experience in show-business notwithstanding, he had performed a spectacular piece of miscasting.

Associated Communications Corporation (ACC), the entertainments empire which sprang out of Associated Television (ATV), the Midlands commercial television station which Lew Grade created, lost £26.4m on feature film *production and* distribution and was forced to mortgage its future by selling the potential of its successful *Muppets Show* and *Jesus of Nazareth* series.

The name of Grade will not be remembered for saving the film-making of business of Britain. *Unlike* other *would-be moguls* who have seen their dreams crash, Lord Grade cannot even claim the jewel of artistic, though uncommercial, success. With very few exceptions, all the films which ACC has spawned since it set out to rival Hollywood have been greeted as palpable stinkers by the critics and received a hiding at the box office.

The flamboyant Grade, always keen to talk about his 5.30 am starts *to the working* day and intentions to retire — but not before the year 2001 (he is now 74) — has left many verbal hostages to fortune during his brief reign as a movie mogul.

One, from 1978, could stand as an epitaph to ACC's film-making aspirations: "I believe *in* the law of averages. One of these (films) has to be a blockbuster."

The blockbuster mentality was pervasive to ACC's thinking. *Had a film maker managed* to reach the upper management of the company, offering the chance to finance, at relatively *low cost* and without household names, a film about two runners in the 1924 Paris Olympics or the tale of a romantic interlude in a Scottish *school, he would probably have* been greeted with a bemused refusal.

Last week *Chariots of Fire* was London's third most popular film, earning £24,624. *Gregory's Girl*, which cost just £200,000 to make, was London's fifth most popular film, taking £14,469 at *the box office — more than Superman 2.*

By contrast, the flagship of ACC's cinema hopes, *Raise the Titanic*, a £36m all-star spectacular which opened last November, was not being screened in the capital. It had sunk without trace, except in the sickly accounts of the group which had spawned it.

The British film industry is a difficult creature. It has been *pronounced dead on* several occasions since the early 1950s, while its more optimistic members have frequently voiced never-had-it-so-good sentiments when one of the large American companies decided to cut American *production* costs by making large parts of a film in the United Kingdom.

In reality, the *state* of the industry depends largely upon the position from which it is being viewed. On paper, the technical skills of the British cinema industry are still in demand. *Star Wars* and *Superman*, and both their sequels, owe a large part of their *success to British production*, particularly the British special effects technicians.

But, comforting as these films might be to those trying to make a living from the industry, it would be impossible to describe them as British cinema. The legacy of David *Lean, Michael Powell, Anthony* Asquith, the Boulting Brothers and the rest is considerable.

When, in the late seventies, a British director like Lindsay Anderson, who had made the essentially British films *If . . .* and *O Lucky Man*, declared that he could not consider the idea *of making another film* in Britain, the state of British cinema seemed to be at a new low.

It was against this background that Lord Grade, in 1978, disclosed his plans to make ACC as big a film making company as Twentieth Century Fox or MGM, producing about *12 major films* each year.

The philosophy behind Grade's move was unlikely to quell fears for the domestic *cinema industry* as a maker of British films. The UK represents about four per cent of the world cinema market; America represents about 55 per cent of the *international* box office.

The Grade formula demanded that, though the films would usually be *made in Britain*, they would be primarily designed to *penetrate the* American market, preferably as blockbusters.

ACC was tempted into thinking it could produce the goods by the success in the United *States of such ATV television* programmes as *The Saint* during the 1960s.

Large, often overspent budgets and star names were key parts of the strategy. They were usually backed up by thriller plots; *Raise the Titanic*, which was supposed to be the jewel, was culled from *Clive Cussler's* best-selling novel. It ran so far over budget that it has now been rated by *Variety* as the fourth most expensive film ever made, behind *Cleopatra*, *Star Trek*, and *Heaven's Gate*.

One of the more famous extravagances on the *Titanic* set concerned the 55-foot model of the ship which was to appear in an expensive special effects sequence. It was only after the model was made that the company discovered that there was no film tank in the world big enough to accommodate it. So they flew it to Malta where a tank was specially constructed.

ACC has now completed 39 features, *but* only one, *The Muppet Movie*, has made any real impact in America. The company has just released a follow-up, *The Great Muppet Caper*, in America, and is now planning to release an average of four films a year, each with a modest *budget of about £7m.*

The failure of ACC's features should have been easy to predict. Although they were produced to a formula, it was formula which did not fit any previous blockbusters. The top ten movie moneymakers in the US are, in order: *Star Wars*, *Jaws*, *The Empire Strikes Back*, *Grease*, *The Exorcist*, *The Godfather*, *Close Encounters*, *Superman*, *The Sound of Music*, *The Sting*, *Gone with the Wind*, and *Saturday Night Fever*. It is difficult to equate any of ACC's present releases with these titles.

Only two, *The Empire Strikes Back*, the *Star Wars* sequel, and *Grease*, Robert Stigwoods's musical follow-up to *Saturday Night Fever*, could remotely be described as formula films. All the others anticipated a trend or created it, something which required a degree of creative tightrope-walking which ACC was unwilling to take. The lesson for the company was that star names and vast budgets not *only fail* to guarantee success, but, wedded to a limp vehicle, can destine a feature to oblivion.

Fortunately it is a lesson which is not lost on the rest of *the British film industry*. In reality, there are two film business worlds in Britain which occasionally overlap but usually remain seperate.

There is the *large* service industry which produces such American epics as *Superman* and *Star Wars*. As David Puttnam, the *independent* producer behind *Chariots of Fire*, *Midnight Express*, *That'll Be The Day*, and *Stardust* says: "We have a very, very effective manufacturing industry. If tomorrow I said that four or six of the best selling cars in the world had been manufactured in the UK, we would all be swinging from the trees with delight. The notion that our success is in feature films never seems to occur to us."

But beneath the service industry is a smaller and growing British film business which, according to Puttnam, is now in an extremely promising position.

"Four or five years ago I was very, very despondent, not just *about the film industry* but the whole of entertainment. Now I think it has never looked better. People are just not analysing exactly what is happening."

One important factor in this *atmosphere* of renewed enthusiasm comes from the unlikely source of the Inland Revenue. In August 1979, the IR issued a statement of practice saying that the ownership of the master negative could be treated as plant and machinery and qualify for 100 per cent *capital* allowance. This apparently meek statement was a dramatic incentive to film investors. By increasing the scope of their capital allowances, it drastically reduced the losses which could be incurred if the investors' chosen vehicle turned out to be a flop.

At the same time, a small number of investors were looking beyond the immediate figures of falling cinema audiences to the growth in home video ownership and the possibility of an increase in film sales to television. Their conclusion was that, while the number of conventional cinema seats would fall, the overall market for films was certain to grow.

Pearson Longman, the publishing group which embraces the *Financial Times*, the *Economist* and Penguin Books, was one of the first to act.

After testing the water with part financing of the animated feature film of *Watership Down*, Pearson Longman went into a film financing partnership, Goldcrest Films International, along with the National Coal Board Pension Funds, Electra House, and several investment trusts.

Goldcrest's most notable success so far is in bringing on the script for *Chariots of Fire* which was then bought and produced by Twentieth Century *Fox in partnership* with Allied Stars, a new film finance company formed by the Middle East shipping firm United Star Shipping.

Chariots had a budget of $6m and was shot entirely in Britain. According to Mr Puttnam, it will recover its negative costs, that is the production *budget*, within the UK through cinema distribution and a sale to television. He is planning to start work on a new film, *October Circle*, in October. It will be about the 1968 Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia and be shot largely in Liverpool. Finance will come from Ladd, a Warner Brothers subsidiary, and Mark McCormack, the American businessman who manages the public appearances of Bjorn Borg and Angela Rippon, among others, and who will promote the Pope's visit to Britain next year.

Goldcrest has on the cards a £800,000 feature from Chris Pettit, a former *Time Out* film critic while EMI has announced a £36m investment in future *film production*, *including*, encouragingly enough, Lindsay Anderson's return to the director's role. (He had an acting part in *Chariots of Fire*). Anderson will direct *Britannia Hospital* with a budget of £1.3m.

In spite of some of the recent spectacular failures, there is every reason to believe that British cinema is entering a period of resurgence in which new talents will be nurtured and old ill-used ones brought out of the wings. *Considerable* obstacles remain, not least in the very success of Britain as a service centre for American productions. This has led to inflated production costs for anyone trying to work on a smaller budget.

But there is a growing realization that the film talent exists to be used in its own right, and not simply as an adjunct to a film aimed purely at America.

There has been little optimism in the British film industry since the war, but there are clear signs of it now. *In the words of David Puttnam*: "The bottom line is this: does anybody seriously think that human beings are going to cease to want to be entertained? The issue becomes how."



The Raising of the Titanic: sank without trace



Lord Grade: mortgaging the Muppets



Chariots of Fire wins (above); Gregory's Girl takes off (below)



David Puttnam: optimistic

Six ways to make films in Britain

Raise the Titanic: Turgid thriller which nearly sank ACC. Wildly overbudget at $36m, it has flopped everywhere outside of Japan where it has proved a surprise success. *North American box office*: $6.8m. Disappeared quickly from the UK circuit after a critical pasting.

Superman: Made by Warner Brothers, *came in as the fifth most expensive* movie of all time with a production cost of $35m, but it has proved a worthwhile investment. The British-made film has grossed $82.5m in North America alone, putting it eighth in the most successful movie league. Top of the table is another British-made film *Star Wars*, With a North American box office of $175.7m

The Elephant Man: Produced for $6m by EMI, is likely to show the biggest return ever made by one of the group's film investments. Has grossed $8.5m in America where it was originally conceived with the help of Mel Brooks *Blazing Saddles*, *The Producers* and expected to cover production costs on UK cinema and video sales alone.

Chariots of Fire: Unlikely tale of Jewish angst in the dressing room at the 1924 Paris Olympics, script by Colin Welland brought on by Goldcrest, film made by 20th Century Fox and Allied Stars. The budget of $6m will be covered by UK cinema and television sales after much critical acclaim.

Gregory's *Girl: Now more popular in* London than *Superman 2*, was made for £200,000 by the Scots writer and director Bill Forsyth. A light-hearted comedy, its sudden success belies the fact that it was premiered six months ago at the London Film Festival and had difficulty finding a public showing. Now breaking box office records in London.

The Muppet Movie ACC's only real US success, was a natural development from Jim Henson's moneyspinning television series which first appeared in a slightly different format in America as *Sesame Street*. It has grossed $32m in North America, though business in the UK, at £225,000, has been disappointing.

Rowing

Grand American breed of top dogs

By Jim Railton

The main trophies in last year's Henley Royal Regatta were decided by politics: the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan and soon *after, President Carter's declaration* of a boycott of the Olympic Games.

The boycott crews from the American continent last year annexed all the big titles with crews from the United States, Canada and Argentina tramping down the feeble fences set up by Britain's "Dad's Army" while the British rowing team prepared to move east where they captured in Moscow an Olympic silver and two bronze medals.

This year's Royal regatta should be one of redress with almost the full British team on parade who between them have won since 1973 one gold, 14 silver and bronze medals with 15 other oarsmen and scullers making finals in the Olympic, world and European championships—a formidable record.

This year's Henley will also be a historic one with women's crews making their first appearance on Saturday in two invitation events—the coxed fours and double sculls—limited to four crews in each event. The events have been ignored by the Eastern bloc countries and will be contended by the Netherlands, United States, Canada, and Great Britain.

Another woman, apart from Princess Grace, who will give out the prizes on Sunday, may figure prominently in this regatta: Penny Chuter, coach of the men's British national eight, who will compete in the Grand at Henley as Leander-Tyrian. The Grand Challenge Cup *is the real prize of Henley this* year with four crews from the United States and three from Great Britain and in this event there is an exciting air of unpredictability.

The United States have entered the Yale "Bulldogs."; the Boston "Terriers", the Washington "Huskies" and Cornell without a tag. Great Britain, apart from their national squad have five Oxford University boat race oarsmen combined with two Olympic silver and one bronze medal winner from Thames Tradesmen—an unthinkable mix less than a decade ago. Britain's challenge is completed with London University, who sell their lives dearly.

The British national eight are expected to beat university crews before they move on next week German fleets on Lucerne's Rotsee to meet the Soviet Union and East Lake.

The fact that Washington University have travelled 6,000 miles with a crew average 14st 13lb and a 16st stroke is a trailer of the excitement to come in this event while Oxford boast their best ever boat race crew; Yale are still celebrating their first ever win over Harvard in 19 years.

Britain's entry in the women's events, face formidable opposition particularly from the United States and Canada. The now famous Sue Brown will cox one of the British coxed fours. Great Britain are expected to win the Stewards', Prince Philip, Silver Goblets', the Diamonds' and double sculls—five of Henley's established elite trophies. A welcome inaugural event is the Queen Mother's challenge cup for quadruple sculls in *which the power and finesse of the* West German crew Ingelheim-Ulm, the 1979 world silver medal winners, could steal the thunder of the Grand.

The entry for the Diamonds' is disappointing to say the least. Britain's Chris Baillieu, with seven international medals in double sculls, making his debut as an international "loner" should win this title without taking his track suit off. An interesting feature of the Diamonds' could be West Germany's Nolte in his armchair sculling *boat*. He may use a shell in which he sits without a slide while the riggers move up and down. But Nolte will need more than this innovation—if it works to win the coveted Diamonds.

The Thames Cup, as always, will be the survival of the fittest and the cleverest. The United States under-23 national crew in the colours of Charles River are expected to come through to the finals, while London, Springhill and Vesta look the best at the top half of the draw. Yale are fancied in the Ladies', Leander in the Wyfolds. The Britannia is full of promise with Isis, Saxon, Springhill Vesta and Thames Tradesmen prominent.

There have been no complaints so far over the selection of crews—Henley's indirect form of seeding. Peter Coni, the chairman, took a giant step when he sacked the computer and it could be said that this rather than a retrograde step back to the stone age signalled the fact that the Henley stewards have discovered some human skills—common sense, enquiry and just a little research.

Today's order of rowing at Henley

9.0: Ladies Plate: Natal University v Bonham BC.
9.5: Thames Cup: Clonmel RC v Kew Meadows.
9.10: Thames Cup: Hereford v Springhill Centre.
9.15: Visitors Cup: Strode's College v Durham University.
9.20: Wyfold Cup: Kent University v London RC.
9.30: Ladies Plate: UCD v Williams College (US).
9.35: Thames Cup: Kent School (US) v London RC.
9.40: Thames Cup: Quintin v Trident, S Africa.
9.45: Wyfold Cup: Metropolitan v Kew Meadows.
9.50: Wyfold Cup: Argonaut, Canada v Durham University.
10.0: Ladies Plate: Orange Coast College, (US) v King's College Cambridge.
10.05: Thames Cup: Metropolitan v Vesta.
10.10: Thames Cup: Barclays Bank v Auriol.
10.15: Wyfold Cup: Thames Tradesmen v Nottingham and Union.
10.20: Silver Goblets: Smith and Neider v Rowland and Hunt.
10.30: Ladies Plate: Oxford Polytechnic v Oriel College, Oxford.
10.35: Ladies Plate: Lady Margaret BC, Cambridge v Trinity College, Hartford (US).
10.40: Thames Cup: Walton v Hanlan, Canada.
10.45: Wyfold Cup: Wallingford v Maidenhead.
10.50: Silver Goblets: Crockford and McDougall v Mould and Leonard.
11.0: Ladies Plate: Queen's University, Belfast v Downing, Cambridge.
11.5: Ladies Plate: University College of North Wales v Yale University.
11.10: Thames Cup: Charles River, (US) v Nottingham.
11.15: Wyfold Cup: Eton Excelsior v Hanlan.
11.20: Diamond Sculls: J Quintana Colmer v S Nilsen.
11.30: Thames Cup: Agecroft v Thames Tradesmen.
11.35: Princess Elizabeth Cup: Shawnigan Lake School, Canada v Portora Royal School.
11.40: Visitors Cup: London University v Salisbury School (US).
11.45: Britannia Cup: Leander v Northwich.
11.50: Silver Goblets: Macleod and Christie v Selm and Stanwich.
12.0: Thames Cup: Berwick v Bedford.
12.5: Thames Cup: Henley v Peterborough, Canada.
12.10: Princess Elizabeth Cup: Holy Spirit HS, (US) v St Ignatius College, Eire.
12.15: Britannia Cup: Tideway Scullers School v Isis.
12.20: Diamond Sculls: P S Cameron v B A Lewis.
12.30: Ladies Plate: Emmanuel College, Cambridge v Queen Mary College, London.
12.35: Ladies Plate: Queen's College and Magdalene, Cambridge v ASR Nereus, Holland.
12.40: Thames Cup: Thames v Worcester.
12.45: Britannia Cup: York City v Cork.
12.50: Silver Goblets: Edward and Block v Granlund and Sample.
2.0: Ladies Plate: Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge v Nottingham University.
2.05: Thames Cup: Newcastle University v Aberdeen University.
2.10: Princess Elizabeth Cup: Bedford Modern School v Emanuel School.
2.15: Visitors Cup: Yale v Worcester Polytechnic Institute (United States).
2.20: Diamond Sculls: Sims and Redgrave v Ferris and Barry.
2.30: Ladies Plate: Washington University, v Isis.
2.35: Thames Cup: Leander v Star Club.
2.40: Princess Elizabeth Cup: St George's v Eton.
2.45: Visitors Cup: Goldie v Great Marlow School.
2.50: Diamond Sculls: V Noltes v C J Saucs.
3.0: Ladies Plate: Princeton University v Jesus College, Cambridge.
3.05: Ladies Plate: 1st and 3rd Trinity, Cambridge v Imperial College, London.
3.10: Thames Cup: Shawnigan Lake School, Canada v Yale.
3.15: Britannia Cup: Thames Tradesmen v London RC.
3.20: Silver Goblets: Allen and Newman v Canning and Hunter.
3.30: Ladies Plate: Cherwell v *Trinity Hall, Cambridge.*
3.35: Thames Cup: Trinity College, Hartford (United States) v Manchester University.
3.40: Princess Elizabeth Cup: Monmouth School v Abingdon School.
3.45: Wyfold Cup: Molesey v Trident.
3.50: Silver Goblets: Molbak and Sherif v Mossop and Jones.
5.0: Ladies Plate: Southampton University v Trinity College, Dublin.
5.05: Princess Elizabeth Cup: Winchester College v Shiplake College.
5.10: Visitors Cup: Trinity College, Hartford, (United States) v LMBC.
5.15: Britannia Cup: Newark v St Michael's, Eire.
5.20: Diamond Sculls: C L Baillieu v M Knight.
5.30: Princess Elizabeth Cup: Hampton School v Groton School, (United States).
5.35: Visitors Cup: Bentham and St Thomas's Hospital v Cornell.
5.40: Britannia Cup: Springhill Centre v Vesta.
5.45: Silver Goblets: Gordon Collecutt v Bridger and Findlay.
5.50: *Diamond Sculls: M J Diserens* v D Hamilton.
6.0: Princess Elizabeth Cup: Strode's College v King James's College, Henley.
6.05: Visitors Cup: Belmont Abbey v Princeton.
6.10: Britannia Cup: Clonmel v Saxon.
6.15: Silver Goblets: Taylor and Jells v Lloyd and Hine.
6.20: Diamond Sculls: C Smith v S C Howell.
6.30: Ladies Plate: Durham University v Pembroke College, Cambridge.
6.35: Visitors Cup: John Mason School Eton.
6.40: Wyfold Cup: Vesta v Quintin.
6.45: Britannia Cup: University College, Dublin v Garda Siochana.
6.50: Diamond Sculls: A C Rudkin v W E Donegan.

Threat to Ovett

Lappeenranta (Finland), July 1.—John Walker, of New Zealand, said after winning the 1,500 metres in three minutes 38.2 seconds here last night that he aims to crack the world record of Steve Ovett. Walker's season's best is 3:34.4, his best ever 3:32.4. Ovett's world record is 3:31.4, set in Coblenz last August.

RESULTS: 200m. D Evans (US). 21.09sec. 1,500m. J Walker (NZ). 3min 38.2sec. 5,000m. M Vainio (Finland), 13min 49.4sec. 110m hurdles. D Cooper (US). 13.61sec. Triple jump. W Banks (US). 16.98m. Hammer. K-H Riehm (WG). 75.90m. Javelin. E Utriainen (Finland). 85.18m.

Tilcon draw

In the Tilcon Trophy Knockout competition at Harrogate, Glamorgan, the holders, meet Northamptonshire in the first semi-final on Wednesday of next week. Nottinghamshire and Worcestershire will meet on the following Thursday.

Equestrianism

Place for Duke of Edinburgh

A win for the Duke of Edinburgh in a combined driving competition yesterday has almost certainly assured him of a place in the British team for the European championships.

He drove the Queen's team of Cleveland Bays faultlessly round a tough obstacle course at the Royal Norfolk Show, near Norwich. It was the final day of the three-day combined driving competition, sponsored by Norwich Union and Prince Philip had held the lead after the presentation and dressage stakes on Monday and the cross-country marathon on Tuesday.

The contest was the last event before selection of the team for the European championships in Switzerland in August.

Yachting

Trophy won by Cambridge for fifth year running

By a Special Correspondent

The *university sailing* match was completed at Strangford Lough, Northern Ireland yesterday in a force five wind and brilliant sunshine. Cambridge took both the races of the day, thereby winning the series 4—1, but the racing was very close and exciting.

Before the start of the first race Ward, from Oxford, infringed the rules in a port starboard incident, but he did not retire. This did not upset Cambridge who kept their winning combination. The second race was far closer, despite Cambridge starting in first and second places. On the second lap Oxford were in front with second, third and fifth places, but Cambridge managed to win by a few yards.

Hattersley, the Cambridge captain, was presented with the cup by Sir John Andrews, the Commodore of the Club, and so Cambridge have taken the cup for the fifth year running to add to their British Universities champion trophy which they won earlier this year.

CAMBRIDGE: A Hattersley (capt), J Gilmore, S Clark, M Geake, R Bickerstaff, P David, S Smith, T Newley, H Williams.
OXFORD: P Byrde (capt), S Belcher, C Foster, M Wright, T Ward, T Shepherd, T Hill, T Polglase, C Poodle.

Swimming

Four champions in Russian party

Moscow, July 1.—Four Moscow Olympic champions are included in the Soviet Union men's party for the three-day international against Britain in Kiev starting on Friday. They are Sergei Kopliakov (200m free-style), Vladimir Salnikov (400 and 1500m free-style), Robertas Zhulpa (200m breaststroke) and Sergei Fesenko (200m butterfly).

The women's events will give a first chance to Aishkute Buzelite, Svetlana Alimbaeva, Tatyana Yachevskaya, Olga Troitskaya and Irina Orlyuk.

مكبر من الأصل

Dance

Anelaborate but litcal ballet

The yal Ballet end their season at the Metropolitan Ope New York, this week, before moving on to Toro.
ClBarnes reports on the American premiere of Keth MacMillan's Isadora

Kth MacMillan's *Isadora* is ...rdinary — it is extraordi... ambitious, and although ...s almost totally, it is the ...of grand failure one would ...r to have than a cheap ...ess.

...adora, which was given its ...erican premiere by the ...al Ballet at the Metropolitan ...era House this week, is the ...est in MacMillan's narrative ...s that began with *Anastasia* ...d continued with *Manon* and *...ayerling*. They are all funda...entally theatre pieces. They ...ll concentrate on a woman — ...ossibly *Mayerling* was an ...xception there — and they all put far more emphasis on drama than on dance.

This is almost a tradition of British Ballet. Choreographers such as Robert Helpmann, John Cranko and Peter Darrell, have all emphasized drama more than dance. So *Isadora* should not really surprise anyone — even if it does not actually excite anyone.

When MacMillan planned *Isadora*, I suspect he meant it as a vehicle for his favourite ballerina, Lynn Seymour. This did not work out, but the irony is that Frederick Ashton years *ago gave Seymour a Duncan* solo that so totally recalled the pictures of Duncan, that in a brief three or four *minutes* Duncan came alive. In *Isadora*, Duncan dies with MacMillan's Ballet.

It is all so elaborate and so literal. It has, I understand, been considerably cut from its London version a few weeks ago, and, people tell me, much improved. Yet the ballet still does not work on any theatrical level.

Also for the first time, MacMillan is using a totally original full-length score by Richard Rodney Bennett. This is both rare and brave The music, as one might expect from any knowledge of the composer, is simply clever pastiche, a collage of sounds stuck on a painting of history. But it is not all that bad. Bennett is a very effective contemporary composer destined to be dissolved by time A Minkus he is not.

It is a very elaborate and handsomely tasteful production. It has its period in period, and it wanders through Isadora's lifestyle with a certain animation. The Barry Kay designs are absolutely superb — they recreate an era, as in some ways does MacMillan's choreography — when they tango they really tango — thus aiding the entire atmosphere of the piece.

Unfortunately it is simply shallow. The acting Isadora talking about her life, at quite inordinate length, and the dancing Isadora, who really does not have too much to dance, never come together as a twosome. So one is left with a deflated dramatic experiment and a ballet that genuinely does not have enough dance in it to justify its reality.

The dancers naturally work their skins off. Miss Park is not one of nature's Isadora's, yet she throws herself into it as if she were the Vanessa Redgrave she is not. And the ballet is full of other wonderful character performances. Julian Hoskings, for example, as Edward Gordon Craig, or Derek Rencher as Paris *singer, or, perhaps best of all*, Stephen Jeffries as Isadora's Russian poet, Sergie Essenin.

But nothing really helps relieve the tedium There is very little dancing here, and what there is apparently requires vocal sub-titles. Yet I do *believe that MacMillan is now moving into a kind of theatrical* situation that could be interesting. But he is moving into words not into dance. It is essential that the company's artistic director, Norman Morrice, resumes his career as *a choreographer. He was one of* the best Britain ever produced, and it is wilfull for him to stage something like *Isadora* when he could have possibly done something so much more interesting himself. However, MacMillan is never less than adventurous, and while he may not have any particular sense for music, he certainly has a concepr for theatre.

American ballet stars at Sadler's Wells

■ Martine Van Hamel, Kevin Mckenzie and Gary Christ will be among the dancers appearing with Ballet Stars of America during the American dance season at the Sadler's Wells Theatre. Among the works in their two programmes will be the world premiere of *Passeggiando*. choreographed by Christian Holder, works by Balanchine, Cranko and Tudor, and *Percussion IV* from Bob Fosse's musical *Dancin'* The Ballet Stars will be appearing from July 6 to 11.

Gallery

Oskar Kokoschka Memorial Exhibition

Marlborough Fine Art

Among the most distinguished of the artistic exiles from Hitler's Germany to end up on these shores, Oskar Kokoschka spent 15 important years (1938-1953) of his long life here, became a British citizen and maintained close contact with Britain right up to his death last year, at the age of 94. In the select but comprehensive memorial show his London gallery, Marlborough, have now put on (until July 31), Britain bulks large — especially in the views of the Thames he painted in the 1950s, mostly after he had moved away.

And yet there is something very clearly forbidding us to annexe him to British art. First, we are likely to notice that the brilliant colours, and the fast, *nervous* brush-strokes with which they are applied, do not seem to correspond to any London we know, even in the general imaginative way of the French Impressionists and Fauves who treated the same subjects. Next, we *notice* that the feeling and the vision are almost exactly identical whether Kokoschka is painting Vienna or Prague before the war, or Switzerland or (stunningly) Downtown Manhattan 20 years after. In other words, though Kokoschka seems at first to be a very extrovert, outward-turning artist, responsive to the world around him, when it comes to the point he is another of those who, snail-like, carry their homes around with them, and reinterpret everything in terms of their own inner vision.

Once we appreciate that, we are in a better position to evaluate Kokoschka, or at least to evaluate our responses to him. I have never been very fond of Kokoschka in ones and twos, but I have to admit that he looks far more compelling en masse (*even such* a relatively modest mass as this). The gradual progression in the self-portraits which fill the anteroom is fascinating to behold, even though I persist in liking the earliest (1923), painted in flat blocks of vibrant colour, the *best*. Other early works, such as the brooding *Lac Léman II* of 1924 or the crisply drawn *Cat* of 1910, have the same sort of quality, and it must be said for his rather wispy, romantic portrait of the unspeakable Alma Mahler (c 1912) that, while noticeably on the sinister side, it does give one some faint notion of what all those grand artists saw in her.

Photograph Marlborough



Oskar Kokoschka
self portrait

As we move into the 1930s Kokoschka finds his mature style and sticks to it thereafter. True, everything is ruthlessly shaped in the same stylistic mould, and yet monotony is avoided: one develops a strange fascination in seeing exactly how it works, how very tiny, incidental variations distinguish a view of *Istanbul from one of* Chelsea Reach. And there is always gusto, always an infectious delight in the sheer handiwork of painting. The full-scale retrospective which must be somewhere impending should be revelatory.

John Russell Taylor

■ Richard O'Brien, author of *The Rocky Horror Show*, will lead the cast of *Eastward Ho!*, the opening production at the rebuilt Mermaid *Theatre*. A musical by Howard Schuman, Nick Bicat and Robert Chetwyn, based on the Jacobean comedy, it opens on July 7.

■ Karlheinz Stockhausen will be the special guest at next year's Dublin Festival of Twentieth Century Music, where he will conduct the RTE Symphony Orchestra in his *Inori*. New works at the festival, from January 6 to 12, will be provided by Brian Beckett, David Byers, Brian Boydell, Philip Edmondson and Jerome de Bromhead, while other composers featured include Ligeti, Kagel, Henze, Xenakis and Lutoslawski.

■ Two of Britain's leading young cellists, Robert Cohen and Julian Lloyd Webber, will appear as soloists at the 1981 Schools Prom concerts at the Albert Hall from November 23 to 25. More than 1,000 young musicians, in ensembles ranging from jazz groups to symphony orchestras, will be playing at the Proms. Another professional joining the young performers will be the jazz trumpeter *Humphrey Lyttelton*.

■ A new play by Edward Bond, *Restoration*, his first musical, opens at the Royal Court on July 21. Set in eighteenth-century England, to music by Nick Bicat, the comedy is directed by the author with designs by Hayden Griffin and Gemma Jackson. The cast is led by Simon Callow and Irene Handl.

Theatre



Sheila Hancock (left), Patrick Stewart, Gemma Jones, Leonie Mellinger

Photograph Donald Cooper

Lighting changes help transform actions into dreams

The Winter's Tale

Stratford

"Your actions are my dreams' exclaims the deranged Leontes to his falsely suspected wife, *thus supplying the clue* for one notable Stratford version of this play in which the conflicting realities of the jealous husband and innocent wife were signalled by reversals of lighting.

Ronald Eyre's production is also emphatically punctuated with light changes; the difference being that they are used to underline main turning points in the plot. There is an awesome blackout when Leontes rips up the oracle's message; another when Antigonus consigns the baby to the wilds of Bohemia and meets the giant bear in a flash of lightning. If there is one point Mr Eyre wants to get across it is that Leontes has offended the Gods.

It is of no help to *The Winter's Tale* to launch it in the manner of a Greek tragedy, for the simple reason that this draws even more attention to the arbitrary character of Leontes's jealousy. If Apollo is punishing him for an act of injustice, what rival deity spurred him on to it in the first place? Neither Shakespeare or Mr Eyre has any answer to that; and when the fatal delusion first grips Patrick Stewart it is as though he is having a heart attack.

He gulps for air, loosens his clothes, his arms flail and when he regains equilibrium, his frank smile is replaced with a smilingly poisoned mask.

As I hope these details begin to convey, this is a fascinating and grand-scale performance: Mr Stewart is an actor who excels in representing sickness. In this case, he begins in a state of exultant good health, blowing his own trumpet in the opening pageant, playfully twisting Polixenes's arm in hospitable persuasion, and expressing all of his affections in boyish physical contact, the first sight of what is to come appears when he is lying at Hermione's feet, his face staring out front and turning to stone in the midst of the surrounding gaiety.

One the poison dies bite into him it immediately affects his physique. His walk becomes shaky, his gestures uncoordinated. He changes his white shirt and breeches for a nightgown. And when we see him at the end of the 16 years penance, he is almost unrecognizably altered into a feeble unshaven recluse with the delayed responses and cracked delivery of senility. The part is stretched to its utmost limits; and, in point of delivery, it works wonders in finding fresh, just inflexions, and moments of appalling power.

The rest of the show has small purpose except as a pretext *for this performance*. Its other virtues are matters of passing detail. Mr Eyre is always quick to snap up chances for fun in a tragic context; as where three male courtiers silence Leontes's threats to kill the supposed bastard for fear he may wake the baby up; and in all the hen-pecking side effects of Sheila Hancock's nobly indignant Paulina. Geoffrey Hutchings also gets his fair quota of laughs from an unusually undignified Autolycus, first scene posing as a scarecrow in flight from a vengeful crowd, and later turning up at the sheep shearing as a heavily moustached conjurer to pastiche Victorian numbers by Stephen Oliver.

Mr Eyre's view of the play is *implicit in the opening pageant* in which a carnival monster of Time gives birth to the child *Mamillius*. Such may indeed be the inner fable; but there *remains the task of bringing* it to detailed life. And I have rarely seen the Bohemian scenes played with such bland insipidity, every face beaming, every wit slow, every accent proclaiming the triumph of natural virtue over intelligence.

There is a solid core of experienced RSC players who guarantee continuity of the house style, but there is also a sizable proportion of new faces (some of them very pretty) whose vocal technique has a long way to go. Gemma Jones' Hermione comes into her own in the final reunion where her still dignity find statuesque justification; and there is fine *verse* speaking from Bernard Lloyd and Robert Eddison who would show to better advantage in less of a vacuum.

Irving Wardle

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions

Cinema

John Ford, a monster of acute sensibility

About John Ford by Lindsay Anderson.

Plexus. £12, hardback; £5.95, paperback

Almost 30 years ago, when it was not usual to acknowledge artistry in directors who worked in the Hollywood *factories*, Lindsay Anderson caused a certain shock by describing a film by John Ford which he was reviewing as "Shakespearean" Since then he has not compromised his esteem. Ford is still "one of the great poets of humanity in our *time*" and his book *About John Ford* leaves no room for challenge.

Anderson's admiration of the artist was often severely tested by his meetings over the years with the man, for whom words like "unpredictable" were altogether inadequate. He recalls, for instance, an incident in 1957 when he shyly showed Ford one of his own early films, *Every Day Except Christmas*. Ford behaved disgracefully, talking throughout the screening, asking foolish questions, acting up worst at the moments which were most obviously the homage of the young director's veneration and study of his own work. "Ford let up for a moment. The accordion music was gentle, the camera moved dreamily over flowers and tilted up into darkness. A moment of dream Ford smashed in with a knockout blow: "When do the fish come in?"

This was pure malice, not *insensitivity*. Was it some strange professional resentment? Or a test for the disciple's love? The love survived it. Anderson's book is perhaps without parallel as the tribute of one film maker to another.

Ford entered Anderson's life in 1946 when he was 23 and (ignoring the advice of the then *Times* critic that it was the "graveyard of mediocrity"), went to see *My Darling Clementine*. He discovered a magic that emanated from "some kind of moral poetry."

The process of discovery for Anderson was prolonged. Many of Ford's early works were lost when he be first began to write about him in *Sequence* and *Sight and Sound*, and have only gradually been rediscovered in the years between.

The peculiar method of *About John Ford* succeeds in conserving the continuing excitement *of revelation*. In the middle Fifties, Anderson "laboured mightily" over a monograph to be published by the British Film Institute. The work reached galleys, but then money ran out, and for a quarter of a century it was laid aside. Now, *along with the correspondence* Anderson had at the time with Ford's writers, Frank Nugent, Dudley Nichols and Nunnally Johnson, it provides the centre of the new book.



The record of the first thrill of discovery is supplemented and commentated by later experience, rediscoveries, reconsiderations; and the meetings with Ford, to the last visit, six weeks before the end from cancer, when Ford was past pretending that their often abrasive communications over the years did not amount to friendship.

He was a most elusive man. *Few* of the close collaborators whose testimonies appear in this book seem to feel they ever knew him well. He was a monster, no doubt, using every means - blustering, bullying, tears, wheedling Irish charm, foul-mouthed roistering - to dissemble the acute sensibility which the films cannot conceal. Also, no doubt, to manipulate the people around him, without principle, for the purposes of his creation. What purposes they were, and how fine at their best, the still photographs in this book serve to illustrate.

Anderson spends some time upon Ford's fortunes at the hands of his critics, particularly the exponents of the critical systems that came into vogue in this country and America in the seventies. Ford's grandeur tended to elude the machinery of *rigid* critical theory so that the critics of this period were inclined to prefer, perversely, the *films* of his decline, which could more readily be categorised.

"They are not too wise for his simplicity", Amderson concludes; "merely too clever".

For his own part, after these 35 years, Anderson has begun to see through the paradoxes, finding the answer perhaps in the epigraph he takes from Amiel's *Journal*: "Quand on veut respecter les hommes, il faut oublier ce qu'ils sont et penser a l'idéal qu'ils portent caché en eux".

Lyrics of the Hearthside

Arts

George Eliot

Soho Polytechnic

The best part of the first half of *Lyrics of the Hearthside* is that it makes way for the second half. It may have taken Joseph Mydell as much thought and research to put together the first half, but it does not show. With access to all Paul Laurence Dunbar's poems and letters, he does nothing more than make a quick survey of Dunbar's attitudes to his American life, summarizing his reactions to the War between the States, to black life in the South and in the North — and to read well and slightly dramatize a selection of writings that illustrate those attitudes.

Mr Mydell is considerably more successful in the second part. He takes hold of the material with a finer relish, and connects it so that it tells something of the man in the actual context fo his life. Where he began with simple performances of the material, no more genuinely informative than any reading might be, he touches the spirit of Dunbar after the interval.

Dunbar, *born in 1872*, was virtually the first black American poet of real international note. *His lyrics* frequently sang with rhythms that still escape most white writers and his influence extends now to jazz singers, such as Oscar Brown Jnr, and to Stevie Wonder. Mr Mydell links those rhythms to his performance with stylish assurance once he stops cataloguing Dunbar's life and gives it a context. The context is finally a happy one for London, revealing Dunbar's reactions to being lionized by British society while still only 25.

That context could make the show a success if London was given to supporting acts that are distinctly "off-Broadway", that aim to find and entertain their natural audience for a packed limited season. London is not noticeably good at that, but there should certainly be an audience that would applaud the obvious rich talents of Mr Mydell at the Arts Theatre.

When Verity Bargate was interviewed by Melvyn Bragg on television, shortly before her death, he commented on the number of women writers she *had encouraged at the Soho* Poly and waited for her response. It was typical that she found it too obvious to be commented on and pushed on to the next subject.

The policy there has always been concerned with fostering talent wherever it was found. There are still many traces of her influence in the programme, yet Margaret Wolfit's *George Eliot* plays more like a lengthy response to Mr Bragg, detailing the minute struggles of being a woman and being an artist.

Miss Wolfit, like Mr Mydell, attempts to reveal the life and reveal the artist, reading from letters and reading from the books. Her portrait of George Eliot does not ever give life to the books in the way that Mr Mydell awakens the poems, and *her steady insistence on biographical* data, verbal footnotes such as those identifying Eliot's lover, George Henry Lewes, gives it the quality of a lecture. It does eventually become a pleasant lecture, but why Richard Digby Day takes credit as a director, I cannot imagine.

Ned Chaillet

Concerts

Salomon Orchestra

St John's

There is something in professionalism that can easily take away the thrill of a pursuit, for *which on occasion we may be* heartily grateful. Nobody wants an excitable doctor. But it is refreshing to meet an orchestra which custom has not staled and yet which does not make of enthusiasm an excuse for incompetence. The Salomon *Orchestra is one such*. They take their members from among the many excellent instrumentalists who have chosen to make their careers outside music, and they meet sporadically for crash courses leading to public concerts like the greatly enjoyable one they gave *last night*.

An orchestra which takes its name from the eighteenth century impresario might be expected to specialize in Haydn, but the Salomon prefer music that gives everybody a good time. Here they began with two *fullblooded* pieces *of love* music, Dvorak's Othello overture and Wagner's Wesendonk Lieder, then completed their programme with Prokofiev's Fifth Symphony, the noisy and jubilant Prelude to Victory he composed in the summer of *1944*.

The vitality of the music making, the sense of people enjoying themselves at their tasks and savouring every moment, made it impossible to ignore any detail of the performances. Time and again I was *struck by the silver* clarity of the woodwinds ensemble, by the exultant confidence of the brass, by the astonishing range and exactness of colour and dynamic achieved by the strings. In the Dvorak and Wagner works, *particularly*, so much was happening and happening with such passion, that one might almost have been listening to Schoenberg. And for unbelievers I should perhaps add that this is intended as a compliment.

No less *rare* was the sensitivity and trust with which the players listened to each other. For instance the blend of pizzicato violins and sustained windtone in the middle Wagner song, "Im Treibhaus" could have been taken as a model by many a professional orchestra as indeed could the surge of radiant feeling at the start of the following number.

No doubt much of the credit for this, and for the liberating discipline of the playing throughout, must go the conductor Howard Williams.

The other professional participant was the soprano Marie Hayward Segal, who looked like Birgit Nilsson in her prime but sounded attractively youthful, her voice still in its Sieglinde phase. As yet, too, she has little personality of her own, playing safe with traditional approaches to climaxes and cadences, though her singing was always appealing and quite faultless.

Paul Griffiths

Sena Jurinac

Wigmore Hall

Although it is a while since Sena Jurinac last sang in opera here, *her* London public is faithful, enthusiastic, and numerous, as was seen and heard when she gave a recital, with Geoffrey Parsons as her pianist, last night.

The repertory of her programme abounded in interest. There were three early Webern songs, one of them the charming, rather Wagnerian, "Bride's prayer on *the eve of marriage*" (much on the lines of "Oui, demain" in *Fra Diavolo*). Her Brahms group included the famous but rarely heard "Regenlieder". There were groups of songs by Mendelssohn and Reger, each with its share of discovery and distinction, as well as some favourite Schubert and Richard Strauss. She began, in English, with Dido's Lament from Purcell's great *opera — clear, appreciative* English too.

Jurinac is still singing opera, particularly in Vienna (she recently appeared there as Kostelnička, Feldmarschallin, and the *Ariadne* boy-composer), nearly 40 years after her debut *at home* in Zagreb. There is plenty of voice, in all registers, only one wobbly note (twice) in a recital lasting over two hours, some dubious intonation, admittedly, but because she was singing out, indeed "biffing" with her voice. The lustrous, peach-skin vocal quality that conquered us in 1947 at Covent Garden, with her Cherubino and Dorabella, has changed over the decades: it is still occasionally audible as part of the mature soprano known from her Fidelio and Marie Thérèse of more recent years.

In German song she does not create instant atmosphere, fresh and unique, every time, as the greatest Lieder-singers do. *There is always* shy, gentle charm, a lovable personality: when words and tone, and artistry all combined, as in Brahms's "Von ewiger Liebe", one realized what had been missing earlier. The clinching last verse of Strauss's "Georgine" was marvellously felt and projected, likewise the whole of "Zueignung", with a clean, open, ringing, thrilling top A in the penultimate line.

The best was to come. For her first encore she announced "I hope you recognize", and *then sang "Da geht er hin", the* Marschallin's monologue from *Der Rosenkavalier*, with a delicious chuckle at "Die alte Frau", indeed with something distinctive, or simply just right, in each cherished phrase. Brahms's "Meine Liebe ist grün" *glowed with ardour*, Schubert's "An die Musik" was sung with almost violently possessive intensity, uncommon and moving. Then she closed the piano lid, picked up one of the many bouquets, and waved goodnight.

Writing last week from Aldeburgh about George Benjamin's "A Mind of Winter", I praised the soprano soloist but looking at the advance syllabus and not the programme book, identified her wrongly, she was Teresa Cahill, and I apologize objectly to her and all readers for my stupid mistake. Last night's singer, I promise you, was Sena Jurinac.

William Mann

The decline and fall of Lord Grade's film-making empire, by David Hewson

Over-priced, over-promoted, mid-Atlantic and sinking

Three years ago Lord Grade measured himself for the part of Sam Goldwyn and Louis B. Mayer rolled into one. Last Friday it became horribly clear that, a lifetime's experience in show-business notwithstanding, he had performed a spectacular piece of miscasting.

Associated Communications Corporation (ACC), the entertainments empire which sprang out of Associated Television (ATV), the Midlands commercial television station which Lew Grade created, lost £26.4m on feature film production and distribution and was forced to mortgage its future by selling the potential of its successful *Muppets Show* and *Jesus of Nazareth* series.

The name of Grade will not be remembered for saving the film-making of business of Britain. Unlike other would-be moguls who have seen their dreams crash, Lord Grade cannot even claim the jewel of artistic, though uncommercial, success. With very few exceptions, all the films which ACC has spawned since it set out to rival Hollywood have been greeted as palpable stinkers by the critics and received a hiding at the box office.

The flamboyant Grade, always keen to talk about his 5.30 am starts to the working day and intentions to retire — but not before the year 2001 (he is now 74) — has left many verbal hostages to fortune during his brief reign as a movie mogul.

One, from 1978, could stand as an epitaph to ACC's film-making aspirations: "I believe in the law of averages. One of these (films) has to be a blockbuster."

The blockbuster mentality was pervasive to ACC's thinking. Had a film maker managed to reach the upper management of the company, offering the chance to finance, at relatively low cost and without household names, a film about two runners in the 1924 Paris Olympics or the tale of a romantic interlude in a Scottish school, he would probably have been greeted with a bemused refusal.

Last week *Chariots of Fire* was London's third most popular film, earning £24,624. *Gregory's Girl*, which cost just £200,000 to make, was London's fifth most popular film, taking £14,469 at the box office — more than *Superman 2*.

By contrast, the flagship of ACC's cinema hopes, *Raise the Titanic*, a £36m all-star spectacular which opened last November, was not being screened in the capital. It had sunk without trace, except in the sickly accounts of the group which had spawned it.

The British film industry is a difficult creature. It has been pronounced dead on several occasions since the early 1950s, while its more optimistic members have frequently voiced never-had-it-so-good sentiments when one of the large American companies decided to cut American production costs by making large parts of a film in the United Kingdom.

In reality, the state of the industry depends largely upon the position from which it is being viewed. On paper, the technical skills of the British cinema industry are still in demand. *Star Wars* and *Superman*, and both their sequels, owe a large part of their success to British production, particularly the British special effects technicians.

But, comforting as these films might be to those trying to make a living from the industry, it would be impossible to describe them as British cinema. The legacy of David Lean, Michael Powell, Anthony Asquith, the Boulting Brothers and the rest is considerable.

When, in the late seventies, a British director like Lindsay Anderson, who had made the essentially British films *If . . . .* and *O Lucky Man*, declared that he could not consider the idea of making another film in Britain, the state of British cinema seemed to be at a new low.

It was against this background that Lord Grade, in 1978, disclosed his plans to make ACC as big a film making company as Twentieth Century Fox or MGM, producing about 12 major films each year.

The philosophy behind Grade's move was unlikely to quell fears for the domestic cinema industry as a maker of British films. The UK represents about four per cent of the world cinema market; America represents about 55 per cent of the international box office.

The Grade formula demanded that, though the films would usually be made in Britain, they would be primarily designed to penetrate the American market, preferably as blockbusters.


David Puttnam: optimistic

ACC was tempted into thinking it could produce the goods by the success in the United States of such ATV television programmes as *The Saint* during the 1960s.

Large, often overspent budgets and star names were key parts of the strategy. They were usually backed up by thriller plots; *Raise the Titanic*, which was supposed to be the jewel, was culled from Clive Cussler's best-selling novel. It ran so far over budget that it has now been rated by *Variety* as the fourth most expensive film ever made, behind *Cleopatra*, *Star Trek*, and *Heaven's Gate*.

One of the more famous extravagances on the *Titanic* set concerned the 55-foot model of the ship which was to appear in an expensive special effects sequence. It was only after the model was made that the company discovered that there was no film tank in the world big enough to accommodate it. So they flew it to Malta where a tank was specially constructed.

ACC has now completed 39 features, but only one, *The Muppet Movie*, has made any real impact in America. The company has just released a follow-up, *The Great Muppet Caper*, in America, and is now planning to release an average of four films a year, each with a modest budget of about £7m.

The failure of ACC's features should have been easy to predict. Although they were produced to a formula, it was formula which did not fit any previous blockbusters. The top ten movie moneymakers in the US are, in order: *Star Wars*, *Jaws*, *The Empire Strikes Back*, *Grease*, *The Exorcist*, *The Godfather*, *Close Encounters*, *Superman*, *The Sound of Music*, *The Sting*, *Gone with the Wind*, and *Saturday Night Fever*. It is difficult to equate any of ACC's present releases with these titles.

Only two, *The Empire St*... *Back*, the *Star Wars* seq... *Grease*, Robert S... musical follow-up ... *Night Fever*, co... described as ... the others ... created ... requ... ti...

... lesson for the company was that star names and vast budgets not only fail to guarantee success, but, wedded to a limp vehicle, can destine a feature to oblivion.

Fortunately it is a lesson which is not lost on the rest of the British film industry. In reality, there are two film business worlds in Britain which occasionally overlap but usually remain seperate.

There is the large servic... industry which produces s... American epics as *Sur*... and *Star Wars*. A... Puttnam, the inde... ducer behind *C*... *Midnight Ex*... *The Day*.

"We ha... many ... to ...

"Four or five years ago I was very, very despondent, not just about the film industry but the whole of entertainment. N... think it has never looked ... People are just not ... exactly what is ha...

One importa... atmosphere ... asm co... sourc... In...

... market for films was certain to grow.

Pearson Longman, the publishing group which embraces the *Financial Times*, the *Economist* and Penguin Books, was one of the first to act.

After testing the water with part financing of the animated feature film of *Watership Down*, Pearson Longman went into a film financing partnership, Goldcrest Films International, along with the National Coal Board Pension Funds, Electra House, and several investment trusts.

Goldcrest's most notable success so far is in bringing on the script for *Chariots of Fire* which was then bought and produced by Twentieth Century Fox in partnership with Allied Stars, a new film finance company formed by the Middle East shipping firm United Star Shipping.

Chariots had a budget of $6m and was shot entirely in Britain. According to Mr Puttnam, it will recover its negative costs, that is the production budget, within the UK through cinema distribution and a sale to television. He is planning to start work on a new film, *October Circle*, in October. It will be about the 1968 Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia and be shot largely in Liverpool. Finance will come from Ladd, a Warner Brothers subsidiary, and Mark McCormack, the American businessman who manages the public appearances of Bjorn Borg and Angela Rippon, among others, and who will promote the Pope's visit to Britain next year.

Goldcrest has on the cards a £800,000 feature from C... Pettit, a former *Time* ... critic while EMI h... a £36m inves... film pr... encou... A...


The Raising of the Titanic: sank without trace


Lord Grade: mortgaging the Muppets


Chariots of Fire wins (above); Gregory's Girl takes off (below)

Six ways to make films in Britain

Raise the Titanic: Turgid thriller which nearly sank ACC. Wildly overbudget at $36m, it has flopped everywhere outside of Japan where it has proved a surprise success. North American box office: $6.8m. Disappeared quickly from the UK circuit after a critical pasting.

Superman: Made by Warner Brothers. came in as the fifth most expensive movie of all time with a production cost of $35m, but it has proved a worthwhile investment. The British-made film has grossed $82.5m in North America alone, putting it eighth in the most successful movie league. Top of the table is another British-made film *Star Wars*, With a North American box office of $175.7m

The Elephant Man: Produced for $6m by EMI, is likely to show the biggest return ever made by one of the group's film investments. Has grossed $8.5m in America where it was originally conceived with the help of Mel Brooks *Blazing Saddles*, *The Producers* and expected to cover production costs on UK cinema and video sales alone.

Chariots of Fire: Unlikely tale of Jewish angst in the dressing room at the 1924 Paris Olympics, script by Colin Welland brought on by Goldcrest, film made by 20th Century Fox and Allied Stars. The budget of $6m will be covered by UK cinema and television sales after much critical acclaim.

Gregory's Girl: Now more popular in London than *Superman 2*, was made for £200,000 by the Scots writer and director Bill Forsyth. A light-hearted comedy, its sudden success belies the fact that it was premiered six months ago at the London Film Festival and had difficulty finding a public showing. Now breaking box office records in London.

The Muppet Movie ACC's only real US success, was a natural development from Jim Henson's moneyspinning television series which first appeared in a slightly different format in America as *Sesame Street*. It has grossed $32m in North America, though business in the UK, at £225,000, has been disappointing.

Rowing

Grand American breed of top dogs

By Jim Railton

The main trophies in last year's Henley Royal Regatta were decided by politics : the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan and soon after, President Carter's declaration of a boycott of the Olympic Games.

The boycott crews from the American continent last year annexed all the big titles with crews from the United States, Canada and Argentina tramping down the feeble fences set up by Britain's "Dad's Army" while the British rowing team prepared to move east where they captured in Moscow an Olympic silver and two bronze medals.

This year's Royal regatta should be one of redress with almost the full British team on parade who between them have won since 1973 one gold, 14 silver and bronze medals with 15 other oarsmen and scullers making finals in the Olympic, world and European championships—a formidable record.

This year's Henley will also be a historic one with women's crews making their first appearance on Saturday in two invitation events —the coxed fours and double sculls—limited to four crews in each event. The events have be... ignored by the Eastern bloc ... tries and will be contende... Netherlands, United ... Canada, and Great B...

Another woman ... Princess Grace, ... the prizes on ... prominentl... Chuter, ... nation... in th...

Tyrian. The Grand Challenge Cup is the real prize of Henley this year with four crews from the United States and three from Great Britain and in this event there is an exciting air of unpredictability.

The United States have entered the Yale "Bulldogs." ; the Boston "Terriers", the Washington "Huskies" and Cornell without a tag. Great Britain, apart from their national squad have five Oxford University boat race oarsmen combined with two Olympic silver and one bronze medal winner from Thames Tradesmen—an unthinkable mix less than a decade ago. Britain's challenge is completed with London Universit... who sell their lives dearly.

The British national ei... expected to beat univers... before they move on ... German fleets on Lu... to meet the Sovie... Lake.

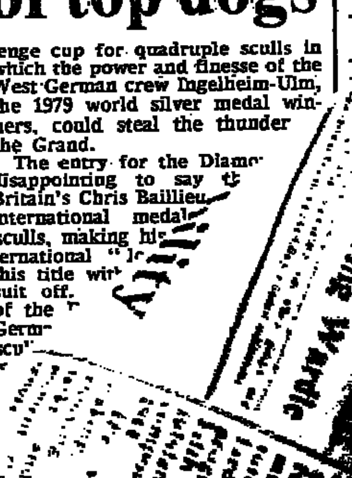
The fact th... versity have ... with a cre... a 16st ... excite... whi... b...

... lenge cup for quadruple sculls in which the power and finesse of the West German crew Ingelheim-Ulm, the 1979 world silver medal winners, could steal the thunder the Grand.

The entry for the Diamo... disappointing to say th... Britain's Chris Baillieu... international medal... sculls, making his ... ternational "... this title wit... suit off. ... of the ... Germ... scu... i...

Equestrianism

Plac... D...





TIMES PAST THE TIMES

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IF IRELAND IS TO BE UNITED

enewal temporary provision for the government of Northern Ireland (direct rule), which is the business in the House of Commons today, falls due at a time when policy in the province is under heavy pressure. Bipartisanship at Westminster appears to be on the verge of collapse; the organized suicides in the Maze prison continue to drive the Irish communities apart for the moment anyway; a new government in Dublin will wish to make its own approach to London; and in the United States, where prejudice vies with ignorance for ascendancy, the courtesies of royalty have become unsafe.

The Irish policy of the Government wins small applause and makes little progress. It does not follow that it is mistaken. The Ulster problem, which has been around for nearly four centuries, is not susceptible of quick or easy solutions. The main structure of the Government's policy fits the situation well. In the absence of provincial institutions Northern Ireland is governed by a Secretary of State, flanked by ministers from Westminster and an efficient mostly home-grown Civil Service. The administration is even-handed and widely acceptable, at least as second best. Repeated attempts are made to get devolved government going again, so far without success. The province is assured that there will be no change in its constitutional status without the consent of the majority (the right of self-determination). The forces of the Crown protect the Catholics from the fear of pogrom and the Protestants from republican coercion. Good relations with the republic are cultivated, and its interest in what happens in the North is acknowledged.

This is a stable and stabilizing policy. It permits peaceful life to go in Northern Ireland to a larger extent than is commonly supposed away from there. It is a policy against which only the Provisionals (literally) and a few politicians (verbally) rebel. But it lacks movement or the appearance of movement — and that is important in order to keep alive the democratic political process, to give employment to politicians, to assist moderate Catholic representatives to hold the line against violence, to enable the English, Scots and Welsh to believe that the burden is not for ever, and to placate Britain's usually friendly critics abroad. There are several things the Government could do to create a sense of movement without departing from the basis of its policy. It could beef up local government a bit, now reduced to a simulacrum. There is fairly close limit to the scope for reform here, imposed by the memory and remaining evidences of sectarian discrimination in public housing and jobs and other subtle forms.

The Government could also prepare the ground for the reentry of provincial politicians by introducing PR for the enlarged contingent of MPs from Northern Ireland at the next election; then choose from the new intake two or three of the better spirits and give them ministerial jobs in the province. This would emulate the better Scottish practice. They would have to be excused — the SDLP in particular — from the obligation to support the Government over the whole range of policy outside the province. The doctrine of collective responsibility has become elastic enough for that to be just another innovation.

Before that, however, another attempt should be made to revive provincial government. The mechanism, since it must have the acquiescence of a majority of both communities, will have to incorporate some version of power sharing, if it is to be more than merely advisory. The Government will have to lead more strongly with its own proposal this time, and if the party leaders turn them down it should be ready to put the matter to the test of a referendum.

The prospects for getting something off the ground are not particularly encouraging, but in one respect they have improved. In Dr Garret FitzGerald there is a prime minister in Dublin who has not, like his predecessor, written off the venture in advance on the ground that Northern Ireland is a failed political unit. He sees the necessity for a step by step advance. He may be a better influence than Mr Haughey was on the leadership of the SDLP, which has been veering towards abstentionism.

Two conditions are critical to the success of reviving the political process in the province. First the IRA must be put into retreat again. The key to that at present is the H-block dispute. In spite of the barrage of criticism from the Republic and "anti-colonialists" all over the place, the Government has handled this well. It has chosen the right ground to stand on — denial of separate political status in name and substance. Its position is morally proof against anything other than bluster. It has been flexible and reformist in the details of the prison regime. And it has just signalled to the potential suicides and their political handlers that there is a way off the hook if they wish to take it. If they do not wish to take it, they must know by now that they will squander young life in a futile attempt to break the clear resolution of a morally vindicated Government. They need not ask their bishops: their bishops have already told them the evil of their ways.

Though murderous, the leadership of the IRA is rational. They will ground arms, as they have before, only when they come to see that they have no good hope of advancing their objectives by a continuation of the campaign. Hope is their oxygen. It must be denied them.

It is therefore with a sinking heart that one learns that the Labour Party may be about to commit itself to Irish unification as an ultimate goal of policy, and to deny the majority in Northern Ireland any permanent right of self-determination. This is the kind of weakness that convinces the Provos that if only they keep going they can beat the British out of Ulster and the Ulster unionists into a unified revolutionary Irish state.

The *expulsion* or *induced* secession of Northern Ireland from the kingdom is a little bit more than a "political objective" like raising the school-leaving age or nationalizing the banks. The Ulster question goes to the heart of allegiance and national identity. That is the root issue of political society, prior to and surpassing in importance all other issues. It is something for which moderate men have recourse to extremes. The belief is often expressed that if Ulster unionists were only presented with a firm declaration of intent by the British Government they would become reconciled to the prospect of Irish unity, and start making the best of it. That is a false and dangerous assumption. Acquaintance with Ulster and a look at its history leaves little room for doubt what would be the response of Ulster Protestants to any signal from their government that it was intended to manoeuvre them into a united Ireland. It would be to organize themselves to evade the manoeuvre and arm themselves to resist its purpose if necessary. No government should invite that response unless it wishes to evacuate Ulster leaving Ireland in a state of civil war!

The aspiration of a united Ireland is a virtuous and proper one, even for Englishmen. It ceases to be virtuous and proper if it is proposed on any terms other than genuine consent— including the consent of a majority of a million Ulster Protestants. Only the Republic can win that consent, and it has done little enough about it. That too Dr Fitzgerald knows better than the Taoiseach he has succeeded.

AN ELECTION WITHOUT AN ANSWER

The lack of a decisive result in the Israeli general election is disappointing. It is true that many of the smaller parties have been swept away, so that the new Knesset will not be plagued to quite the same extent by the proliferation of splinter groups to which Israel's system of proportional representation tends to give rise. But neither the Labour Party of Mr Peres nor the ruling Likud coalition led by Mr Begin has been given a majority by the electorate. The balance of power therefore lies with those smaller parties which did manage to gain seats, chief among them being the religious parties — the National Religious Party, Aguda Israel, and Poalei Aguda Israel.

The most likely outcome is that Mr Begin will continue as Prime Minister, but without any strong or stable parliamentary support. The religious parties are not automatically or even necessarily in favour of the right wing policies of the Likud. Apart from a short break in the late 1950s, the religious parties lent their crucial support to all Labour Governments up to 1976. The religious parties do not insist that Israel be ruled in a fundamentalist Jewish way, only that Jewish law should be respected in religious, social, educational and other matters, and by and large they do not interfere in decisions concerning the economy or foreign affairs. On the other hand, the religious parties have clearly found Mr Begin a congenial companion over the past four years, and warm to his forthright views on the historical rights of the Jewish people. The leader of the National Religious Party, Mr Josef Burg, has become a leading figure in the Begin Cabinet, and is Israel's chief negotiator in the talks with Egypt and the United States over Palestinian autonomy.

It is possible that Mr Begin might now feel able to bring off a surprise peace initiative, much as he responded to President Sadat's overture and paved the way for Camp David. The Americans will certainly be urging some movement in the peace process. But Mr Begin's record in government has been that of a man who firmly believes that Israel has made enough concessions already, and who has no intention of helping to broaden Camp David into a wider peace settlement involving the Palestinians. A further term in office would be a remarkable achievement, given that until six months ago Mr Begin was being written off as a political has-been. But the kind of aggressive and strident electioneering which has brought about this change of fortune does not augur well for the future.

The best hope for Mr Peres, assuming he is unable to reach an agreement with the religious parties himself, is that a new Begin coalition will begin to founder before too long, and will prove unable to survive popular discontent. This is most likely to happen in the economic field, where the Begin Government gave Israeli consumers short-term benifits as an election ploy, but has failed to come to grips with the fundamental problem of inflation. But it could also occur over the question of peace, especially if the Israeli public grows weary of Mr Begin's jingoism, and begins to question its wisdom.

The Arab world has long maintained that one Israeli Government is much like another, and that elections in Israel are therefore without meaning. Quite apart from the fact that this charge comes ill from regimes which do not themselves permit free elections — let alone a change of government — there can be no doubt that most Arab leaders do in fact regard Mr Peres as a great deal more flexible than Mr Begin. The prospect of Mr Begin remaining in power will therefore give comfort to those Arab leaders who find him a conveniently extremist opponent. It will lead to a further hardening of attitudes in an area which has already suffered enough

Voice abroad

From the President of the Institute of Journalists

Sir, The start of our EEC presidency seems a particularly inappropriate moment for Her Majesty's Government to announce its intention of cutting back the external services of the BBC.

"Nation shall speak peace unto nation" is the motto over the entrance to Broadcasting House. Indeed it is arguable that few other British undertakings have done more to sustain peace and human rights overseas than has the BBC.

The £3m a year that the Government intends to excise from its funding of our overseas broadcasts can be seen in true perspective when compared with the £33m a day which we spend on defence. If the Government insists on its proposals against the inevitable tide of protest, seven foreign language services and the sale of recorded broadcasts worldwide will be ended: all to save a fraction of the purchase price of a single jet fighter.

But will there be a saving at all in strict monetary terms, setting aside the incalculable costs and risks involved in ending services to unstable Somalia and censorship-prone Malta and Brazil, to name three of Mrs Thatcher's targets? IOJ members among the 200 employees whose jobs would disappear think not. Vacancies in the media are getting fewer and queues of media workers claiming unemployment benefit are getting longer.

To them it appears that the Government is determined to force an arbitrary cut in expenditure regardless of the net financial result or the very real loss of British prestige, influence and power for peace. Both to my institute's council, which today considered these proposals in an emergency debate, and doubtless also to overseas listeners who rely on the BBC for an objective news service, this is an unkind cut and a false economy.

Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM R. JONES,
Institute of Journalists,
Bedford Chambers,
Covent Garden, WC2.
June 27.

Defence review

From Commander Martin Gwinner, RN (retired)

Sir, The recent Defence review is the second occasion in 15 years that the Admiralty Board have been moved to accept reality through political initiative by the government of the day.

The cuts in naval expenditure are positive measures. Chatham, our base against the Dutch; Portsmouth, our base against the French; both long overdue for closure. More important is the recognition that the DLG (guided missile destroyer), the Leander and the Rothesay class frigates have no fighting value, save as expensive and vulnerable helicopter platforms.

For 15 years the Admiralty Board have obeyed the political will that has pressed for shipbuilding, regardless of "state of the art" developments in weapons and sensors. The expenditure on hulls with no fighting value has been scandalous: an equivalent expenditure on weapon systems would have been of immensely greater value to the Royal Navy, Nato and to British industry.

Of longer term concern is the fact that it *needs* a politician under intense Treasury pressure to move the Admiralty Board towards reality. If they cannot get it right in peacetime would they be able to do so in war?

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN GWINNER,
Ansty House,
Salisbury,
Wiltshire.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Communist tactics in France

From Professor Richard Cobb, FBA

Sir, Dr Wober's letter (June 30) is a timely reminder of the skill employed by members of the French Communist Party in "colonizing" institutions from within. Some measure of their patient ability in this respect may be gathered from the manner in which they penetrated research organizations and institutions of higher learning during the previous regime, at a time when they had no friends in high official posts.

Now, with ministers in crucial areas of the bureaucracy, we may expect to see them extending their permanent influence and patronage, this time from above.

One must cling to what crumbs of comfort that remain: after 1947, the ministries that had been in Communist control for the previous three years were effectively purged. But such a purge would be much more difficult a second time.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD COBB,
Worcester College,
Oxford.
June 30.

Lessons for Tories

From Mr Nicholas Scott, MP for Chelsea (Conservative)

Sir, The Socialist landslide in France is a warning to the Tory party and makes Chris Patten's rallying cry in your columns (June 26) particularly timely. Like Chris Patten I am sure it is essential for the Government to stick to its fundamental strategy and to have as its first priority the containment of inflation. There are however *two* matters which need to move up our agenda for action.

Firstly, the increasing number of unemployed 16 to 17-year-olds presents not only a growing picture of human misery and frustration and of economic waste but a potential threat to our social cohesion and political stability, as the temptations of crime and political extremism present themselves to youngsters who feel rejected by our society. I believe the time is ripe for us to offer all young people in their first two years after school a guarantee of an educational or training opportunity or a role in community service.

Secondly, there is now every justification not for some massive reflationary programme but for a small expansion mainly on construction projects which would provide orders for private industry and jobs for at least some of the unemployed.

The psychological importance behind such a move would be immense and it would show the new priority that the Government now gives to reducing unemployment: a priority reflected so markedly in the House of Commons last week by the presence of the Prime Minister throughout the debate as well as by her *tour de force* in winding it up.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS SCOTT,
House of Commons,
June 29

Shares for workers

From Mr Richard Wainwright, MP, for Colne Valley (Liberal)

Sir, Distinguished Conservatives have, in your columns, rightly urged the Government to give high priority to fostering participation in industry by personal share ownership.

This should include facilitating forms of industrial ownership new to this country, but successful elsewhere. An example is the Job Ownership Company, in which each worker is required to have a capital stake and which is controlled by its workers on the basis of "one person, one vote". This is modelled closely on the conspicuously successful Mondragon industrial co-operatives in Spain.

Neither our company law nor our tax law adequately accommodates this form of industrial ownership. To meet this need, amendments to the Companies (No 2) Bill and to the Finance Bill are being tabled in the Commons at Report Stage and it is hoped they will receive all-party support.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD WAINWRIGHT,
House of Commons.
June 30.

Both wet and dry

From Mr Robert Rhodes James, MP for Cambridge (Conservative)

Sir, I was somewhat surprised to discover recently that a number of my parliamentary colleagues did not realize that the origin of "wet" and "dry" politicians was the struggle over prohibition in the United States, nor that — perhaps significantly — the "wets" won in the end.

This crude and somewhat puerile differentiation had some relevance in the disputes over prohibition, but has not the time come when serious political journalists should recognize that it is a grotesque oversimplification of political attitudes and beliefs, and does not say much for their intelligence or political awareness?

Chuck it (Geoffrey) Smith — and all others to whom these long overdue strictures are applied.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ROBERT RHODES JAMES,
House of Commons.

Civil service action

From Colonel G. S. Powell

Sir, In the cause of industrial action, the Paymaster General's computer staff have decided to cut off my retired pay together with the pensions of other retired members of the public service. Good luck to them! This should ease our country's cash-flow problems, disturbed by other government computer staff elsewhere. Bank profits should gain from the extra interest we shall have to pay on our extended overdrafts.

Otherwise it is difficult to comprehend what the effect of this can be except to increase public hostility towards those responsible.

Yours truly,
GEOFFREY POWELL,
2 North End Terrace,
Chipping Campden,
Gloucestershire.
June 29.

Preserving history in oral records

From Professor T. C. Barker

Sir, A central unit, which would have gone far to encourage the development of oral history interviewing, was to have been established with Department of Education and Science support seven years ago at the British Institute of Recorded Sound. Timothy Eckersley, then in charge of the BBC Sound Archives, and I, who had recently become the first chairman of the Oral History Society, both of us governors of the BIRS, together with Patrick Saul, its director, had worked out a modest proposal to monitor and circulate information about interviews completed and in prospect in various parts of the country, to advise on the best recording and interviewing techniques and to give details of likely costs, etc. A small central archive was to be developed.

The whole venture had the powerful support of Sir Frank Figgures, then chairman of the BIRS governing body. Alas, it fell victim to the Barber economy cuts at the beginning of 1974.

Despite this missed opportunity, much is now known about the possibilities — and pitfalls — of this work, thanks largely to a number of projects sponsored by the Social Science Research Council's Economic and Social History Committee. David Lance's letter (June 27) also tells of the valuable work undertaken at the Imperial War Museum and listeners to the recent Radio 4 series on the British Seafarer will have heard extracts from the National Maritime Museum's collection.

A number of universities and libraries, not to mention other institutions (notably the BBC) and private persons, have tapes and/or transcripts of the recollections of people from various walks of life, some of them no longer alive to be interviewed; but, apart from the lists published in *Oral History*, the journal of the Oral History Society, edited from the University of Essex by Paul Thompson, and one or two other compilations, nobody has any clear idea of just how much of this material exists, its quality or of its whereabouts.

The need to track down, evaluate and safeguard existing interviews is even more important now than it was in 1974; and so is the encouragement of further interviewing: of business men and trade union leaders as well as politicians and ordinary folk. (The testimony of surviving victims of inter-war unemployment, for instance, all now about 60 or over, would be of particular interest.) And it should not be forgotten that future generations are likely to make considerable use of extracts from the tapes themselves to bring alive the teaching of twentieth-century history.

If the continued need for further economy makes it impossible for the DES to have another look at our *modest proposal, is* there no possibility of support from the media (who would have an obvious interest) or other private sources?

Yours faithfully,
T. C. BARKER,
Department of Economic History,
London School of Economics and Political Science,
Houghton Street, WC2.
June 29.

Airport development

From Mr Brendon Sewill

Sir, Sir Colin Buchanan (June 22) is absolutely right that new thinking is needed in airport planning. But the need is more urgent than he suggests.

In the next few weeks the Government are due to reach a decision on the application by the British Airports Authority to build a second terminal and second maintenance area at Gatwick. This has so far attracted little attention in the press, as it has been assumed that a second terminal is just an extra building. In fact, however, if this permission is granted, the size of Gatwick in terms of passengers a year will rise from the present 10 million to 25 million — almost the size of Heathrow at present and a good deal larger than the 15 million proposed for the first stage of Stansted.

Sir Colin draws attention to the formidable opposition likely to be arrayed at the Stansted inquiry. An equally strong opposition was mounted at the Gatwick inquiry which ran for six months from January to July last year. Three county councils were adamantly opposed as were many district and parish councils and many major amenity societies, covering an area stretching from Guildford to Eastbourne and from Sevenoaks to Midhurst. They could justly claim that the country around Gatwick, with four areas of outstanding national beauty within 15 miles, is at least as precious as that around Stansted. And it makes no more sense to argue that Gatwick should be expanded just because there is already an airport there, than it does to make the same point about Stansted.

If permission is now given for a second terminal, and if Sir Colin is right that Stansted is bound to be rejected, then in due course there will be more pressure for the further expansion of Gatwick. The BAA do not want this. In 1979 they entered a legal agreement not to build a second runaway within the next 40 years. But it is not widely known that the Government immediately stated that they did not consider themselves bound by this agreement! Indeed the official spokesman in the House of Lords revealed on February 14, 1980, that the Government had looked at the possibility of building a two-runway airport at Gatwick capable of handling 50 million passengers a year. They had (temporarily?) abandoned this idea because it would involve great expense, and the demolition of the ancient village of Charlwood, which has an outstanding Norman church and more medieval hall houses than any other Surrey village.

Looked at more broadly the effect would be to transpose the airport planned for Maplin (which was to handle 50 million passengers) to the Surrey-Sussex border — the antithesis of sensible planning.

Yet if the Government now give the go-ahead for the Gatwick second terminal, and the Stansted proposals fail, that is the way we are heading. Unless some government sometime decides, as Sir Colin suggests, to give real priority to developing the regional airports.

Yours faithfully,
BRENDON SEWILL,
Staggers Avon,
Charlwood,
Surrey.
June 22.

Diploma disease

From Mr Ronald Dore

Sir, Messrs Maguire and Ashton (June 23) charge me with offering hypothesis rather than documentation in my book, *The Diploma Disease*. Actually, I offer both.

I documented for England (as others have done) the way various occupational groups have raised qualification requirements over the last eighty years. I offered the hypothesis, with a bit of confirming evidence, that this rise had more to do with competition between such groups to tap the putative "pool of ability" and maintain their prestige and earning power than with substantive *educational* requirements. Also that some *employers* as well as professional bodies (eg, the Civil Service steadily increasing the proportion of university graduates recruited to executive posts) were animated by similar considerations.

I also offered the hypothesis that as a consequence secondary education was increasingly, for more pupils and for more of their school lives, becoming a matter of learning to pass exams rather than learning anything interesting and useful; further that those who experience a great deal of such schooling were likely to lose curiosity and interest in using their minds. Ritualistic and instrumental learners, I suggested, become ritualistic and instrumental workers, although our diploma disease is still in its early stages compared with Japan or Sri Lanka.

These last two hypotheses we are beginning at this institute to research systematically, enormously difficult though such research is. Already it is clear to me that the hypotheses in my book were too undiscriminating, and that one should expect the experience of exam-dominated schooling to have different effects on children of different levels of ability.

Messrs Maguire and Ashton conclude from their research that my arguments apply only to the "higher echelons of the occupational strata". If they mean the top 25 per cent, I would agree. But it is the concerns of pupils hoping to join that 25 per cent which shape our secondary education — and shape it for those who will take the other 75 per cent of jobs too.

The Maguire-Ashton research on that other 75 per cent of jobs is valuable: we do need to know what employers are looking for. But we should not assume that they are looking for the right things. It may well be that they do not actively seek evidence of curiosity or eagerness to master new skills, and that may tell us something about employers and the declining competitiveness of British industry.

I offer the hypothesis, however, that if the importance of such qualities *were* widely recognized, we would begin looking at the whole question of qualifications and practical skills in a different light.

Yours faithfully,
RONALD DORE,
The Institute of Development Studies,
University of Sussex,
Brighton.
June 23.

Pilotage law

From the Director General of the General Council of British Shipping

Sir, It is understandable that the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the United Kingdom Pilots' Association (June 24) should think that the use of pilots always increases marine safety.

But this is not necessarily so. An independent report prepared for the Special Committee on Pilotage in 1973 said that "studies of incidents on the Thames and Tyne failed to show statistically significant differences between the incident records of ships which used licensed pilots and those which did not". What is more, at the official hearing of objections to the proposed new London by-laws the promoters, even when pressed, could not produce any reasons for suggesting that they would increase safety.

This is not surprising. Those familiar with navigating a ship of any size or sort have the great advantage of knowing its particular handling characteristics, and the masters and mates of ships in the coastal trade frequently have greater experience of navigating into and out of ports than the average pilot. The pilot who does nothing but pilotage may think that his local knowledge outweighs this wider and greater experience of ships' officers. But so few are the acts of pilotage by the individual pilot that there are cases where he has less experience of going into and out of his own port than the officers of a regular trader who have the added advantage of navigating their ship at other times.

No wonder that when the proposed new pilotage by-laws for London were published they were opposed, not only by shipping companies operating ships both large and small, but also by the Port of London Authority (PLA), waterside manufacturers, and the local branch of the Transport and General Workers' Union. It is not often that all these organizations see eye to eye but they are united in opposing the new by-laws.

Already excessive pilotage charges have contributed to the closure of the Jetfoil service from the Thames to the Continent. After reading the recent report of the PLA announcing the loss of £19m in 1980, one may wonder if London can really afford to drive away more business — and all without any proved gain to safety.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK SHOVELTON,
General Council of British Shipping,
30-32 St Mary Axe, EC3.
June 24.

Useless wealth in parish charities

From Miss Janet Fookes, MP for Plymouth, Drake (Conservative), and Lady Faithfull

Sir, We write to express the hope that the disquiet recently expressed in your columns about charity law and its administration will lead to Government action, as we understand that the Chairman of the National Council for Voluntary Organisations has recently urged.

We are particularly concerned about the many wasted charities which were endowed in the days of the Poor Laws to supplement the survival rations of parish relief. They are numbered in tens of thousands and probably represent about half of all the charities in the country.

In the past 15 years local authorities throughout most of the country have conducted — and paid with public money — for reviews of these charities, some of which have been very detailed and have lasted for several years. The Charity Commissioners have released no information about their findings. We believe, however, that their findings contain ample evidence that few of these charities provide effective help to anyone in genuine need; that their combined incomes reach a figure many times larger than the £3m to £4m which the Goodman committee suggested; and that their potential as a source of support for voluntary welfare work is very great indeed.

Little or nothing can be made of these charities so long as each remains confined to a single parish. It is true that most have been so reduced in value over the centuries and are now so small that they are useless; nevertheless the total income involved in voluntary welfare is enormous and most of it is now in the hands of a relatively small minority of trusts whose endowments happen to have included land or property.

The value of such trusts, therefore, has been multiplied many times over and their incomes generally are far larger than can be properly used within one parish. In general, though, the incomes of these charities now bear *no* relation to the needs which have to be met; trustees may find that they have no more than £2.50 for "the poor" of a parish of 10,000 while their neighbours in the next parish have £10,000 per annum for "the poor" of a parish of 250.

Unhappily the Goodman committee showed no sign of having appreciated the significance of this finding and the Charity Commissioners have ignored it as well. We believe that if the charities in groups of parishes were combined into what have been called neighbourhood trusts, the useless little trusts could make their contribution, while the unusably large charities could be spread over a wider population and so be put to effective use in the way that the original donors wished — that is to say, in meeting needs which are not covered by the statutory services or which, if met in time, need never become a charge on them.

At a time when Government money is short it is surely imperative that every available store of private money is used to the best advantage and it is surely little short of criminal that millions of pounds cannot be effectively used.

Legislation is urgently needed to allow neighbourhood trusts to be formed which would release this very large sum of money to provide invaluable support within a local setting.

Yours faithfully,
JANET E. FOOKES,
House of Commons,
LUCY FAITHFULL,
House of Lords.

Price of valour

From Professor P. V. Danckwerts, GC

Sir, Your front-page article "Gallantry and service, Labour's only awards" (June 24) implies that holders of the VC and the GC enjoy tax-free annuities of £400. The National Executive Committee of the Labour Party have got their facts wrong: any arguments or decisions about the matter should proceed from the fact that the annuity is £100.

When the VC was instituted at the time of the Crimean War the annuity was set at £10 (for other ranks only; a socially divisive measure?). When Mr Macmillan was Chancellor he increased it to £100 and it is now paid to all holders of the VC and GC, regardless of military or civilian status (but not to widows or widowers). The value of £100 is now on its way to becoming derisory in its turn.

The whole principle of linking annuities to awards for gallantry is open to argument, but any government or opposition which raises the principle should state whether it intends to abolish them, index-link them or allow them, unlike other state pensions, to wither under inflationary trends.

Perhaps the NEC should be reminded that most living holders of these decorations were engaged in the great anti-fascist war.

Yours,
PETER DANCKWERTS,
The Abbey House, Abbey Road,
Cambridge.

Beyond our ken

From Mr John Harvey

Sir, I noticed that in your edition of June 29 a science report on quasars appeared on one of the Home News pages. Surely this was a mistake? Quasars should come under Overseas.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN HARVEY,
Kent's Field, Southease,
East Sussex.
June 30.

Topless in 'The Times'

From Mr T. Jagger

Sir, Sir Robin MacLellan (June 30) has curious interests. The height of a man's forehead is an accident of birth, but the way he knots his tie is an outcome of calm deliberation and mature reflection. The tie is, equally with the shine on a man's shoes, the clearest indication of his character. Never trust a man whose tie is habitually an inch below his collar.

Yours,
T. JAGGER,
39 Rocks Lane,
Barnes, SW13.
June 30.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.
July 1: The Marchioness of Abergavenny had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty invested her with the Insignia of a Dame Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

Mr Frederick Sanger had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty invested him with the Insignia of a Member of the Order of the Companions of Honour.

Mrs Robert Corry and Mrs Nicholas Davies had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty invested them with the Insignia of Members of the Royal Victorian Order (Fifth Class).

The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of The Queen this evening.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Newcastle Central Station in the Royal Train this morning.

His Royal Highness, Patron, the International Year of Disabled People, later opened the exhibition "Learning to Live" organized by the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Council for the Disabled.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Major John Winter, returned to London in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 1: The Duke of Gloucester presented the Awards to the winners of the Institute of Administrative Management "1981 Office of the Year Award" at Painters' Hall, London today.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
July 1: Princess Alexandra this morning visited the factory of Gilbert Gilkes & Gordon Ltd, manufacturers of water turbines and pumps, at Kendal, Cumbria.

In the afternoon, Her Royal Highness visited Kendal Brewery Arts Centre.

Princess Alexandra, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard.

The Duchess of Gloucester will unveil a plaque marking the laying of the foundation stone for the new sports centre at Taunton School on July 8 and officially open an extension to the intensive therapy unit at Musgrove Park Hospital.

The King of Norway is 78 today.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. E. Mason and Miss G. C. Davidson-Smith
The engagement is announced between Patrick Ernest, son of Mr and Mrs V. E. C. Mason, of Ashley, Dover, and Genevieve Clare, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs R. Davidson-Smith, of Benisons, Bradfield, Berkshire.

Mr W. N. J. Montgomery and Miss A. J. Tomalin
The engagement is announced between Nigel, only son of Mr and Mrs E. Montgomery, of Belfast, and Amanda Jane, only daughter of Mr B. Tomalin and Mrs M. Howard, of The Grays, Westerham Hill, Kent.

Mr C. B. Wrey and Miss C. A. Wilson
The engagement is announced between Charles Bourchier, elder son of Mr and Mrs Denys Wrey, and Carrione Anne, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Ian Wilson.

Flt Lt M. J. Metcalf, RAF, and Miss M. B. Speare-Cole
The engagement is announced between Michael James, son of Mr and Mrs S. G. Metcalf, of Sywell, Northampton, and Michela, daughter of Commander M. B. Speare-Cole, RN (Retd), of London, and Mrs Hazel Rogers, of 75 Cliff Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk.

Mr J. V. Pegden and Miss D. M. Coonan
The engagement is announced between Jeffrey, son of Mr and Mrs C. V. Pegden, of Pevensey Bay, Sussex, and Delia Mary, twin daughter of Mr and Mrs P. V. Coonan, of Penwortham, Lancashire.

Mr M. Shuldham and Mrs C. A. Davis
The engagement is announced between Mark, younger son of Mrs and the late Mr A. Shuldham, of Stoke-sub-Hamdon, Somerset, and Cherry, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs P. Lovatt, of Burwarton, Shropshire.

Mr A. J. Young and Miss C. E. Anten
The engagement is announced between Arthur, eldest son of Mr and Mrs A. Young, of Mellor Brook, and Claire, only daughter *of Mr and Mrs G. Anten, of* Ashton-in-Makerfield.

Marriage

Mr R. L. Harvey and Miss J. L. Roper
The marriage took place in Buckfast Abbey, Buckfastleigh, Devon, on Saturday between Mr Robert Harvey, younger son of the Hon John and Mrs Harvey, of 55 Addison Road, London, W14, and Miss Jane Louisa Roper, daughter of Mr and Mrs Alan Roper, of The Manor, South Brent, Devon. Father Michael Craig-Macfeeley officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Sara Roper and Miss Antonella Harvey. Mr Charles Harvey was best man.

A reception was held at The Manor, South Brent.

Royal engagements

The following engagements for this month have been announced from Buckingham Palace:

20: The Duke of Edinburgh visits J. Bamford Excavators at Rocester, Staffordshire.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, as President of the Guinea Pig Club, attends the club's 40th anniversary dinner at the Copthorne Hotel, near Crawley, Sussex. The Queen attends a reception given by the Victoria League at St James's Palace to mark their 80th birthday.

21: The Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, will visit Duchy properties. Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, visits the Royal Welsh Show at Builth Wells, Powys. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh give a garden party at Buckingham Palace.

22: The Queen holds an investiture at Buckingham Palace. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attend a performance of the Royal Tournament at Earls Court. Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips will attend the Royal International Horse Show at Wembley.

23: The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh give a garden party to mark the International Year of Disabled People. The Prince of Wales and Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, will also attend. The Prince of Wales takes the salute at the Royal Tournament, Earls Court.

24: The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, takes "The Queen's Review—Royal Air Force College, Cranwell". The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh dine with the New Zealand High Commissioner. Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, presents the Gloucestershire Woman of the Year Award for 1981 at a dinner to be held at the Gloucestershire College of Art and Technology, Gloucester, organized by the Staywell Clinic.

25: The Prince of Wales takes the salute at ceremonial divisions and, as patron, meets members of the HMS Kelly Reunion Association, HMS Mercury, East Meon, Petersfield, Hampshire.

28: The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attend a concert and firework display in Hyde Park, associated with a nationwide chain of beacons, in celebration of the Prince of Wales's marriage. The Prince of Wales also attends.

29: The marriage of the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer in St Paul's Cathedral.

30: Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Chief Commandant WRNS, visits HMS Osprey, Portland, *Dorset.*

Rendcomb College

In addition to five Gloucestershire Foundation places, the following have been awarded:

Scholarships at 11: Edward Webb: Noel Wills (free place): Mark Croft: Rendcomb Foundation: Christopher Hoare and Colin Salsbury: Rendcomb Open. Scholarships at 13: Matthew Cordeux: Ripley Court School: Richard Moss (music exhibition): Rose Hill School. Scholarships at 16: Nicola Aglus: Westwood's Grammar School: Abigail Appleton: Stroud High School (also ISIS Scholar).

On Founders Day, June 20, Vice-Admiral Sir Louis Le Bailly was elected chairman. Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, Director of the London School of Economics and Political Science, was the guest and speaker.

Work on the new assembly hall is expected to be completed early in 1982.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr John R Horrell, aged 52, vice-chairman of the Association of County Councils, to be chairman in succession to Sir Gervas Walker. Mr Horrell, a Cambridgeshire dairy farmer, was first elected to Peterborough County Council in 1963. He was later the new Cambridgeshire County Council's first chairman.

Luncheons

HM Government
Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon held at Admiralty House in honour of the Ambassador of Yugoslavia.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
Sir Nigel Fisher, MP, Deputy Chairman of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, and Mr Ernest Armstrong, MP, joint honorary treasurer, were hosts at a luncheon given by the executive committee of the United Kingdom branch at the House of Commons yesterday in honour of Dr Bal Ram Jakhar, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Mr Bhishma Narain Singh, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Works and Housing, and members of the Indian parliamentary delegation.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
The Secretary-General of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, Sir Robin Vanderfelt, gave a buffet luncheon at 7 Old Palace Yard yesterday in honour of a Mauritian delegation led by Mr Rajkeswar Purryag, Minister of Social Security.

Law Society
The President of the Law Society, Sir Jonathan Clarke, was host at a luncheon held at 60 Carey Street yesterday. The guests were:
Lord Harris of Greenwich, Sir Robert Megarry, Mr Justice Comley, Mr K Mayer, Mrs S J D Awdry, Mr John Mayo, Mr Denis Marshall, Mr J R S Grimwood-Taylor and Mr J L Bowron (secretary-general).

Dinners

HM Government
Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a dinner held at Lancaster House yesterday in honour of visiting members of the Australian Cook Society. Among those present were:
Mr Ian MacPhee, MP, the High Commissioner for Australia, Mr F M Osborne, Brigadier Sir John Pagan, Sir Arvi Parbo, Mr J H G Guest, Sir David Zeidler, Sir Robert Southey, Mr R D Malcolmson, Mr P C Best, Mr J Menadue, Mr J D Elliott, Dr P J Meddings, Mr Barry McFadzean, Mr A B C Harrison, Mr Hugh Mellor; Lord Home of the Hirsel, Viscount Slim, Lord Shackleton, Lord McFadzean, Sir Ronald Swayne, Sir Peter Baxendell, Sir Anthony Burney, Sir Peter Garran, Mr J W R Sutcliffe, Sir Donald Tebbit, Brigadier J J H Simpson; the Hon Roland Moyle, MP, the Hon Nicholas Ridley, MP, Sir Robert Mark, Mr G Robertson, MP, Mr Timothy Renton, MP, Mr N Forman, MP, Mr M B G C Williamson, Mr A E Donald and Mr R M J Lyne.

Nikaean Club
The Archbishop of Canterbury presided at the annual dinner of the Nikaean Club held at Lambeth Palace yesterday. The Most Rev Marinus Kok, Archbishop of Utrecht and President of the Union of Utrecht, was the guest of honour. The golden jubilee of the signing of the Bonn Agreement establishing full communion between Anglican and Old Catholic Churches on July 2, 1931, was celebrated. Among others present were:
The Prime Bishop of the Polish National Catholic Church of America and Canada, the Right Rev Joseph Brinkhues (Old Catholic Church in Germany) and Mrs Brinkhues, the Right Rev Leon Gauthier (Old Catholic Church in Switzerland), the Right Rev Nicholaus Hummel (Old Catholic Church in Austria), the Right Rev Tadeusz Majewski (Polish National Catholic Church), the Bishop of Deventer and Mrs van Kleef, the Archbishop of Thyateira and Great Britain, the Right Rev Nerses Bozabalian (Armenian Church in London), the Right Rev John Krumm (Convocation of American Churches in Europe), the Right Rev H Donegan (Episcopal Church in America), the Bishop of Chichester, the Bishop of Chelmsford and Mrs Trillo, the Bishop of Gibraltar in Europe, the Right Rev Ambrose Weekes, the Bishop of Basingstoke, the Bishop of Dorchester, the Bishop of Grimsby, the Bishop of Sherborne, the Right Rev Frank Woods, the Dean of St Albans, Lady Brimelow, Lord and Lady Fletcher, Sir John Barnes, and Dr Grace Thornton.

Prosecuting Solicitors' Society of England and Wales
Mr Clive Woodcock, President of the Prosecuting Solicitors' Society of England and Wales, the vice-president and council were hosts at a dinner held at the Law Society's Hall yesterday. The guests included:
Lord Wigoder, QC, Mr William Whitelaw, CH, MP, Lord Justice Lawton, Sir Michael Havers, QC, MP, Sir Ian Percival, QC, MP, Sir Jonathan Clarke, Sir Thomas Hetherington, QC, Sir Wilfrid Bourne, Sir Thomas Skyrme, Sir Bryan Roberts, QC, Sir Brian Cubbon, Professor Sir Cyril Philips, Mr J R Horrell, Mr R D L Du Cann, QC, Mr A J E Brennan, Mr W J Bohan, Mr J L Bowron, Mr R G Wendt and Mr B N Pain.

Apostolic Delegate
The Secretary of State for Scotland and the Hon Mrs Younger were present at a dinner given in their honour by the Apostolic Delegate at the Apostolic Delegation. The other guests were:
The Archbishop of St Andrews and Edinburgh, Elizabeth, Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon, the Archbishop of Glasgow, the Earl and Countess of Lauderdale, Dr J Dickson Mabon, MP, the Hon Diana Makgill, Mr James Hamilton, MP, the Rev Dr and Mrs D F M MacDonald, Mrs Agnes Curran, Professor Ian Donald and Father Kieran Conry.

Trade Policy Research Centre
Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, was the guest of honour at a dinner given by the Trade Policy Research Centre at the Waldorf Hotel last night. Lord McFadzean of Kelvinside, chairman, presided and other guests included:
The High Commissioner for Mauritius and Lady Teelock, Sir James Murray, Mr Neil Elles and Baroness Elles, Professor Gerard Curzon, Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, Mr David Ford, Mr Peter Jay, Mrs Liliana Archibald, Mr Michael H Caine, Mr R E Liddiard, Mr J P Hayes, Mr D A Brew, Mr Karl J Breyer, Mr Nobuyuki Takasawa, Mr W G Pullen, Mr P J Rossiter and Mr Yoshindo Takahashi.

Service dinners

The Royal Ulster Rifles
The centenary dinner to celebrate the formation of The Royal Ulster Rifles as a rifle regiment, on July 1, 1881, was held at the Army and Navy Club yesterday. Major-General Norman Wheeler, President of The Royal Ulster Rifles Officers' Club, presided and Rear-Admiral Philip Higham, Keeper of HMS Belfast, was the regimental guest.

RAF Rudloe Manor
Officers of RAF Rudloe Manor held a ladies' guest night yesterday. Squadron Leader C. R. Hall presided, and the principal guest was Air Vice-Marshal D. F. Bates, accompanied by Mrs Bates.

Birthdays today

Dr David Owen, the politician, who is 43.

Professor Lord Beloff, 68; Mr Basil de Ferranti, 51; Mr Dennis Flanders, 66; Lord Home of the Hirsel, 78; Lord Mackay of Clashfern, 54; Lieutenant-General Sir Denis O'Connor, 74; Sir Karl Sarker, 86; Sir Richard Sheppard, 71; Lord Sieff of Brimpton, 68; Canon F C Tindall, 81; the Very Rev A B Webster, 63; General Sir John Westall, 80; Sir Alan Wilson, 75.

Moreover .. Miles Kington

Here is the news:

A five-mile tailback from the Hogarth Roundabout formed yesterday as angry motorists *jammed the roads in protest* against *the demotion of news*reader Kenneth Kenneth.

From his home in Borehamwood, Kenneth Kenneth said the news had come like a bolt from the blue.

A spokesman for the BBC said later that Kenneth was not being demoted, just being reallocated a news-reading slot.

Now the news in greater detail:

A jam five miles long formed yesterday as angry motorists took to the roads in protest against the demotion of popular newsreader Kenneth Kenneth. It stretched from the Hogarth Roundabout in West London right down the M4. Over now to Paul Spinks at the Hogarth Roundabout.

"This is the Hogarth Roundabout. Now. It's a quiet place, much like any other roundabout in London. But. Two hours ago. It was a seething cauldron of motorists. Unbelievable. Disgraceful. Scandalous. These were just some of the words they used when asked to comment. For they had just heard that Kenneth Kenneth, their favourite newsreader, was to be shifted from the evening news slot to the schools-only morning newscast.

"It was a scene that Hogarth himself might have relished. The eighteenth-century artist of crowd scenes and the fall of the mighty, after whom the roundabout, of course, is named, would surely have, um, relished the scene. Paul Spinks. Hogarth Roundabout."

That was Paul Spinks, at the Hogarth Roundabout. More from him later.

Meanwhile, a BBC spokesman said that no demotion was involved in Kenneth's move. It was simply a reallocation of time slots, which was quite normal practice. Here's Dominick Dominick, our Time Slots Reallocation correspondent.

"This sort of reallocation of time slots is actually quite normal at the BBC and there may be no demotion actually involved at all. It is done quite often. For all sorts of reasons. But to outsiders it is bound to look like demotion, and there may well be widespread protests, of the kind we've seen at the Hogarth Roundabout."

Dominick Dominick. Now, a comment from Kenneth Kenneth himself, to whom the news came as a bolt from the blue.

"Yes, the news came as a bolt from the blue, I commented today from my home in Borehamwood. Now, that comment in more detail. The news of the Hogarth Roundabout demonstration came as a bolt from the blue for me, as I had hoped to slip away from the evening news slot to the schools newscast quite unnoticed. The change was, of course, at my own request. I simply could not stand the strain of reading the same bit of news over and over again. At least with schools, they trust them to take it in first time. I can't wait to switch over. Kenneth Kenneth. My home. Borehamwood."

Kenneth Kenneth. And now the main points of the news again. A five-mile tailback from the Hogarth Roundabout . . . :

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):

Becker, Mr John Pitt, of Chelsea, company director £431,101
Crane, Mr Edward Nicholas Goodden, of Stourport-on-Severn £1,237,371
Fetherston, Mr Stanley John, of Kirby-le-Soken, Essex .. £380,279
Hodgson, Mr James Albert, of Mill Hill, London £266,186
Hutchins, Mr Alfred Charles, of Eastleigh, Hampshire, metal merchant £388,171
King, Mrs Effie Maude, of Croydon £376,058
Needham, Mary Campbell, late of Chelsea £252,312
Oliver, Lieutenant-General Sir William Pasfield, of Crowborough, East Sussex, British High Commissioner in Australia, 1959-65 ...... £6,305
Robertson, Mr George Henry, of Huntingdon £400,554

25 years ago

From The Times of Monday, July 2, 1956

Unrest in Hungary

Vienna, July 1.—The Hungarian Government has taken the occasion of the Poznan riots to issue stern warnings against demagogues and enemies of the party who are held responsible for the recent unprecedented demonstrations of opposition to the government and especially to Mr Rakosi, the first secretary of the Hungarian Communist Party. Hungarian workers are being warned that the danger of unrest is increasing and it is alleged that a group of people around Mr Nagy, the former Prime Minister, who was unseated last year, are trying to mislead public opinion. Two demonstrations, it is learned here, occurred on the nights of June 18 and June 27 in the Budapest officers' club.

OBITUARY

MR GORDON FRASER

Publisher of greetings cards

E. K. W. writes:
Gordon Fraser, who was killed in a car accident on June 27 at the age of 70, was best known as a publisher of greetings cards, but that was only a part of a varied career. The son of the chief executive of the Yorkshire Copper Works, he was educated at Oundle and St John's College Cambridge — with some topping up at Munich University, the LSE and Pitman's College.

His business activities began as bookseller at Portugal Place, Cambridge, where a lending library, fine *prints, greeting* cards and some small scale book publishing were introduced to help the cash-flow. On the outbreak of war he became a whole-time member of the Cambridgeshire civil defence.

A year later he joined the Army and, after Sandhurst, went as an *intelligence officer* first to Palestine and then to the Western Desert. Fluent in German and French, he worked as an interrogation officer. He was then dropped into Yugoslavia as a member of Sir Fitzroy Maclean's British Military Mission and was in close contact with Tito, Velebit and other partisan leaders for whom he later acted as unofficial representative in London. Then followed some years in Paris as director of the UNESCO mass-communications organization.

From early in the 1950s he devoted himself with great dedication and energy to his publishing activities. He was responsible for the production *of many* finely printed books, among others works Vorticism, the Bodleian library exhibits, and a selection of classics. But he will be especially remembered for his greetings cards. It is fair to say that he revolutionized standards of design and quality production *and maintained a* house style that has been widely imitated. His cards, from their beginnings in 1935, are now sold in most parts of the world — there are associated companies in France, Switzerland and America — and he was assiduous in visiting his agents and trade fairs. A colourful personality, he made his mark wherever he went.

Practically his only relaxations were books — he was a descriminating reader and devoted Leavisite — and his annual skiing holidays in Davos. He was dedicated to his work and created a substantial orga*nization of which* he, and others, were rightly proud.

SIR ROBERT COX

Sir Robert Cox, KCB, Chief Executive of the Property Services Agency and Second Permanent Secretary in the Department of the Environment since 1974, died on June 27. He was 59.

Bob Cox had a distinguished career in Whitehall, where he displayed outstanding ability in posts that required both the traditional policy skills of the senior civil servant and the management ability to control large *executive organizations.*

The son of W. R. Cox, he was born on January 2, 1922. He was educated at Peter Symonds School, Winchester and at Christ's College, Cambridge. After entering the Civil Service in 1941 he transferred to the Foreign Office and then joined the Ministry of Town and Country Planning in 1950.

He made a major contribution to regional planning and the reform of the planning system in the 1960s and worked closely with the late Anthony Crosland in the Office of the Secretary of State for Local Government and Regional Planning which preceded the setting up of the Department of the Environment.

From 1970 to 1973 he was Director General of the Prison Service at the Home Office where he quickly established himself as a firm and resourceful administrator, taking a great interest in the practical and human problems of the Prison Service. In 1974 he became Deputy Chief Executive of the Property Services Agency, and later that year was appointed chief executive in succession to Sir John Cuckney.

In his six years as chief executive he made a point of seeing the agency's work on the ground both in the United Kingdom and at posts throughout the world. He provided a strong sense of continuity for the agency in a period of rapid change, with the emphasis always on getting the job done to time and on cost. It was a great loss to the agency, and indeed to the public service generally, when he found earlier this year that it would be necessary to retire on health grounds.

He married in 1948 Elizabeth Anne Priestley Marten who survives him with one son and one *daughter.*

SIR ROBERT HOWE

J. Baynard-Smith writes:
Allow me to add a word of tribute to Sir Robert Howe, as one who served as ADC on his staff when he was Governor-*General of the Sudan,* 1947-55. In the crucial run-up to Independence he managed to establish a rapport of mutual respect and partnership with the two rival nationalist leaders, Sayed Abdel Rahman El Mahdi and Sayed Ali el Mirghani.

Always a listener and learner, he told me recently, "I gained so much from the Sudan and all of it good". With Lady Howe he consciously adopted and adapted the tradition of Sudanese hospitality at Cowbridge, their Cornish home. "All who come to this house", he would say, "must be welcomed and refreshed in body and spirit."

Drawing upon his First *World* War experience of being left for dead on a Turkish battlefield, his subsequent imprisonment and ultimate escape, he would show his understanding of the Sudanese martial spirit and way *which* defused tension and developed trust.

Sayed Ahmed, the present head of the Mahdi family and grandson of the great Mahdi, General *Gordon's* adversary, visited Sir Robert last year and expressed appreciation for his sensitive statesmanship in these words: "The Sudan was indeed fortunate to have you as Governor-General through those critical years. Your decisions, based on your personal faith, and the brave stand you took when it was not always popular, were surely vital for the peaceful and *harmonious* transfer to Independence."

SIGURD LEEDER

Sigurd Leeder, one of the leaders of German modern dance, died at Herisau, Switzerland, on June 20, aged 78.

Born in Hamburg on August 14, 1902, he studied dancing there with Rudolf von Laban and made his debut in 1920. He was one of a small group who moved with Kurt Jooss, another of Laban's pupils, to Münster in 1923 to found the Neue Tanzbühne. Thereafter, Jooss and Leeder remained close collaborators for many years.

Their enterprises included joint tours with a programme of solos, starkly billed as Two Male Dancers. They and their colleagues moved in 1927 to Essen to found the Folkwang school and company, and in 1934 emigrated to Britain where they were offered a new base at Dartington Hall, Devon.

There they founded the Jooss-Leeder School of Dance and, soon afterwards, the Ballets Jooss, of which Leeder was co-director. Leeder was influential in developing the school's teaching methods and was also the first person other than Jooss to create choreography for the company; his ballet *Sailor's Fancy*, a naive but attractive comedy, remained popular for many years.

When the company disbanded in 1947, Leeder set up his own school in London. In 1959 he moved to Santiago, Chile, and in 1966 again transplanted his roots, moving to Switzerland, where he continued to teach until shortly before his death.

UNIVERSITY RESULTS SERVICE

Cambridge

The following Tripos examination results from Cambridge University are published.
* denotes distinction.

ECONOMICS TRIPOS, PART 2

[illegible]

H: N P Bunker. King's: M T P Burton. Jes: G S J Faber. Cal: S C Calloway. Pemb: A D Halls. Cal: P E W Hoenan. Emma: M R Long. Trin: J R Runcie. Tr H: G R Saunders. Selw: A J Sparkes. Tr H: D M Stagg. Joh: J B Stevenson. Newn: N J E Tanzer. [illegible]

Harold. Trin: D J Harris. Cal: S M Harris. Chur: N M Hastings. Jes: K J Hayes. Trin: S A Higgins. New H: M S Hitch. Cla: J W Hopwood. Corp: E C Jackson. King's: S L Jacobs. Selw: B F Jones. Fitzw: B M Kitcatt. King's: N Kreiman. Joh: J J Lewin. Trin: R A Lincoln. Jes: M J Lobban. Newn: J A Lobbett. Cla: A B Lunney. Sid: K C MacGibbon. Newn: T R Mackie. Trin: N H Marshall. Christ's: A C Morrison. Chur: S F Naylor. Girton: M J O'Driscoll. Cal: H Olver. Cla: C A Oxford. Christ's: P S Parsons. Cath: D J M Pengelly. Sid: J M Pugh. New H: S A Roberts. Selw: C F L Roe. Newn: C J Salt. Trin: S T Saunders. Cla: M Scott. Down: R Scrivener. Fitzw: P J Sheffield. Trin: G J Snow. Corp: P J Sparkes. Fitzw: J M Stanford. Cath: N R Tidmarsh. Tr H: M Tomblin. Cath: P D'O Torrens. Trin: D M Tottle. Cla: M J Tully. King's: J M Ward. Fitzw: J A Westall. Christ's: K M B Wright. Girton.

Class 3: R J A Anthony. Pemb: C C Frankland. Chur: A H J Fraser. Down: R G Hinchliff. Joh: C P Hughes. Down: A Joy. New H: M E McClure. King's: B D Parr. Hughes H: A C Pilling. Girton: D F Roberts. Down: R Schwarz. Pemb.

Granted an allowance towards the Ordinary BA degree: J P Best. Joh; W K M Robinson. Cath.

The Mrs Claude Beddington Prize is awarded to N P Bunker, King's.

The Quiller-Couch Prize is awarded to D M Stagg, Joh.

MODERN AND MEDIEVAL LANGUAGES TRIPOS, PART 2

Class 1: E M K Brett. Girton: C F Chatfield. New H: R V Court. Chur: P T Fletcher. Qu: P E Hartley. Corp: E M Herzig. Selw: G D M Huggan. Cal: N F Kenny. Cal: J M Kenyon. Tr H: K A Louis. Cla: S A Nardeccala. Pemb: S E Price. Sid: B R Sanchez. Emma: A Thomas. Tr H.

Class 2, division 1: S E Aircy. Qu: H J Anderson. Cla: R A Baker. Qu: J P Birchall. Corp: E F D Birley. Newn: S H Brunt. Newn: G D G Carr. Pemb: N R Cellan-Jones. Jes: D R Chalk. Fitzw: K G Champney. Cla: H Chapman. King's: S B Cheetham. Joh: P G Cheshire. Christ's: J J M Corbett. Emma: G R Courtney. Fitzw: A M Cousins. Sid: M C Dawson. Christ's: S F Dickens. Emma: B T Diskon. Christ's: J M Donaldson. Chur: L J Edwards. King's: J E Emmott. New H: D M Finch. Cal: S Gamble. Fitzw: F Gilbert. New H: E J Gordon. Selw: J M Harrington. Down: T S C Harris. Cath: F Y S Harrison. Lucy C: J B Hawthorne. Corp: P S Holdsworth. Fitzw: M J Hooper. Corp: M G R Hughes. Jes: C A Inglis. New H: G T Johnston. Cla: R D Lake. Cal: D J Lambert. Trin: R S B Laughton. Jes: L Martin. King's: M V Malthouse. New H: R F Norman. Selw: M N Poole. Joh: M S Rain. Joh: L G Raitz. Newn: C S Rogers: Cla: S Rowell. Pemb: K E [illegible]

Cross. Tr H: P A Day. Down: [illegible]

Other university news

SUSSEX
Professor John Lyons, aged 49, has been appointed pro-vice-chancellor from August 1, in succession to Professor A D Nuttall.
Dr R A Gross, aged 35, associate professor of history and American studies at Amherst College, Massachusetts, has been appointed to the chair of American studies, from January 1, 1982.
Dr M A M Smith, aged 32, visiting associate professor of economics, Columbia University, New York, has been appointed to the chair of economics, from October 1.
Grants:
BP: £103,000 over three years to Dr G J Leigh and Dr C J Pickett, for an investigation of structure-reactivity relationships associated with metal complexes.
[illegible]

Auden: butterflies from the dung-heap

W. H. Auden
A biography
By Humphrey Carpenter
(Allen & Unwin, £12.50)

Auden was against biographies of writers: they were in bad taste. By most standards, Auden himself was in bad taste. He misbehaved and was insufferable even to his best of friends from his Oxford days on. Staying with the family of one of the precious Christ Church set, A. S. T. Fisher, cleric and writer of sex manuals, Auden "shovelled food into his mouth paying no attention to his neighbours' needs". At the Isherwoods' he scattered books from the shelves carelessly on the floor unconscious of Christopher's irritation. He got no better. On a later occasion he unrepentantly burnt a groove on Basil Wright's baby-grand with his cigarette. "It doesn't alter the tone" pouted Auden. He regarded peeing in the sink as a "male privilege", boringly and repetitively saying so.

Apart from all this, he was a predatory homosexual of the first order with, no doubt, John Layard's shooting of himself lying somewhere on his conscience. He fell in love with all sorts of boys and enjoyed the attentions, whether "Princeton-First-Year" or naval "plain-sewing", of John Pudney, Richard Crossman and many another gay young thing. He was a connoisseur at The Cosy Corner in Berlin, a city which he described as a "buggers' daydream": it boasted 170 male brothels. His hedonism later "brought out" Benjy Britten. In addition, there was his anal fissure to contend with, remembered in "Letter to a Wound", and pornographic poems such as "The Platonic Blow" which once written, though privately circulated, were difficult to keep from the public eye.

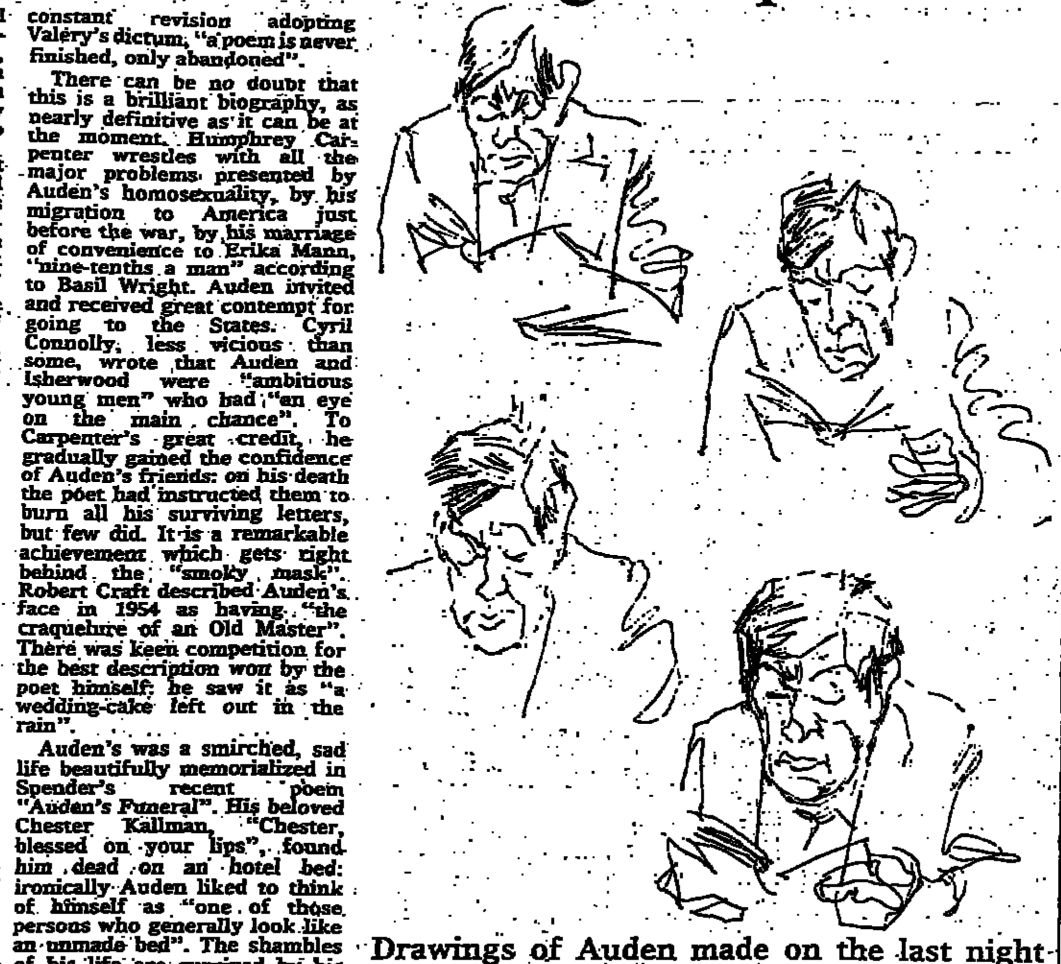
He was not a very pleasant character: an encumbrance and liability as a house-guest with his eye on your curtains for a bed-cover, and your vodka bottle as a night-cap. It is just possible that the reading of this biography might diminish the man's poetry. Yet Hugh of Lincoln's lyric voice sounded from the midden. Auden's does much the same; and, of course, there is infinite sadness in the lonely plight of an aging homosexual. Despite his protestations to the contrary his final years were not happy ones. He aged rapidly, was tediously repetitious, and tryingly eccentric. In tattered overcoat, carpet-slippers, dark glasses, chain-smoking, Robert Craft thought he looked like a blind beggar or a jazz musician. Christ Church, which Humphrey Carpenter describes as being like an hotel, latterly bore its cross valiantly. Auden had not turned out to be its Morgan Forster.

Butterflies fluttered up from the dung-heap. "Musée des Beaux Arts", "In Memory of W. B. Yeats", "In praise of Limestone", "The Shield of Achilles". Eliot charted his progress. Presented with Auden's poems in 1927, he wrote, "I do not feel that any of the enclosed is quite right, but I should be interested to follow your work". He worried about Auden's ethical principles not about his metre. In Auden's thinking, poetry was not to be taken too seriously, "poetry makes nothing happen", and he believed in the poet's right to constant revision adopting Valéry's dictum, "a poem is never finished, only abandoned".

There can be no doubt that this is a brilliant biography, as nearly definitive as it can be at the moment. Humphrey Carpenter wrestles with all the major problems presented by Auden's homosexuality, by his migration to America just before the war, by his marriage of convenience to Erika Mann, "nine-tenths a man" according to Basil Wright. Auden invited and received great contempt for going to the States. Cyril Connolly, less vicious than some, wrote that Auden and Isherwood were "ambitious young men" who had "an eye on the main chance". To Carpenter's great credit, he gradually gained the confidence of Auden's friends: on his death the poet had instructed them to burn all his surviving letters, but few did. It is a remarkable achievement which gets right behind the "smoky mask". Robert Craft described Auden's face in 1954 as having "the craquelure of an Old Master". There was keen competition for the best description won by the poet himself: he saw it as "a wedding-cake left out in the rain".

Auden's was a smirched, sad life beautifully memorialized in Spender's recent poem "Auden's Funeral". His beloved Chester Kallman, "Chester, blessed on your lips", found him dead on an hotel bed: ironically Auden liked to think of himself as "one of those persons who generally look like an unmade bed". The shambles of his life are survived by his poetry, "a way of happening, a mouth".

Brian Martin



Drawings of Auden made on the last night of his life by the Austrian artist Anton Schumich, at the poetry reading in the Palais Palffy, Vienna, September 28, 1973.

The creative impulse

Remembering Britten
By Alan Blyth
(Hutchinson, £7.95)
Britten
By Christopher Headington
(Eyre Methuen, £6.95)

Four and a half years after the composer's death, the time is obviously ripe for a good crop of little Britten books: this pair brings the total so far this year to four. But Alan Blyth's collection of memoirs is opportunist only in the best sense. While remembrance is still relatively clear, he has caught the impressions of Britten as man and musician on 30 people who knew him well, whether as artistic collaborator or chosen performer, colleague or friend.

The blurb makes a point of the contradictions that emerge, but in fact the portrait remains remarkably consistent throughout these various condensed interviews: the contradictions were all within. It is clear that Britten was a genial host and a man whose warm affection for his friends was unrestrained, but that he kept to himself the whole business of composing. Hans Keller is the only contributor here who talks of having had serious musical discussions with the composer, and even he found Britten unwilling to express views or maintain them in argument.

No doubt Britten felt that his music should have no need of verbal justification, but his extreme privacy was surely also, as Graham Johnson and others suggest, a safeguard against the exposure of what was deepest in his personality — namely, his creative impulse. On the other hand, practical music-making could obviously engage all his energies, even if he was himself a desperately nervous performer, though again he would discuss with his musicians points of technique rather than interpretation.

Singers — we hear from Peter Pears, Janet Baker, Joan Cross and Robert Tear — were selected in advance to be right for their roles, and so there was no need for much to be said. It followed also that the first cast, the first performance, was usually for Britten definitive. He had little interest in going over old ground, and even disliked hearing works presented in ways different from the original. What seems to have engaged him most, after composition, was the preparing of the première with his chosen team, preferably in Aldeburgh. The acclaim of a vaster public was an embarrassment and an intrusion.

Other curiosities and paradoxes abound. Britten could be extraordinarily kind, sensitive and generous to his friends, but the slightest misunderstanding was enough to close a relationship that had lasted for years. He was a pacifist, but vehement and intolerant in stating his pacifist views. He was a man of great refinement, but he loved nursery food and the jollities of a traditional Christmas. He was, in a word, human, and like any other human being he is not to be contained within a slim volume of reminiscences. However, the evidence assembled here may well lead to books of greater interest and insight than Christopher Headington's biography, a compressed catalogue of dates and contemporary press reports with an evil caricature of the composer on the cover.

Paul Griffiths

How things were for our Sisters

Victorian Women
Edited by E. O. Hellerstein, L. P. Hume, and K. M. Offen
(Harvester Press, £25)

There's plenty of information, entertainment and cause for alarm in this anthology, a documentary account of the lives of nineteenth-century women and how things were for them in Europe and America in the nineteenth century. It's in four parts: The Girl, The Adult Woman (personal life), The Adult Woman (at work), and The Older Woman. Rights and Lib come very much into it of course, but the texts (200 or so) are splendidly unsquawky and unstrident on the subject. Albertine de Necker de Saussure (1838) says a man "has but to express his will, and all yields to it in his family". How different from us, but then many decades of fearlessly emancipatory endeavour have rolled by since Saussure, and Beatrice Webb (strangely unquoted here) didn't communicate to the world in vain. And even in 1838 deference to the male wasn't as widespread as all that. Harriet Martineau said she was glad she'd escaped marriage, even though she managed it only because her, to a certain extent, loved one went off his head.

I'd have expected French women ("la douce tyrannie de la mère") to have emerged from this collection as the most formidable of the three sister-groups, but surprisingly it isn't so. George Sand writes robustly and matily to Flaubert when she's old. She sounds quite a lovesome old gran but my word that wasn't at all how she appeared to her first husband Dudevant, quite as much sinned against as sinning. Marceline Desbordes-Valmore is tender and consoling in a good poem not well translated, Stephanie Jullien (Dieppe 1833) gets into a great tizz worrying over what man she should gratify by choosing as a husband — "Mon Dieu! Such indecision! Such perplexity! . . . I almost wish I were not so free, that I were restrained, controlled. . . ." It's true that Jeanne Deroin, who lived almost right through the nineteenth century, describes in indignant detail the harsh diurnal chores of a French working-class housewife, but acceptance seems to be the common rule. Marie-Geneviève, wife of a Paris tailor in the mid-century, is "sweet, submissive . . . she gives him free rein. Without complaint she tolerates the fact that he spends every evening out."

Englishwomen on the whole turn out to be far tougher. (One thinks of the scholar-quakeress Anna Gurney — not mentioned here — whom George Borrow visited in 1856. When she questioned him closely on some point in Arabic grammar, George, fearless flattener of prizefighters, took fright, dashed from the room, and ran all the way from Sheringham to Cromer before feeling himself safe.) Frances Kelly is here, who fought and won in the courts an action for judicial separation from her husband the Rev James Kelly, incumbent of St George's Liverpool. And what had James Kelly done? The Reverend had done plenty, and one salutes the courage of this woman who fought for her natural rights at a time when the law literally interpreted could and often did countenance the virtual enslavement of married women.

This is a fascinating and richly diversified account of the lives, achievements and aggravations of women. The most sympathetic of all those anthologized? Mrs Gaskell: "When I had *little* children I do not think I could have written stories, because I should have become too much absorbed in my *fictitious* people to attend to my real ones. . . ." Salute to a woman who is able to put first things first, without sounding in any way second-sexish or self-demeaning in doing so.

David Williams

Fiction

The Company of Women
By Mary Gordon
(Cape, £6.50)

Mary Gordon, author of *The Company of Women*, is herself one of an interesting female group, composed of novelists who have begun to publish in the United States in the past few years, working with a traditional conception of the novel, but in a wholly literate and serious fashion, yet at the same time unobsessed by the current stridencies of feminism. Within it are Ann Tyler, Ann Beattie and, perhaps, Judith Guest, author of *Ordinary People*, who is towards the popular or good-read end of this particular spectrum. Mary Gordon is probably the best of them with her specific mixture of humanity, humour and accurate but unexcited perception of the contemporary scene.

The company of her new novel is a group of aging women, living in and around New York, widows and spinsters in dull jobs, who are guided by a doctrinally strict but nevertheless independent-minded priest, Father Cyprian, to whom, in his rural retirement they pay an annual visit. Felicitas, the book's quaintly but appropriately named central figure, is the daughter of one of them, the mother being a hearty female redneck or hard-hat, who in fact works for an insurance broker.

Felicitas is shown first as a clever child in the midst of this group of generally childless women, loved and treated and secretly hated by one or another of them. A vernacular liturgy means that she has to go to Columbia to study classics seriously and here she falls in love, in an uncompromisingly physical way, with a beautiful professional idiot, who involves her in his amorphous, "turned-on" mode of life for a while, leaving her, after this narcotic idyll, with a child. At the end we see her in Father Cyprian's village contentedly preparing to marry the man in the hardware store.

Felicitas's home circle, although peculiar, is still in a way ordinary in being magnificently unfashionable. It provides an excellent point of vantage from which to look at the rebellious cultural front line of the late 60s in the middle section of the narrative. Mary Gordon is extremely funny about the beautiful Robert, about his girls and about the Woody Allen-like schmuck in the apartment below whom she sleeps with to prove to Robert that he has managed to liberate her. In the midst of love-making she hears him mutter "Fidel Castro, Fidel Castro". It turns out to be a way of preventing premature ejaculation.

She suddenly saw what Richard was meant to be — somebody's Jewish father. How had he gone so far off the track, talking about bombing the Pentagon when he should have been paying the orthodontist's bills?

Mary Gordon's observation is as sharp as Mary McCarthy's used to be, but is less aggressive and less childishly smart. *The Company of Women* is immensely satisfying and quite without irritating faults, an impressively mature achievement for a second novel.

Michael Moorcock is a voluminous writer of more or less scientific fantasy hitherto (unread by me) who has moved into a new field with great adroitness and credibility with Byzantium Endures (Secker & Warburg, £6.95). This purports, with a varied bag of tricks such as reproduction of a page of the "original MS", appendices and thanks to real people in the "editor's introduction", to be the recollections, particularly of the years 1913 to 1920, of "Colonel" Pyat, a Ukrainian Jew, who has wound up selling second hand clothes in the Portobello Road, in refugee dereliction and anti-Semitic rage (assisted by his splendid refusal to acknowledge the rather obvious facts of his own descent).

Against the dreadful collapse of Russia in revolution and war, described in elaborate, exciting and highly convincing detail, this absurd East European Mr Pooter reels from one fearful danger or humiliation to another. He manages to get away with his skin (apart from some sore patches on his behind), a brace of valuable duelling pistols and, even more improbably, his self-respect after a phantasmagoria of ups and downs. It is typical that he fails to identify the bandit So-So whom he meets before 1917 with the Stalin he addresses in the interludes of historical meditation and apostrophe that crop up now and then in the text. His powers of self-deception are put to their supreme test in his oral for an engineering diploma where he interprets the *fou rire* of his examiners as unsuppressible outcries of admiration. Pyat is a mysterious source of light with which to illuminate the catastrophic events of his early life but the effect is compelling.

Peter Haining has put together in The Best Short Stories of Rider Haggard (Michael Joseph, £7.50) a selection from what he admits to be a fairly scanty store in the general mass of Rider Haggard's output. In a characteristic sentence he says, "It needs to be said at this juncture that Haggard was not a prolific writer of short stories". There are 10 *stories* here, including some about Quartermain and the earlier life of Ayesha, two of them, about grave-robbing in Egypt and about a hare, being quite long. Peter Haining wonders why Rider Haggard is less read today than Conan Doyle and Kipling. He has not noticed that Rider Haggard does not write very well.

Two other works of literary resurrection deserve a short mention. Noel Polk has brought out the original text of William Faulkner's Sanctuary, his famous shocker about Temple Drake and the psychopathic Popeye (Chatto & Windus, £9.95). In a concluding essay he makes clear that the story of writing the book at high speed to make some money which Faulkner put about is fairly remote from the truth. Also available again is John Buchan's last novel Sick Heart River (Macdonald, £6.95), in which Leithen, the Buchan hero most like Buchan himself, uses his dying strength on the slightly peculiar task of finding a financier of French-Canadian extraction who has disappeared in the Arctic.

Anthony Quinton

Shades of Grey
By Nicole Ward Jouve
(Virago, £7.95)

The sensibility that links this collection of short stories is more remarkable than the material of male injustice and domestic ignominy that dominates them. Nicole Ward Jouve is a writer of unusual ferocity. It is not the only note she strikes, but it is her truest. Nothing is censored out. She refuses any device that would mute the voice of direct experience, and her prose takes on a jagged shape from the nervous pressure of her thoughts.

Miss Jouve's observation is accurate, tough, and often surprising. The broad fibrous cord of a newly born child reminds her of rhubarb; more subtly, she makes us feel the loneliness of being French in Yorkshire and bossed by English in-laws. She deals with the coldness and conflict in marriage with a bleak honesty that rises towards hatred in the last story, where a raped wife is driven to stabbing potatoes in powerless fury in the middle of the night (though it must be said that story has an alternative, tender ending). It is not the most frightening story in the book. In "The Immaculate Conception" a childless and abandoned wife, obsessed with cleanliness to the point of madness, remembers the Virgin at Lourdes as she looks up into the blueish-white sky, and in a fantasy of purity allows herself to starve into a heap of bones. Less impressive are stories set in Canada. These turn on the central figure's ambiguous feelings towards Indians, and her casual use of a Jewish stereotype is a jolt amid so much sensitivity.

The accident which has brought a precise French spirit into an English language context is otherwise astonishingly fruitful; and the author's own translation reads as freshly as original writing.

Elaine Feinstein

That wedding

Their Royal Highnesses The Prince and Princess of Wales
By Anthony Holden
(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £7.95)

Royal wedding books are the literary equivalent of tea towels. Some are hastily cobbled up with little regard for quality, taste, or value for money; others handsomely presented, and well made. You can't turn a tea towel into a tapestry and you can't make an instant souvenir into great literature but there is no reason why either should be an embarrassment.

Anthony Holden, rather later into the field than most of his competitors, has stitched together an attractive memento which would do very well for the more intelligent aunt, though if she is a monarchist aunt who reads newspapers she won't find a lot she doesn't know already. Mr Holden is the author of a literate and well researched book about Prince Charles, he knows his subject as well as any journalist, and he writes about him generously but without excessive deference. He himself makes a distinction between "the investigative teams" of journalists, hardbitten men in raincoats from the mass circulation dailies who dog the Prince wherever he goes, and "the saccharine squad" as parodied in *Private Eye* under the by-line Sylvie Krin. In fact this is a largely unreal distinction as Mr Holden demonstrates here, cleverly mixing astringency, revelation, and what he himself denigrates in others as "mush".

Here are not many more than a hundred pages of book proper though it is bulked out with acknowledgments, prologue, bibliography, and no fewer than four appendices. He concedes that some of the book overlaps his earlier biography. Although he has been scrupulous about not just reprinting old material the self plagiarizing is often rather perfunctorily concealed by the most minimal changes. There is a particularly good example of this when discussing a possible abdication. In both books Mr Holden quotes the Duke of Edinburgh as saying to the Queen: "You may be right. The doctors will keep you alive so long!"

In the earlier book the remark was ascribed thus: "said her husband light-heartedly"; in the new one *it's* "joked her husband gently". This time "British women's magazines tend to get a bit carried away on grand royal occasions"; last time "British women's magazines tend to get a bit carried away on grand royal birthdays". And so on. There are other signs of haste too. I find it hard to believe that as fastidious a writer as Mr Holden would have left in such phrases as "the day itself dawned a rainy one" or "the Queen looked on in a rosy glow" if he had had more time to consider them. And if it's surprising to find him still promoting the idea of Prince Charles as Governor-General of Australia it is far odder to see him suggesting that Prince Andrew may one day become Governor-General of Canada. Not an event likely to take place over the live body of Pierre Trudeau or any other foreseeable Canadian prime minister.

For all this Mr Holden is a lively and well-informed authority on Prince Charles, and there is no better royal wedding book. On the other hand I think he would have done better to have produced a thoroughly revised version of his biography than rush through a literary tea towel like this.

Knowledgeable though he is Hugo Vickers has not spent nearly as much time following Prince Charles about as Anthony Holden has. His book, Debrett's Book of the Royal Wedding (Debrett, £8.95), is more profusely illustrated, stronger on genealogy than original analysis or anecdote, competent, likable, and an ideal present for aunts with a lower IQ and more slavish regard for monarchy than the ones to whom you would give the Holden.

In some ways Harry Arnold's wedding book is the most readable of the lot: Charles and Diana (NEL/Times Mirror, £1.25). Mr Arnold, of *The Sun*, is acknowledged in Mr Holden's book as one of "Britain's two leading 'Charles watchers'". He refers to the elegant Lucia Santa Cruz as "a tasty Latin American dish by anyone's standards" and is a master of invented novelette dialogue. Sample: "'Hello Diana', said a voice, 'This is Prince Charles. Would you like to come down to Sussex to watch a game of polo?'". Absurdity of this sort apart Mr Arnold gives a very vivid picture of the love-hate relationship between the Prince and those journalists who have shadowed him over the past few years. Yet despite this constant shadowing Prince Charles seems to be almost unwaveringly good-humoured, even jocular. When he got Mr Arnold's congratulatory telegram after the engagement he even replied: "Trust you won't be made redundant."

There's nothing in Clive James's "Royal Poem in Rhyming Couplets" to suggest any such special knowledge. Despite the sub *Private Eye* jokes it reads like a cross between William McGonagall and the captions in a Rupert Bear Annual. Marc's cartoons compensate but cannot save Charles Charming's Challenges on the Pathway to the Throne (Cape, £4.95).

Tim Heald

Living with the family

Shaky Relations
by Edward Blishen
(Hamish Hamilton, £8.95)

Up to a point we could all write autobiographies like Edward Blishen's, of which this is round about the sixth instalment. It centres upon the death of his father — that impossible, irascible man to whom an apology was made in *Sorry, Dad*. But it also makes room for two large-scale diversions when Mr Blishen descends on Africa, first attending Book Weeks in the West and later doing a lecture tour in the East.

Such events are not particularly extraordinary, even allowing for the foibles of Dad and for the fact that the African visits arose out of Edward Blishen's very personal interest in African literature. We could all, given some diligent work with diaries, or some determined effort at remembering, find matters of similar weight and potency to write about. What we could not do though is to cast our reminiscences into so remarkable a form. For what matters to Edward Blishen is not the timetable of events, or their changing surface — although he has a fine touch for comic detail (the frustration of trying to get educationists to write intelligibly about education; the irony of finding a Nigerian tractseller hawking his psalms as though they were sums). What matters here, and in the earlier volumes, is the human implications, the harsh difficulty of trying to reconcile warring temperaments, whether inside a family or across alien cultures that have come to share a common language.

And of course there are no answers. As before, the autobiography is supremely honest in its diffidence over making any judgments at all. (Indeed, the author seems so unsure of himself that he calls his own books by different titles and disguises his friend Leon Garfield behind the unlikely name of Rufus.) Roasted by Africa in more ways than one — "this was not Hertfordshire" — he none the less coolly articulates the dilemmas of an oral culture confronted by a literary one, and holds the ring between them. Anguished by brute stupidity he takes refuge in a rueful, civilizing humour.

But there is a steel quality in these gentle ruminations, which vindicates his implied conclusion: that literature is not just a matter of gesture and colour, but also a teasing out of subtleties of thought and feeling. This is nowhere more evident than in his account of the death of another shaky relation — his wife's mother — three pages of moving simplicity, heightened by a perfectly achieved balance between observation and reflection. (But keep the teachers off it or they'll put it straight into their family studies textbooks.)

Brian Alderson

Indiscriminate terror from the sky

The Doodlebugs
The Story of the Flying Bombs
By Norman Longmate
(Hutchinson, £12.95)

"It's safer facing the Germans in the desert!" muttered an 8th Army soldier home on leave in Streatham, in the summer of 1944, as the V-1 flying bombs clattered overhead and exploded around.

First designated "the pilotless aircraft", and then the buzz-bomb or doodlebug, the V-1 had been developed in 1942, but kept in the background by the glory-hunters of the Luftwaffe until it was too late for these incredibly cheap flying missiles (costing about £125 each) to be produced in sufficient quantity to affect the outcome of the war — and too late for fully effective delivery to be made on targets in Britain.

The author suggests that the V-1 might have been the device referred to by Hitler in his 1939 Danzig speech as "a weapon with which we ourselves could not be attacked", and lists half a dozen other possible alternatives. Oddly enough, he does not include specifically the magnetic mine, which is what most people at the time suppposed the Führer to have in mind.

Whatever the truth of that may be, the German Argus company revived its prewar plans in 1942, and if proposed output had been achieved, and the missiles delivered, casualties on the mainland of Britain could have been beyond the bounds of national tolerance. The reader of these pages will have a better understanding of the current controversy concerning Churchill's alleged ideas on visiting the German populace with previously unthinkable forms of death and disease (although Mr Longmate wrote this book before the present heated exchanges began). The author quotes the Premier's note of July 1, 1944, in which it is suggested that 100 German towns of between two and five thousand inhabitants each, probably ill-equipped for defence, might be selected for destruction. And the savagery of proposals from other quarters for reprisals, underline for posterity what was one of the most notable Nazi victories — the advocacy on our side of ideas which "were openly discussed by otherwise humane people; so effectively had the Germans succeeded in dragging their opponents down to their own degraded level".

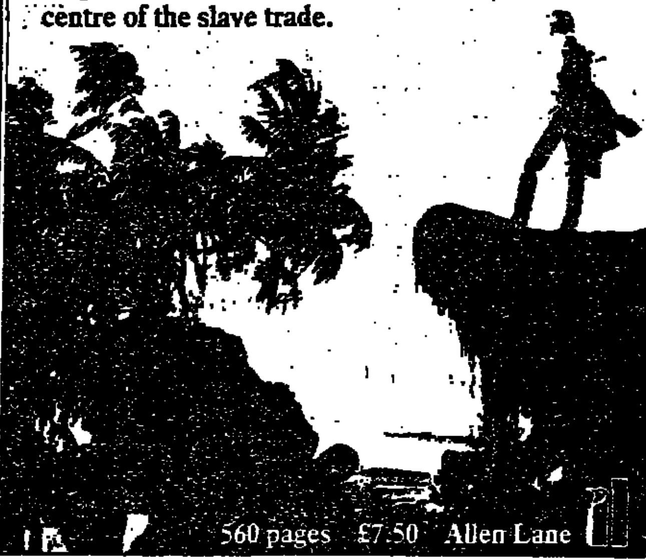
However, these distillations of indiscriminate terror were shelved when the threat of the doodlebugs was removed by a combination of Allied bombing, Allied advances on the Continent, and an increasingly sophisticated interception by fighters, balloons and anti-aircraft batteries, yet not until 6,000 of the missiles had got through and caused some 30,000 casualties.

Posterity will also owe a great deal to the author for showing that people in 1944 were much as people have always been, and as the people of "posterity" will probably be: a mix of the kind and the selfish, the compassionate and the unfeeling, the brave who overcame their fear and their less fortunate contemporaries who succumbed to it. All Britons were not "we can take it!" stalwarts; for to match those who helped their neighbours there were those who treated evacuees like unwanted cattle; and to match those in the Bomb Alley of Kent and Sussex, who accepted as part of the deal bombs intended for Central London, there were those who objected even to the proximity of anti-aircraft guns that might disturb their sedate retreats.

Norman Longmate names some 1,200 men and women, with their towns or cities, from whom he culled, amazingly, personal reactions and reminiscences to be woven into the fabric of this chronicle. With his account of the new terror brought so unexpectedly to the heart of England at a time when everyone supposed the war to have been virtually won, he certainly consolidates his position as the most evocative historian of the 1939-45 Home Front.

The deep sadness for lives and things familiar lost for ever is movingly exemplified by H. E. Bates's account (quoted here) of seeing the total destruction of the church of Saint Mary of the Holy Rood at Little Chart in Kent, just about 700 years after its building by loving hands, where "many years before, I had passed to watch a flock of sheep safely graze".

Laurence Cotterell





Stock Exchange Prices

Gilts weak

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 29. Dealings End, July 10. § Contango Day, July 13. Settlement Day, July 20

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

C—E

F—H

I—L

M—N

O—S

T—Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
16½	8½	Anglo Am Coal	£13½	+½	62.6	4.6	..
892	485	Anglo Am Corp	627	• +10	65.5	10.4	..
59¼	30¼	Ang Am Gold	£40⁹⁄₁₆	+7⁄16	653	16.2	..
56⅞	38⁷⁄₁₆	Anglo Am Inv	£43⅝	−⅛	509	11.7	..
22	13⅝	Anglo Transvl	£19	• −1	179	9.4	..
22	13⅝	Do 'A'	£19	• −1	179	9.4	..
25	13½	Asarco	£18⅞	−1⁄16	60.0	3.2	..
105	43	Beralt Tin	105	h ..	7.1	6.8	..
12½	4⅝	Blyvoors	£5⁷⁄₁₆	• +9⁄32	152	27.9	..
277	104	Bracken Mines	104	−1	38.8	37.3	..
29¹³⁄₁₆	11⅞	Buffelsfontein	£14¼	+¾	421	29.6	..
350	213	CRA	259	..	..	..	..
283	137	Charter Cons	238	• +2	14.3	6.6	..
652	411	Cons Gold Fields	436	..	33.6	7.7	..
553	337	De Beers 'Dfd'	368	+6	43.0	11.7	..
13	4⅛	Doornfontein	£7¹¹⁄₃₂	• +⅛	186	25.9	..
22¼	6⅞	Durban Rood	£6¹³⁄₁₆	• +13⁄32	143	21.0	..
226	31	East Dagga	94	+2	87.7	93.3	..
18	5	E. Rand Prop	£5⁷⁄₃₂	• +7⁄32	62.0	11.9	..
87½	63	El Oro M & Ex	86	..	4.3	5.0	..
350	125	Elsburg Gold	130	+2	22.7	17.5	..
39⅞	15⅛	F S Geduld	£16	+5⁄16	414	25.9	..
225	98	Geevor Tin	105	..	..e	..	..
11⅞	6⅛	Gencor	£8½	+⅛	86.6	10.2	..
670	264	Grootvlei	257	• +4	80.0	31.0	..
350	132	Hamersley	245	..	..	..	..
275	148	Hampton Gold	230	• −5	3.6b	1.6	..
14½	5²³⁄₃₂	Harmony	£5²³⁄₁₆	+3⁄32	205	35.2	..
47½	21½	Hartebeest	£23	• +¾	610	26.5	..
38⅞	23⁹⁄₁₆	Jo'burg Cons	£33	+5⁄16	287	8.7	..
899	425	Kinross	496	+7	104	20.9	..
23⅞	10½	Kloof	£12⁹⁄₁₆	• +5⁄16	227	18.1	..
308	94	Leslie	99	+4	34.2	34.5	..
16½	6¼	Libanon	£7	• +⅛	194	27.7	..
249	114	Lydenburg Plat	140	+6	20.1	14.4	..
290	121	MIM Hldgs	250	+1	3.2	1.3	..
155	51	MTD (Mangula)	55	..	..e	..	..
393	100	Marievale Con	107	• +7	31.6	29.6	..
91	41	Metals Explor	59	−2	..	..	..
900	350	Middle Wits	545	• ..	50.6	9.3	..
793	228	Minorco	533	+10	10.1	1.9	..
610	300	Nthgate Explor	359	..	..	..	..
625	335	Peko Wallsend	480	+13	..	..	..

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

High	Low	Company	Price		Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	36		..	6.8	18.8	..
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£32		..	500	15.6	..
353	170	Imp Cont Gas	185		+5	10.1	5.3	8.9
185	93	Milford Docks	113	•	..	0.7	0.6	..
193	88	Nesco Inv	178		..	10.0	5.6	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£31½		..	500	15.9	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Allied Residential 10p Ord (35)	31
BOC 9% Cnv Uns Ln 2001-6 (£100)	£98¼
Cambridge Electronic 25p Ord (75)	86+2
Crouch Group 9% Cnv 1993-96 (Par)	£94½+1½
Driefontein Cons R1 Ord	£21¼
Intasun 10p Ord	71+1
Laing Props 8¼% Cnv Ln 2000-05 (£100)	£103¼
Lon Shop Prop 9% Cnv 1994-99 (£100)	£92¼
Murray Technology 25p Ord (100)	108
Newcastle Water 7¼% Rd Pf 1986 (£99)	£95¾
Phicom 8% Cum Cnv Red Pref (£1)	116

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
AGB Research (190‡)	Sep 4	30 prem
BP (275‡)	..	41 prem−2
Do HMG (290‡)	..	26 prem−2
Broken Hill Props (473‡)	Apr 30	625+20
Crouch D (168‡)	July 20	19 prem
English Association (375‡)	Aug 3	38 prem
European Ferries (90‡)	July 7	49 prem
Geers Gross (90‡)	Aug 21	42 prem−1

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £60 paid b. £10 paid. f Fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.

هكذا من الأصل

Living standards continue to slide, page 19

Business News

THE TIMES July 2 1981

- **Stock markets**
  FT Index 548.7 up 3.9
  FT Gilts 65.5 down 0.53
- **Sterling**
  $1.9030 down 275 points
  Index 93.1 down 1.0
- **Dollar**
  Index 109.8 up 0.8
  DM 2.4092 up 147 pts
- **Gold**
  $ 425.50 down $2
- **Money**
  3 mth sterling 12⅞-12⅝
  3 mth Euro $ 17⅞-17⅝
  6 mth Euro $ 17⅞-17⅝

IN BRIEF

Gas profits may take £70m knock

The recession, and concessions made on industrial gas prices, in the Budget, could knock £70m off profits and prevent the British Gas Corporation reaching its financial target, MPs on the all party public accounts committee were told by Department of Energy officials yesterday.

Sir Donald Maitland, Permanent Under Secretary of State at the Department of Energy, said that to finance its four year £4,000m investment programme the corporation would probably have to draw down its deposits of £300m with the national loans funds, perhaps by as much as £200m over the coming two years.

The corporation would, he said, "move into a slightly negative cashflow period".

TUC offers to help exports

The TUC has offered to use its labour contacts abroad to foster better international trade relations and to help industry win new export contracts. The suggestion came during yesterday's meeting of the National Economic Development Council.

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, welcome the TUC initiative and said the idea would be pursued in future discussions between Foreign Office and TUC officials.

1,500 jobs to go

More than 1,500 jobs are to be lost through more plant closures involving three separate companies. They are motor components manufacturer Rubery Owen Holdings, at Darleston, West Midlands (950 jobs), the Newforge cannery at King's Lynn, West Norfolk (350) and the Rohm and Hass (412) acrylic monourer production plants at Teesside and Tyneside (280).

Fewer strikes

Good company-union relationships and willingness by workers to adapt to new methods have helped the Dundee-Arbroath area to achieve a record of three times fewer strikes than the United Kingdom average, according to an independent study commissioned by the Scottish Development Agency, and covering more than 70 manufacturers.

£1m ICL order

English China Clays, which claims to be the world's largest china clay producer, has ordered £1m worth of equipment from International Computers Limited to be installed in September at the company's base at St Austell, Cornwall. It includes four computers, and a Viewdata system.

Insurance price war

British motorists are benefiting from increasingly fierce competition between insurance groups. General Accident, the biggest motor insurer, declared yesterday that it plans to make no increase in premiums on its annual review date of August 1.

Textile imports

Britain will be seeking improvements in the effectiveness of the Multi Fibre Arrangement which regulates textile imports, Mr John Biffen, Trade Secretary, said at the Trade Policy Research Centre last night. He criticized Japanese policy, and said Japan would be under pressure to ease exports to Europe.

Bid rejected

Conoco, America's ninth largest oil company, has emphatically rejected the bid from Seagram under which the Canadian distiller would pay $2,550m (£1,342m) for a 41 per cent stake in the company.

Wall Street lower

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 967.66, down 9.22 on Wall Street yesterday. The $ = SDR exchange rate was 1.14465 while the £ = SDR rate was 0.599450.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

AB Elec	10p to 126	Racal Elec	8p to 426p
Berec	5p to 59p	Sainsbury J	12p to 434p
Davies & Newmn	8p to 124p	Taylor Woodrow	8p to 559p
Farnell Elec	10p to 537p	Unilever	8p to 588p
Gt Univ Stores	13p to 448p	Union Discount	10p to 468p

Falls

Arb-Latham	10p to 345p	First Castle	5p to 117p
Ass News	10p to 238p	Gen Accident	4p to 336p
Atlantic Assets	5p to 269p	Granada "A"	6p to 246p
British Sugar	9p to 331p	Rediffusion	5p to 184p
Extel Grp	10p to 203p	Sun Alliance	10p to 894p

Nuclear team to go on with PWR design

By Rupert Morris

The Government took two positive steps yesterday to provide some much-needed impetus for the British nuclear industry.

It appointed Mr Frank Gibb as chairman of the National Nuclear Corporation to succeed Mr Denis Rooney, who resigned on May 19. It also set up a task force to produce design proposals for the Pressurized Water Reactor, intended to be completed in time for a public inquiry late next year into the proposed PWR nuclear station at Sizewell in Suffolk.

The establishment of the task force, to be led by Dr Walter Marshall, chairman of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, represents both a clear endorsement of the PWR, which has always been strongly favoured by the Prime Minister, and a recognition of problems it has encountered.

Mr Gibb's appointment will cause little surprise, although the fact that it will be part-time while he remains joint managing director of Taylor Woodrow may not please officials of the Central Electricity Generating Board.

But while it may not halt the internal debate over PWRs which is thought to have caused Mr Rooney's resignation, Mr Gibb's appointment will at least end the uncertainty. He is 54, has been with Taylor Woodrow for 33 years, and has been acting chairman of the NNC since Mr Rooney left.

Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, announced yesterday that he was establishing the task force under Dr Marshall in response to representations from both the NNC and the CEGB, who were worried at the lack of progress.

Mr Howell said in reply to a Parliamentary question: "I am anxious that work on the development of the design for the first British PWR should proceed as quickly as possible, consistent with fully meeting United Kingdom safety requirements. The Government also wishes to see more use made of the advice and experience on PWR technology available from Bechtel, Westinghouse and the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority (part of the NNC)".

Dr Marshall said yesterday that recent speculation had produced two alternative views on the PWR, which became highly controversial after an accident at Three Mile Island, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Mr Gibb: appointment ends uncertainty

These were, on the one hand, that the Government was prepared to buy the PWR "off the shelf" and on the other, that by the time it has been made to conform to British safety regulations, it would cease to be economical and would have to be dropped.

"Both of these views are patently ridiculous," Dr Marshall said. "The truth lies somewhere in between."

He added: "I think we must have all our decisions made this summer, so that we can set about describing the design in words and drawings, to present to the nuclear installations inspectorate. The time-consuming task is writing it up, and proving the safety case."

Dr Marshall said he saw his role as that of a "scientific technocrat" at the head of a team drawn from the CEGB, the NNC, UKAEA and the American companies Bechtel and Westinghouse.

Recent doubts about the PWR have been fuelled by reports by Friends of the Earth, a Commons Select Committee and the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, all of which criticized the inaccuracy of demand forecasts, and more recently by safety questions raised by Sir Alan Cottrell, former government chief scientist and senior metallurgist at the UKAEA.

□The United Kingdom used almost 6 per cent less energy in the three months to the end of May compared with a year earlier, according to provisional figures issued by the Department of Energy.

Deal makes Saatchi 'largest UK ad agency'

By Margareta Pagano

Saatchi & Saatchi yesterday clinched a takeover deal that it claims puts it ahead in the battle to be the largest advertising agency in the United Kingdom—and the largest national agency in Europe.

It is paying £4m for the private Age Synergy, which controls one of the fastest growing agencies in the country, Dorland Advertising. This adds accounts such as Heinz, Cadbury-Schweppes and Rolls-Royce to the list of Saatchi clients, which include the Conservative Party. Saatchi masterminded the advertising campaign that helped Mrs Margaret Thatcher to power at the last election.

Saatchi says the acquisition means that for the first time in 80 years a British-owned company leads the advertising field in the United Kingdom. The move also gives it a strong base for entry into the United States market.

Dorland, run by Mr Eric Garrott, was cited last year by MEAL, the industry's monitor of billings, as the fastest growing of Britain's top 10 agencies.

Founded in 1905, it reported pre-tax profits for the year to December of £417,000 on turnover of £52.1m. After adjusting for an attributable loss from discontinued activities, Age Synergy says it would have made £712,000. Net tangible assets in December were £333,000, plus a revaluation surplus from properties of £231,000.

Saatchi, which earlier in June saw pre-tax profits 20 per cent ahead at £1.68m, is paying £1.5m on completion, a further £2.5m in October, 1982, and up to £1.6m, dependent on billing targets for this year and next, in 1983.

The £1.5m is to be satisfied by issuing 504,838 shares to be placed at 300p. Shares in the market gained 2p to 318p on the news. Phillips and Drew, the group's brokers, also have placed 500,000 at 300p towards subsequent payments. The £2.6m balance is to be funded from existing resources.

Other agencies in Age Synergy's subsidiary, Garrott Dorland Crawford Holdings, are Crawfords in London and the Brockie Haslam network with offices in London, Manchester, Leicester and Newcastle.

The agency employs 400 people and is to remain independent of Saatchi. Combined billings this year are expected to top £150m.

Mr Simon Mellor, of Saatchi, said that expenditure on advertising continues to be remarkably resilient despite the recession.

Writing on the wall for roadside advertising

Call to scrap British Posters

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Spreading the word here is a poster displayed at one of the London & Provincial sites.

Action to curb monopoly practices which have restricted competition and partly led to high profits in the £60m-sales roadside poster advertising industry is being urgently considered by Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs.

A report yesterday from the Monopolies and Mergers Commission called for British Posters, a joint marketing company owned by 10 key poster contractors, to be scrapped. Mrs Oppenheim said later that she was considering how best to achieve this.

She is also asking Mr Gordon Borrie, director general of the Office of Fair Trading, to seek undertakings from two of the industry's trade associations on the dropping of strictures against members bidding for poster sites already in the use of another member.

The commission found that codes of conduct in an earlier version could be seriously anti-competitive and that recently-revised codes were also likely to have some effect on restricting competition.

The operation of British Posters, whose members control nearly 80 per cent of poster sites in the United Kingdom, has had a significant effect on the level at which prices have been set, the commission found.

British Posters' members include the two leading poster contractors, accounting between them for about half of all poster space. They are Mills and Allen (part of Mills and Allen International and London and Provincial Posters (part of Reed International).

Other members with substantial business are Arthur Maiden (a private company), British Transport Advertising (jointly owned by British Rail and National Bus), and Moore O'Ferrall.

As dominant supplier of short-term promotion packages, British Posters had been in a strong position to establish price levels that maximized returns to its members, the commission said, adding: "We are satisfied that the operation of British Posters has led to a more rapid and orderly upwards adjustment in prices generally than would otherwise have taken place and to more consistency in pricing between individual members."

The complex monopoly represented by members of the two main trading associations—British Poster Advertising Association and Solus Outdoor Advertising Association, which between them accounted for more than 80 per cent of the poster market—also tended to increase poster contractors' profits by keeping rents paid to landowners lower than they might have been.

The commission was concerned at the level of poster contractors' profits even though these did not arise solely through the monopoly situations, prices being dictated mainly by those of other media. *Roadside Advertising Services.* Monopolies and Mergers Commission (Commons paper 365, HMSO, £5.70).

Tories set for attack on bank lending

By Bryan Appleyard

A study group has been set up by the Conservative backbench industry committee to assemble evidence for an attack on the lending policies of British banks.

The group is to report by the autumn before the next session of Parliament, so that recommendations can be considered during the session.

The key to the group's brief is the belief that British industry has been handicapped by excessively short-term lending policies adopted by the banks. It has already produced a working paper which suggests that a minimum of £5,000m of new lending annually is required to start correcting the balance and creating new employment.

The paper states that total bank lending to industry in Japan stands at 96 per cent of gross national product. In West Germany the figure is 40 per cent, in France 35 per cent, but in the United Kingdom it is only 20 per cent.

The paper calls for an investigation into ways the Government can promote extended term lending by the banks and ways of giving lending institutions the same kind of favourable terms under which building societies lend to house buyers.

It also suggests a big expansion of the loan guarantee scheme, which could be extended to £1,000m annually, compared with the annual ceiling of £50m on the current pilot scheme. Latest figures from the Department of Industry show that guaranteed loans totalling £2.4m have been negotiated since its inception a month ago.

Mr Michael Grylls, committee chairman, said he was interested in bringing medium-sized companies into the mainstream of economic policy. He hoped to do this by raising the maximum guaranteed loan available to £250,000 instead of £75,000 as at present and by changing bank lending policies.

Berisford bid lapses just short of success

By Michael Prest

S. & W. Berisford, the commodity traders, failed by a whisker to gain control of British Sugar. Berisford's £201m offer lapsed yesterday, leaving it with just over 40 per cent of British Sugar, 2.6 per cent short of the level needed to trigger the sale of the Government's holding.

The Berisford board said it was "naturally disappointed" that its offer had lapsed. The directors went on: "We will, however, endeavour to act in the best interests of the company as a whole, while also protecting the interests of Berisford shareholders."

But Mr John Beckett, chief executive of British Sugar, said he did not expect that Berisford's big stake would influence his management's policy. He said that British Sugar spent about £1m on its defence, including the cost of submissions to the Monopolies Commission.

Mr Gordon Percival, Berisford's finance director, said his company spent £250,000 on newspaper advertisements. He would not comment, however, on whether Berisford will sell all or part of its holding.

One important consideration that will influence both companies' policies is whether Berisford will return in a year with another bid.

Market sources said last night that Berisford's failure in the long, hard-fought struggle was probably due to its reluctance to pay more than the 335p a share it offered.

Braniff to repay $40m debt

From Frank Vogl
Washington, July 1

Braniff International Airlines, the seventh largest airline in the United States, was unable to repay a $40m (£21m) debt due today, but it has reached an agreement with its lenders to restructure its debts, which total more than $600m.

The airline, based in Texas, will not have to make any interest or principle payments until February 1, 1982, under the pact it concluded today with 37 banks and insurance companies. The pact called for Braniff and its lenders to work out an agreement in principle for debt repayments by early autumn and to have completed all detailed work on restructuring the ailing company's debts by February 1.

Mr John Casey, Braniff chairman, announced the agreement today and said, "We are optimistic that an acceptable restructuring agreement will be negotiated in the near future". Mr Casey became chief of Braniff in January, replacing Mr Harding Lawrence.

Braniff had losses in 1980 of $131m on revenue of $1,107m. In the first quarter of this year the airline lost a further $24m.

The airline was for many years among the most flamboyant in America; its largely Boeing fleet was painted in many colours and some of its aircraft were painted in the United States flag's colours.

Mr Lawrence sought to make Braniff the largest airline in the nation and when airline fare deregulation was approved by the United States Civil Aeronautics Board in 1978, the Dallas airline announced 16 new routes. Soon thereafter it offered flights on the Concorde from Dallas to Washington. It lost money on many of the new routes, including the Concorde one. By the end of last year it was clear that the airline had overreached itself. It had 14,200 employees then; today it has 11,500 and fewer routes.

Receivers called in to footwear company

By Peter Wainwright

Norvic Securities, the loss making Norwich shoe manufacturer and retailer which apparently won a last minute reprieve from Barclays, its bankers five months ago yesterday had receivers and managers appointed.

Mr Charles Metcalf, chairman, said that despite the substantial support of Barclays Bank, they cannot now continue to trade and maintain the group in its present form.

Mr Michael Jordan and Mr A Stone of Cork Gully, the City of London accountants specializing in receivership and liquidation, have been appointed by the bank as joint receivers and managers.

Norvic employs nearly 1,100 people in Norwich and Mansfield. In its heyday there were more than 2,000.

The two Norwich MPs, Mr John Garrett of Norwich South, and his fellow Labour MP, Mr David Ennals, who pursuaded Barclays to stay its hand in February, issued a joint statement.

They said: "Our hope is that the Receivers will be able to maintain production and minimize redundancies and find a buyer or buyers for the plant and the jobs that go with it."

The accounts of Norvic released three weeks ago contained an auditors' qualification. The group depended on adequate finance continuing to be made available.

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Higher Collins offer likely

By Philip Robinson

Mr Rupert Murdoch's News International is almost certain to raise its offer price for the non-voting "A" ordinary shares of William Collins & Sons (Holdings). NI, which is bidding £24m for the Glasgow-based publishers, was told yesterday that its takeover would not be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

Although NI has already raised its price for the voting shares, by 12½ per cent to 225p a share, it left the non-voters unchanged at 150p. That discrepancy and Mr Murdoch's purchase of a 9.5 per cent stake in Collins from Mr Robert Maxwell's Pergamon Press have been looked at by the Takeover Panel. But it is understood the panel has yet to reach a conclusion.

Today is the first closing day for the non-voting share offer and NI has to declare acceptances tomorrow.

NI expects to post its increased offer to Collins' shareholders tomorrow and it is likely the formal document will contain an increased price for the non-voters, allowing both offers to close simultaneously in a fortnight.

IBA cash compromise over Trident split

By David Hewson

The long-running wrangle over the future of the Yorkshire and Tyne Tees television franchises will be over next month if, as expected, an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in Trident, the group which owns both companies, decides to sell them to form two new companies.

When Trident's shareholders meet on July 23, they are expected to "rubberstamp" a formula already approved by the Independent Broadcasting Authority—a remarkable compromise between the IBA and the company.

The IBA has been at loggerheads with Trident since last December, when it ordered the company to divest itself of a majority holding in both companies. Its disagreement with the company centred on Yorkshire, which Trident claimed would be unprofitable if it operated as a separate company.

As details of the break-up of Trident's television empire became clear yesterday, it was apparent that a deal had been struck betwen Trident and the IBA over the new Yorkshire company's future financial prospects.

Should Yorkshire's advertising revenue be severely affected by the enforced break with Tyne Tees, the company will be able to return to the IBA in the middle of next year and ask for a reduction in the amount it has to pay towards the formation of Channel 4, the new commercial channel, and a reassessment of its role as one of the Big Five producers of programmes for the ITV network.

Yorkshire Television

Yorkshire Television Holdings

Capitalization—£12.6m
Principal shareholders:
Bass 25 per cent
Pearson Longman 25 per cent
Trident 15 per cent
Yorkshire Post Newspapers 10 per cent
Three further investors at 5 per cent each or less
N. M. Rothschild hold 15 per cent for subsequent placing with local Yorkshire interests



Tyne Tees Television Holdings

Capitalization—£5m
Principal shareholders:
Vaux Breweries 20 per cent
Trident 20 per cent
Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation 15 per cent
United Newspapers 7.5 per cent
Telefusion 7.5 per cent
Three other investors, so far unnamed, will each hold 5 per cent.

This unusual clause in Trident's divestment programme is an indication that the IBA is starting to feel the pressure being brought to bear upon it by ITV companies worried about the cost of financing the new channel. Mr G. E. Ward Thomas, Trident's chairman, said yesterday that he hoped the IBA would decide to introduce a new way of financing the channel which would not throw so heavy a burden on the ITV companies during 1982.

At the same time, Mr Thomas said that Trident, which had been formed by the merger of Yorkshire and Tyne Tees, would look abroad for its future growth.

The company is disappointed with results from its leisure park interests, which include the Windsor Safari Park, and does not intend to become further involved in the British entertainments field.

Mr Thomas said that it was looking at two European television satellite broadcast projects and wanted to expand its film distribution business in America as well as investigate other audio-visual projects there.

Trident has done a lot better out of the divestment exercise than it expected originally. The new Yorkshire company will pay rent to it for the use of technical assets for five years. In the first year this will be £1.6m, with an estimate for the five-year period of £5.5m.

It will also pay Trident for the use of studios for eight years, a total of £8.09m, with an option to buy the studios for £11m up to January 1, 1985.

At Tyne Tees, the new company will buy the existing studio buildings for £3m next December and pay an estimated total rent for technical assets of £2.5m over the next five years. It will also pay a minimum total rent of £3.25m for eight years' use of new studios, with an option to buy at an indexed cost of construction, estimated at the moment at £2.5m.

Trident said it expected the divestment to increase the net worth of the company by some £3.25m.

The principal shareholders of Yorkshire will be the brewers Bass, publishing group Pearson Longman, Trident, and Yorkshire Post Newspapers. Tyne Tees' main shareholders will be Sunderland brewers Vaux, Trident, the institutional investors' body Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation, United Newspapers and Telefusion, the television rentals group.



Industry leaders at the Business Perspectives conference yesterday.

Industrial survival—Italian style

By Melvyn Westlake

A leading industrialist yesterday accused the Government of conducting a series of experiments, especially monetary experiments, without regard to the policies of other countries.

Speaking at a conference in London yesterday, Sir Campbell Fraser, chairman of Dunlop Holdings, chose the British steel industry to illustrate his point. While the British Steel Corporation has been reducing manpower and output, the Italian steel industry has been increasing its capacity, he said.

Twelve years ago Britain produced 28 million tonnes of steel a year; now it has a capacity of 15 million tonnes. Italy, on the other hand, had raised its capacity to 26.5 million tonnes. A reasonable man might ask how it was that in the same market circumstances one country's industry—which is not notably efficient—can expand, and another's industry contract, Sir Campbell said.

He was speaking at a conference on the "Revitalization of Britain's industry and economy", organized by Business Perspectives.

The example of steel presented the classic dilemma that faced companies in hard time, whether to reduce their size or grow out of the problem. His personal observation over many years showed him that the Italian way was to expand whenever possible, without too much regard to profitability. The message for Britain was clear, Sir Campbell said.

Unless the Government was extraordinarily careful in what it did, it as perfectly possible that Britain would end up importing other countries' unempolyment. Sir Campbell also noted that some years ago Italy passed a law which said that selected Italian companies could receive funds from banks at half the going rate of interest. Many Italian companies had gearing ratios so high that they would be regarded as candidates for liquidation by British standards. But, miraculously, the companies continued in business.

If Britain did not take the Italian practice into account, it could find itself with perfectly good companies going bankrupt while their Italian counterparts went on living.

Another paper prepared for the conference by Professor J. K. Galbraith argued that the "supply side" economics championed by President Reagan's Administration in the United States, was simply a ay of giving more money to the rich by reducing their taxes.

It was not possible for the affluent in America to plead for lower taxes merely because they would like to have more money to spend and enjoy, the paper noted. Instead some justification had to be found for cutting their taxes. A larger social value had to be ascribed to the act.

The reinvigoration of the American economy was the case currently being made on behalf of those, who, in a perfectly normal way, would like to have more money at their disposal. However, the notion that tax cuts would herald some burst of "supply side" energy belonged to the realm of not-altogether-harmless fantasy, the professor's paper said. Professor Galbraith did not attend yesterday's conference.

Another speaker, Mr Peter Cazalet, a managing director of British Petroleum and chairman of BP Oil International, argued against any attempt to curb rapid exploitation of Britain's North Sea oil and gas. He said that the apparently attractive idea of producing just enough energy to maintain national self-sufficiency for as long as possible was the worst option open to a government.

The best policy was to encourage the maximum efficient rate of North Sea development so that Britain could become a net energy exporter. The country could then grow strong on the money coming in from overseas customers. He said that Britain clearly had a comparative advantage in energy production, and should exploit it to the full.

Lloyd's rebels ready to form breakaway group

By Richard Allen, Insurance Correspondent

A group of Lloyd's members is attempting to set up a new body of underwriting names to rival the External Names Association formed under the chairmanship of Lady Middleton last year.

The new association is planned ostensibly to select eight external representatives to a new ruling council envisaged under the Lloyd's Bill on self-regulation.

But the move throws into sharp focus the deep divisions of opinion over various aspects of the Bill which, if successful, could dictate how Lloyd's conducts its affairs for the rest of the century.

Behind the move is a breakaway faction from the External Names Association. The group, led by Mr John Rew, opposed a decision by Lady Middleton's supporters to back a petition to Parliament seeking extensive changes in the Bill.

The petition was instrumental in bringing about parliamentary demands for amendments.

Lloyd's 20,000 membership is to vote on July 17 on whether to accept the demands or risk the Bill being dropped from the parliamentary schedule.

In a letter seeking support for the new association from underwriting agents, the rebel group declares: "We and a substantial number of people who support us believe that her (Lady Middleton's) association is unrepresentative and will only have a brief existence."

General Electric to buy new Thorn scanner

By Bill Johnstone

Picker International, the medical electronics subsidiary of General Electric, has agreed in principle to acquire nuclear magnetic resonance technology from Thorn EMI to be used for medical diagnosis.

No financial details of the arrangement have been disclosed except that it was "a substantial consideration".

Under the agreement, Picker International also will acquire a scanner that uses the technology and is under test at Hammersmith Hospital in London.

The technique, called NMR, is an old technology that has been given a new application. It has been used for years industrially for testing materials, among other applications, but this is the first time that it will be used on a large scale for medical diagnosis.

NMR surrounds the body with a magnetic field and monitors the radiation inherent in the body.

Instruments are now sensitive enough to measure these low levels of radiation, which are used to form a picture of the body.

Unlike the body scanner, which was invented by Thorn EMI and which in 1972 launched the company into medical electronics on a grand scale, the NMR technique does not penetrate the body with X-rays.

The new NMR scanners are expected to be on the market within 18 months

Two British companies in £150m oil rig deal

By Nicholas Cole

Contracts worth a total of £150 million have been won by two British companies for work on the North Sea oil floating production system expected to go into operation in the Hutton Field 90 miles north-east of the Shetlands during 1984.

The contracts are for the deck and hull sections of the 46,900-tonne tension leg platform that will be used in the world's first commercial application of the system, was hailed yesterday by Mr Hamish Gray, the Energy Minister, as a breakthrough in offshore technology.

The deck structure will be built by McDermott Scotland at Ardersier, on the Moray Firth, and the hull section by Highlands Fabricators at Nigg on the Cromarty Firth. The orders, gained against competition from other yards in the United Kingdom and continental Europe, will ensure employment for 3,400 workers until well into next year. Work will start immediately.

Award of the contracts was announced in London and Aberdeen by the operator, Conoco (UK) and its Hutton Field partners, the British National Oil Corporation, Gulf Oil, Amoco (UK) Exploration, Gas Council (Exploration) Mobil North Sea, Amerada UK and Texas Eastern North Sea.

The main interests in the field are held by Conoco, BNOC and Gulf Oil, each with a 20 per cent share. Total value of contracts awarded to date is an estimated £310 million.

Mr Harry Sager, chairman and managing director of Conoco United Kingdom, said the Hutton project marked an important departure from conventional methods.

"It does not depend, like most systems used today, on big structures sitting on the seabed. So it opens up a new era of oil development in deep-water territory that might otherwise be beyond our reach. We think we could now go down in excess of 1,500-2,000 feet," Mr Sager said. The Hutton Field is in 485ft of water.

Five years' engineering effort have gone into the project, which gives the British offshore industry the opportunity to take a world lead, Mr Sager said.

The floating platform will be tethered to the seabed, under tension, by 16 vertical legs—four on each corner—made of 10¼ inch diameter steel tubes.

Floating rig design tethered to the seabed.

Energy Agency fears oil price explosion

By Frances Williams

Another oil price explosion is imminent unless Western industrialized nations take tougher action to cut their consumption, the International Energy Agency (IEA) says.

The warning comes in its 1980 review of member countries' energy policies and programmes.

The industrialized countries have made considerable progress in conserving oil, but "their efforts need to be intensified to guard against a recurrence of tight oil market conditions which could lead once again to intense price pressures", the agency says.

The IEA cautions that the present world oil glut, caused by falling world demand, and the resulting downward pressure on prices, is unlikely to persist after the end of the recession.

Required imports by IEA's 21 member countries are forecast at 24 million to 25 million barrels a day throughout the 1980s, similar to the 24.5 mbd in 1979. This, combined with increasing demand from the rest of the world, will put upward pressure on prices.

On the basis of member country submissions, the agency calculates that there will be a shortfall of 4.2 million barrels a day in 1985, equivalent to 10 per cent of IEA oil demand or 16 per cent of IEA imports. The calculation assumes that the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries will produce about 30 mbd, rather less than its 1979 production of 31.6 mbd but considerably more than present estimated levels of 22 mbd.

The IEA believes that net imports of oil could be cut to 19-20 mbd in 1990. But, assuming economic growth of around 3 per cent a year, this would mean slashing oil use per unit of gross domestic product by 37 per cent over the decade and increasing domestic energy supplies by 26 per cent, including a 50 per cent rise in coal production and a 170 per cent increase in nuclear supplies.

Failure to meet these objectives could result in another oil price shock and dampen economic growth in the 1990s, the IEA says.

☐ A third of Western Europe's oil refining capacity, much of which is operating at record losses, may never be used again, Mr William S Barrack, chairman and chief executive of Texaco, said yesterday (*Edward Townsend writes*).

Europe's capacity for crude oil distillation is seven million barrels a day greater than present consumption

☐ Mr David Howell, the Energy Secretary, yesterday appeared to contradict the recent British National Oil Corporation's pledge to keep North Sea prices pegged to Saudi Arabian levels (*Anne Warden writes*).

He told an oil conference in London there was no reason why United Kingdom prices should not rise to the appropriate market level. "Since the Government is committed to the operation of the market, that is what I would expect to happen."

Wytch Farm buyers gathering

By Catherine Gunn

Candecca, the British Onshore oil exploration company, is to explore ways to arrange a consortium of oil companies or financial institutions to buy the British Gas Corporation's half share of its onshire Wytch Farm oil discovery in Dorset if the Government succeeds in its attempt to force British Gas to sell.

British Petroleum, the gas gas corporation's partner at Wytch Farm, is also looking at the stake.

"We should be interested were the terms right. It would obviously hinge on the price," a spokesman for BP said last night.

Under the sell directive issued to British Gas on Friday, there is no obligation to sell Wytch Farm to a British buyer.

"It will be a commercial sale by British Gas. There is already foreign ownership of onshore oil resources in the United Kingdom", a spokesman for the Department of Energy said last night.

But Mr David Hooker, managing director of Candecca, which already has interests in Southern England, believes Wytch Farm should remain in British hands. "We are definitely going to be working on it," he said last night. "A consortium of oil companies is one of many possibilities".

Placing a value on the British Gas share of Wytch Farm is complicated since the well is not fully on stream.

Reluctant Bonn backs steel plan

The West German cabinet has approved the package of measures to curb steel industry output and subsidies, agreed by EEC industry ministers last week.

An economics ministry spokesman said in Bonn that approval was given at yesterday's cabinet session, despite continued misgivings. The measures become effective immediately.

At the EEC summit, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt expressed dissatisfaction with the agreement, which foresees a dismantling of state aid to steel at a slower rate than that sought by Bonn.

The final cut-off date for subsidies to steel means that Germany's almost unsubsidized steelmakers will have to continue to compete against heavily supported producers in other EEC countries until the end of 1985.

Datsun name 'may be dropped'

A report that Nissan Motor Company, the Japanese car maker, is to start selling its cars under the Nissan name rather than Datsun, has been criticized by the company's American dealers. In Tokyo, a Nissan spokesman was quoted as saying a change from Datsun was under consideration "but no final decision has been made".

Australian oil probe

Barrack Petroleum (Australia) will spend over Aus $38m (£17.5m) on oil and gas exploration in Western Australia over the next three years. Saudi multi-millionaire Adnan Khashoggi has a controlling interest in the company, which has previously been involved in oil and gas exploration in the United States and Canada.

Japan 'on upturn'

The latest set of statistics indicates that Japan's economy will pick up in coming months, according to the Economic Planning Agency in Tokyo. Japan's economy has apparently bottomed out, the agency says, and will start recovering fully in the near future.

Pipeline call

Eighteen Congressional Representatives and 15 Senators urged President Reagan to call off American participation in building a 4,800-Km (3,120-mile) natural gas pipeline between Siberia and Western Europe.

Swiss liquidity rise

Swiss banking liquidity rose sharply in the final third of June according to figures in the Swiss National Bank's latest statement from Zurich. Clearing accounts of Swiss banks, commerce and industry rose to SwFr11,242m (£2,810m).

Nuclear fuel pact

Japan and the United States have reached agreement for joint research into the production of high quality, economical fuel for fast breeder reactors, the semi-official Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation said in Tokyo.

Poor sugar crop

Mexico's sugar production in the 1981-82 harvest will be at least 150,000 tons less than forecast, because of heavy rains, according to the executive secretary of the national sugar workers union.

Dutch import price up

The index of Dutch import prices rose an unadjusted 13 per cent to 159 in April (1975=100) from 157 in March, and was 14.4 per cent above April 1980.

Aid for Sri Lanka

Lending countries, attending a World Bank sponsored group conference in Tokyo, have pledged to extend Sri Lanka $830m (£434m) in economic aid.

Portugal's IMF loan

Portugal will shortly sign for a $1,000m (£523m) loan from the International Monetary Fund, the finance ministry said in Lisbon.

Business appointments

Thorn EMI new board member

Lord Brabourne has joined the board of Thorn EMI in a non-executive capacity.

Mr Peter Rowland has been made secretary to the TSB Group.

Mr R. A. Bray is the new managing director with responsibility for exploration and production of Esso Petroleum, Mr B. A. Sachs becomes executive director with responsibility for natural gas.

Mr Roger Wain is now senior vice-president and general manager for Great Britain of The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada.

Mr A. B. Hedgecock has become an executive director of Willis Faber and Dumas. Miss A M Davidson has joined the board of Willis Faber & Dumas (Agencies).

Sir Norman Biggs has joined the board of Banco de Bilbao.

Mr Jim Mann has been made director of the industrial products division of Johnson Wax.

Mr Jerry Bartlett is now a director of Tarmac National Construction.

Mr Jonathan M. Fry has become chief executive of Burmah Speciality Chemicals, formed as a division of Burmah Oil Trading.

Viscount Colville and Mr J. A. Sibley have joined the board of Thames Television.

Mr R. M. Godfrey has been made a divisional director and takes over the duties of plant director, MEL Dunfermline.

Mr Paul Saulter becomes chief executive of Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

Mr John Ramsden is now a managing director of Selsdon (Management).

Mr J. P. Clay is to join the board of Globe Management, a subsidiary of Globe Investment Trust.

Mr Hugh D. MacAdie has been made managing director of the Kursaal Company.

Mr Roderick Balfour is now managing director of Jessel, Townbee and Company.

Mr David Storey is the new managing director of LKB Biochrom.

Mr John Ditchburn is now sales director and Mr George Kinnon is financial director of Rowenta (UK).

Mr Konrad Baudert has been made a director of Tozer Kemsley & Millbourn (Holdings). He continues as chief executive of TKM's industrial division.

Mr Denys G. Milne has been made a non-executive director of Silkolene Lubricants.

Mr David Korda has joined the main board of Film Finances.

Mr Joseph C. McGough has been made a director of Group 4 Total Security, Ireland.

Dr A. J. S. Folwell has joined Daniel Doncaster & Sons, as director and general manager of Hingley Rings.

Mr A. H. Westropp has joined the board of the Sussex Mutual Building Society.

Mr Dennis Walters has become a non-executive director of KCA International.

Messrs F. C. Jeffrey and Mr R. S. Whitmore have joined the board of the Reliance Fire & Accident Corporation.



Dickinson, of Watney Mann (left), and Bruell, of B.A.T. Industries

Mr John Dickinson has joined Watney Mann National Sales as sales director.

Mr E. A. A. Bruell has been made an executive director of B.A.T. Industries.

Mr Chris Adams, Mr John Bowman, Mr John Dare and Mr Ashley Meredith have all become partners of Thomson McLintock and Company, chartered accountants, on the merger of their firm Brett Bowman & Partners, with Thomson McLintock and Company.

Mr Ronald Assersson has been made a non-executive director of the Valor gas appliance company.

Mr Robin Harris has been made group financial controller of Tate & Lyle.

Mr K. J. Peters has become a director of Thomson North Sea and Thomson Scottish Petroleum.

Mr Richard Hill is now marketing director; Mr Martyn Robinson, technical director; Mr Ian Stanbury, production director; and Mr Jeff Brydon, sales director, of Chiltern Water Treatment Company.

Mr Kenneth Bacon is to join the MEL Division of Philips Electronics and will become managing director on January 1, 1982, on the retirement of Mr Brian Terry.

Mr Reidar Niemi has been made managing director of Seaway Diving (UK).

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Pyrrhic victory for British Sugar

British Sugar Corporation may have won its cliff-hanging battle for independence by a whisker but the outcome of this year-long struggle is hardly satisfactory for anyone concerned. S & W Berisford is left holding a huge chunk of BSC equity through which it can have little hope of influencing the Corporation. BSC's management may be restrained by the knowledge that two-fifths of its equity is in hostile hands, the British Government could be in a cleft stick over its plans to sell its 24 per cent holding, and much-needed reorganization of the sugar industry seems as far away as ever.

Meanwhile, Schroder Wagg which loyally stumped up £7m to support its client is left nervously eyeing the BSC price which fell to 331p last night, compared with the 335½p it paid for its shares.

Having paid around £3 for its shares, Berisford is unlikely to flood the market with equity but its threat to hold on with a view to bidding again in a year could make any placing of the Government's stake a critical issue. Perhaps Berisford should accept defeat graciously and arrange a placing of its own holdings with institutions, something Schroder argues could be done without upsetting the price.

Sterling

Renewed pressure

Dollar interest rates stubbornly refuse to lie down and yesterday afternoon the Federal Funds rate in New York once again popped up above the 21 per cent level. True, it was "make-up day" for United States banks, but there was no doubt that the general firmness in dollar rates made it another good day for the United States currency. On the receiving end, of course, was sterling, which is generally out of favour anyway as the downward pressure on world oil prices continues.

The point of real interest now for foreign exchange markets is how the United Kingdom authorities will react if the dollar continues to stay in demand. The Government's avowed policy is, of course, not to intervene in foreign exchange markets in pursuit of an exchange rate target. Certainly, there was on serious intervention to try and hold the pound above the $2 level. What the market now wants to see is whether there will be a more active attempt to hold the $1.90 level as the potential cost pressures of a falling pound grow stronger. In early New York trading yesterday sterling started to slip below the $1.90 level.

Meanwhile, short-term interest rates in the United Kingdom continue to be unaffected by the pull of dollar rates. The impact of the civil service dispute on tax payments is keeping liquidity in good supply and, as Greenwells point out in their latest Monetary Bulletin (generally in favour of the proposed monetary control changes) the authorities show little sign of yielding their discretion in the setting of short-term rates, whatever they may say to the contrary.

In the gilts market, however, rates are far more susceptible to United States rates and the performance of sterling. All of which is encouraging the market to speculate that the next tranche of Government funding will be through a further issue of index-linked stock. There is the danger that such an issue, a natural in the circumstances, could be taken as a sign of panic.

Industrial lifeboat

Choppier waters

In just two days two well-known companies, Richards and Wallington and yesterday, Norvic, have had to call in the receiver following withdrawal of the bankers' support which had kept them going since news of their acute financial difficulties first surfaced a few months ago. It is early days yet, but it does at least raise the spectre of the rush of company failures which the pessimists were predicting more than a year ago.

It would also be premature to suggest that the clearing banks are rowing their industrial lifeboat back in. If there has been any change of heart, it probably lies in their perception of where the economy is heading. Bankers could reasonably hope a year ago to support companies with stretched balance sheets for perhaps a year, but no longer. It is now looking so that for many manufacturing companies the worst trading period in their history is being followed by an equally tough time. Last week, for example, Vickers, a fairly representative engineering group, said that the upturn in its orders that it had seen only three months ago had evaporated. For many other groups the problem of income gearing, a much more fundamental hardship than capital gearing, looks likely to last much longer with no end in sight to high interest rates.

So the banks cannot now rely on an early economic recovery to ensure the safety of their loans and that ultimately appears to have been the reason why the banks would no longer continue sheltering Norvic and Richards and Wallington.

Meanwhile, the seeds have been sown by the Conservative Industry Committee for a new assault on the banks' lending policies. Its study group has been frankly set up to prove where the banks have gone wrong in lending on excessively short terms with a view to shifting the Government this autumn into either discreet pressure or specific measures. Clearly, after their success in pushing through the loan guarantee scheme the small business campaigners and their friends believe they can make significant headway on this front. After all, the banks had fought loan guarantees from the beginning.

The central plank of the group's thinking at this stage is that the banks have failed to understand the needs of industry. As a result, they have effectively restricted the demands of industry which has become used to living in a short-term lending environment. The evidence will make interesting reading and, if the campaign proceeds with anything like the success of the loan guarantees campaign, the banks have a hard and highly political winter ahead of them.

Trident Television

Acceptable solution

Given the present poor outlook for television contractors, Trident could scarcely have had a worse background for selling off majority stakes in Yorkshire and Tyne Tees television, or for resolving the problem of reaching an arrangement which will satisfy both Trident shareholders and prove attractive enough to encourage new investors.

In the event, Trident has come up with a deal with which its own shareholders—having suffered the blow of seeing the franchises lost—can be reasonably happy. The sale of the two companies and repayment of inter-company debt will yield £11.2m—not all immediately—against which can be set the cost of Trident's £3.1m equity investment in the two new holding companies. Adjusting last September's balance sheet for the divestment shows a £3.3m boost to net worth to £30.5m—equal to 62p a share—including £10.5m of cash and short term deposits.

Trident also receives rental payments on technical equipment and studios from both the new companies and in the first year this will total £3.5m. Together with the profits on its other remaining activities, such as leisure parks and scenery-making and interest on the cash it has amassed, there seems a fair chance that the present dividend payment will be safe once the franchises disappear at the end of the year.

Down ½p yesterday to 54½p, the shares stand on a yield of 10.5 per cent and below net asset value. The future depends on how Trident now fares in its attempts to diversify into areas such as satellite and cable television and how its film distribution company in the United States—which has yet to make a contribution—progresses. It will also, of course, have its stakes in Yorkshire and Tyne Tees, although whether there will be dividend payments from these in 1982 must remain to be seen. On the whole, though, Trident seems to have extracted itself reasonably well and perhaps there will be more news at the extraordinary meeting later this month on the group's future plans.

Michael Prest

A bitter lesson for Berisford

One of the City's fiercest, longest and most expensive bid battles ended a decisive phase yesterday when S & W Berisford, the fast growing commodity traders, failed to gain control of British Sugar Corporation, the country's only refiner of beet sugar. It had bid £201m in April.

As the smoke of battle cleared it revealed considerable confusion. The outcome, with Berisford 2 per cent short of the 42.6 per cent it needed to succeed, leaves many questions unanswered.

The immediate question is whether Berisford will sell all or part of its stake. If it does not sell, how will Berisford choose to wield what its finance director, Mr Gordon Percival, described as a "dominant influence"?

In the longer term there is possibility under Takeover Panel rules, that Berisford will return with another offer in a year. During that interval, however, there will be plenty of time for reflection. The reorganization of the British sugar industry, which a successful bid implied, has been postponed.

As the loser, for the moment at least, Berisford is faced with the greatest difficulties. It has been interested in British Sugar for the better part of a decade. Acquiring a big manufacturing business in an industry complementary to Berisford's trading activity—Berisford is Britain's and possibly the world's biggest sugar trader—was a vital step in its plans to diversify away from the increasingly volatile commodity world.

But the history of the bid battle suggests that British Sugar and Berisford perhaps had less in common than appears from their mutual interest in sugar. Berisford is headed by Mr Ephraim Margulies who is widely regarded in the City as a commodity trader of genius. Largely under his direction, Berisford's pretax profits grew from £2.74m in 1971 to £36.1m in 1980.

British Sugar's record has been less spectacular. Its pretax profits rose from £6.89m to £34.2m over the same period. But the rate of profits growth has accelerated noticeably over the last five years, partly because of the hard-nosed direction given by Mr John Beckett the company's chief executive.

The contrast between Mr Margulies, the archetypal trader, and Mr Beckett, very much the modern corporate manager, gave the battle its particular character—almost a clash of cultures. It also raised one of the critical issues: is Berisford capable of running successfully a sizable and strategic manufacturing business?

This question was given extra piquancy by Mr Beckett's determination to develop British Sugar's marketing, a previously neglected area, as well as its manufacturing. While £150m has been spent on modernizing the corporation's refineries—a programme which included four factory closures—British Sugar has tried to eliminate some of the sugar market's middlemen. As a result, some sugar merchants have lodged a complaint with European Commission alleging abuse of market power.

British Sugar's modernization, assisted by this year's increase in EEC sugar prices, enabled the corporation to forecast 1981 profits of £49m. This move, which surprised the stock market, was a decisive weapon in the battle. By contrast Berisford, which cast doubt on the basis for British Sugar's estimate, is having a difficult year in the commodity markets and its profits are likely to stagnate.

This was bad luck for Berisford. Its first offer for British Sugar, worth £124m, was made in May of last year when it was doing well. That bid was referred to the Monopolies Commission, which did not report for nine months. The commission said that although it could see no great benefit in the bid, there was not a case for blocking a takeover.

The commission set two conditions on a renewed bid. One was that Berisford should cease trading cane sugar refined by Tate & Lyle. The other was that British Sugar should be run as an independent subsidiary of Berisford (or any other bidder), providing financial information equivalent to that of an independent company.

Berisford reached agreement with the Department of Trade on both conditions, even if negotiations were tougher than the company had expected. But the delay had enabled British Sugar to marshal its defences. Its dividend was raised, its assets revalued, and Mr Beckett stressed Berisford's weak profits expectations for the year ahead.

Manoeuvres like this are part of the rough and tumble of takeovers. But this bid had one important novel feature: 24 per cent of British Sugar is held by the Government. British Sugar was set up in 1936 as a strategic company, intended to develop the country's beet resources and lessen dependence on imported cane sugar.

Much depended on what would happen to this stake. In principle the Government is committed to its sale. But in order to avoid favouring one party or another, the Government said it would sell to the buyer of the majority of uncommitted shares, leaving out its holding and 9 per cent already in Berisford's hands.

This meant that Berisford needed 42.6 per cent of the votes. At 3 pm yesterday it had just over 40 per cent which, as Mr Percival pointed out, was over half the available equity. The Government's policy is now important because of the impact a sale might have on British Sugar's share price and on the chances of Berisford bidding again.

Schroder Wagg, the merchant banker which handled British Sugar's defence, partly by buying £7m of British Sugar shares on its own account, has tried to persuade the Government institutional investors. to place its holding mainly with

For several years sugar consumption in Britain has been declining. It was 2.3 million tonnes in 1980, some 350,000 tonnes less than in 1975. At the same time EEC pricing policy has favoured beet against cane. British Sugar's output has risen over the same five years from 800,000 tonnes to more than 1.1 million tonnes increasing its market share at the expense of Tate & Lyle.

Berisford's key argument was that it would be able to protect British Sugar against a contracting market by its superior marketing skills, especially in exporting sugar. British Sugar's claim that it was quite capable of marketing its production will now be tested more than ever.

If it fails, Berisford will feel it is vindicated; if it succeeds, Berisford can look forward to dividends and capital gains. The argument is far from over.



Mr John Beckett, British Sugar's chief executive, tried to eliminate the sugar market's middle-men.

Economic notebook

Why living standards will continue to fall

Last week Sir Geoffrey Howe unfurled the Government's standard for the next pay-round. He did not produce a banner specifically emblazoned with "no more than 5 per cent", but the implication was clear enough. Pay should rise much more slowly than prices over the coming 12 months—and living standards must fall.

What the Chancellor (and the CBI) have said, however, is nothing compared to the thoughts of the Bank of England in the June edition of its *Quarterly Bulletin*.

The Bank went as far as to suggest that if there was to be a sustained improvement in the United Kingdom's international competitiveness, which presumably is what we are after as the only way of protecting our living standards, then pay increases (other than those for productivity) might have to be "negligible" for a number of years.

Moreover, if one thinks about this apparently extreme statement a moment longer, the implication is more extreme still. For what the Bank seems to be dressing up in the guise of a nil pay norm for a number of years is an assessment that to get the misery over any more quickly requires a *cut* in nominal wages.

The Bank's conclusion is drawn from its analysis of the alarming deterioration in Britain's competitive position—some 50 per cent since 1978. While the more moderate pay increases of the latest pay round, coupled with the recent decline of sterling, may have (temporarily?) stopped the rot, the Bank makes it clear that many companies will continue to find the going tough and will need to improve their competitiveness further.

What the Bank says is this: to sustain the improved competitiveness needed to protect living standards over the longer term one must ensure that unit costs grow more slowly than those of our competitors or, in other words, that our productivity grows faster than theirs.

You can approach increased productivity from two ends. You can either put the emphasis on increasing output; or you place it rather more heavily on containing costs. Clearly, the former is the more desirable route since increased output is synonymous with improving living standards, at least as measured economically.

But it is, of course, easier said than done. The traditional way of setting out to accelerate throughput in national terms is through an official stimulus to the economy. But demand management in that sense is a discredited policy now on the grounds that it produces counter-productive inflationary consequences.

The other conventional approach is from the cost end. This means action to keep labour costs growing much in line with those overseas.

To this end, the Government has set monetary targets with a view to letting the labour market see the amount of additional money it considers appropriate to create in any one year to finance higher pay.

There is, of course, a further line of approach to competitiveness problems. That is through exchange rate policy. While the present government remains largely agnostic when it comes to an *active* exchange rate policy, it is clear that exchange rate movements, induced my monetary policy, do in fact play some part in its strategy. In terms of a counter-inflationary policy that means a rising exchange rate which reinforces the general squeeze on costs.

The alternative approach, devaluation, goes more for higher output by making United Kingdom goods more price-attractive than overseas goods in both export and domestic markets. Most advocates of devaluation policies now accept, however, that devaluation loses its effectiveness without a stringent domestic policy to prevent compensatory wage increases.

Where does all this leave us? There are a number of theoretical options, though none, at least in a United Kingdom context, which can be realistically pursued without short-term pressures on living standards.

In practice, however, we are left with a policy of progressive disinflation of the money supply with the aim of steadily reining back the rate of increase in nominal costs. There is no room for applied stimulation to throughput, and little sign of the supply-side miracle that would lead to self-generated increases.

In other words, cost containment must continue to bear the brunt, and living standards will fall accordingly if the policy is applied effectively. Is it possible, then, to estimate by how much living standards may fall?

The answer has to be no. When looking at what needs to be done to United Kingdom competitiveness, one can only talk in general terms, and measures of competitiveness are in any case far from precise.

What should be an important point in the United Kingdom's favour, however, is that a significant improvement in competitiveness may not need the kind of cutback in living standards that might be needed in a similar situation in another country.

That is because there are two very different strands to the deterioration of competitiveness in Britain. One stems from the above average rate of inflation; the other has to do with North Sea oil.

To correct the deterioration stemming from the first definitely begs a cutback in living standards.

The latter is more complex, but it is clearly nonsense to argue that because we have North Sea oil there should be no benefit to living standards unless, that is, the economic adjustment to North Sea oil is so badly handled that it leads to an unnecessary loss of large sectors of the economy along the way.

What was clear under a floating exchange rate regime was that the advent of North Sea oil would tend to raise the exchange rate. That in turn meant that internationally competing non-oil industries would have to contain their nominal costs even more rigorously than before if they were to maintain their competitiveness. But even if that meant static, or possibly falling, nominal levels of pay, it need not have meant any fall in real living standards. Offsetting benefits would have come through the redistribution of North Sea tax revenue and lower import prices.

That said, the present situation is not helped by the fact that most of the benefit of the exchange rate appreciation on living standards has already been taken without any adequate restraint on nominal incomes.

As it is, it looks as if the Government is simply going to plod on with its gradualist policies. Drawing up its spending programmes in cash terms for next year may help it to underline to those working in the public sector the trade-off between further wage increases and the score for fresh investment and greater employment opportunities. Private sector employees are trying to edge their way towards "productivity only" pay awards in many cases. This may help, but will not be enough.

The big gamble, of course, would be a two-year pay freeze, slashed short-term interest rates (leading to a lower exchange rate) and the redistribution of debt interest savings through lower taxes or higher public sector investment.

It would acknowledge the need for a sharp cut in living standards, leave time to consider the future of pay bargaining, stand the best chance of reducing unemployment significantly, and, last but not least, offer the best chance of attaining the targets of the Medium-Term Financial Strategy.

John Whitmore

Business Diary: Art for mart's sake

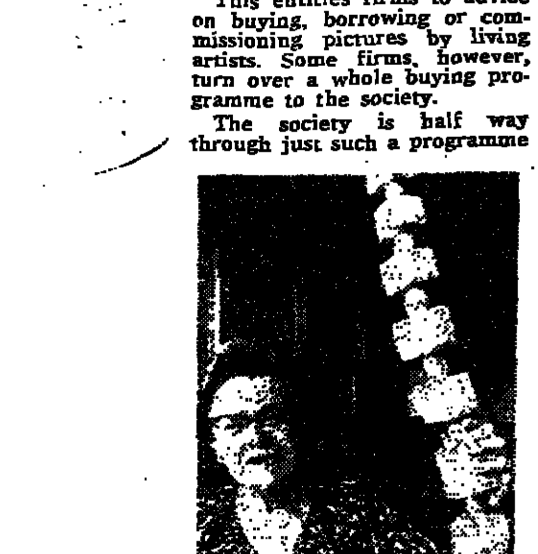
The Contemporary Art Society, whose annual general meeting was held in the City last night, is the beneficiary of a policy that might be described as art for mart's sake.

The society is a charity, which acquires the work of living artists for gift or loan to public galleries, and Nancy Balfour, the chairman (below, yesterday, with a Nicholas Pope sculpture she owns) tell me that unlike most other charities they have never had it so good.

Miss Balfour says it is all due to interest in the society being shown by business firms, particularly since the corporate membership scheme was brought in three years ago.

This entitles firms to advice on buying, borrowing or commissioning pictures by living artists. Some firms, however, turn over a whole buying programme to the society.

The society is half way through just such a programme for NatWest, spending something like £100,000 on paintings for the four top executive floors of the NatWest Tower in the City.



It is a difficult if rewarding assignment, she says. "It's a difficult place to hang pictures because all the rooms have one wall of glass, so the light—as well as the view—can overpower the pictures."

In 1979 De Beers, it is said, spent or caused to be spent about £300,000 through the society for its new offices in Charterhouse Street. Other projects this year include Unilever and BP.

The corporate embrace may be fruitful, but as the society found out, it can involve compromise, in this case over the society's insistence on promoting the work of living artists.

Miss Balfour told me that though the bank was unstuffy in agreeing the selection of pictures, it did hold out for, and get, inclusion of a Sussex pondscape by the late Ivon Hitchens.

The phrase "private eye" is said to have originated from the eye motif on this advertisement (right) for the first office of the Pinkerton detective agency which opened in Chicago in 1850. Pinkerton's, the holder of a thousand commercial secrets, is now setting up in London, its first office outside North America.

One commercial secret Pinkerton's London chief, Tony Purbrick, did not have last night, however, was whether British Telecom is going to lay on the phone in time for the opening of the new office on Monday.

Purbrick is to speak to the British Telecom this morning to confirm whether Pinkerton's is in business or not. If the answer is no, then so far as Britain is concerned the world's largest private security guard and investigator will have to remain even more inscrutable than normal.

If all this sounds very British and un-American, then it would not be entirely out of keeping. The founder of the company, Allan Pinkerton was born in Glasgow 162 years ago. Purbrick, the managing director of Pinkerton UK, is a former British policeman, who joined Pinkerton's 13 years ago, and his manager, Denis Myers was also born here.

Purbrick told me yesterday: "We're not moving here because of the American banks and oil companies. It's going to be a British operation, operating in the British market, and we'll be hiring British staff". Other European offices may be opened.

One area of work that is growing, both in the United States and here, he says, is executive protection.

"I don't mean providing bodyguards for businessmen, so much as devising a complete safety programme for him and his whole family—although that could involve bodyguards." private eyes, divorce work.

One area of work that is not growing for Pinkerton's at any rate, is that staple of pulp

"Our founder wrote out some rules in his own hand", said Purbrick, "no personal, no divorce work. Our investigators stick to things like theft, surveillance, and insurance claims."

There's the rub

Among those who are rubbing their hands at the arrival of the left in power in France is the international property consultant from Jones Lang Wootton.

The firm's experts have been studying the inevitable requirements of the new government when it recruits the 200,000 or more new public employees and civil servants promised during its election campaign.

In order to give them the legally necessary space in which to work the calculation is that they will need something in the regon of 4 million square meters of extra office space—which is something like five times the amount contained in the huge new complex of La Defense on the western outskirts of Paris.

Finding all that space in the Paris area would not be easy, but then the new government is firmly committed to a policy of decentralization, so the chances are that the office property market throughout France will be opening up.

Wootten reckons that property Wootten reckon that property developers—not to mention international consultants — can feel pretty cheerful about the immediate future in socialist France.

Bond aid?

I hear that Christopher Tugendhat, the former Tory MP and now EEC Budget Commissioner, is letting it be known that he is prepared to take the present Tory Government to the European Court.

Talks are going on between EEC and United Kingdom officials about the system whereby the British Chancellor, alone among his European opposite numbers, expects excise duty to be paid on spirits and imported wines the moment they leave bond for the shops.

This means importers here have to finance payments of up to £160m in the pre-Christmas ordering rush, yet wait up until three months to get their money back from wholesalers and the shops.

The Tories supported a deferred payment plan when in Opposition, but are not so keen on it now. Tugendhat is saying that if the talks fail he will get tough.

An 800-page Chinese-English telephone directory of more than 20,000 frequently-used telephone numbers in China is to go on sale on the mainland and in Hongkong. The 1981 China Telephone Directory, the first such comprehensive directory ever to be published in China has been compiled by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. It will give over 20,000 numbers in about 40 large cities, but there will be little chance of winging the wong number—no private numbers will be listed.

Ross Davies

Stock markets

Sterling setback leaves gilts sharply lower

Government securities suffered a sharp reversal yesterday as the pound continued to lose ground against the dollar, reaching its lowest level for three years.

Jobbers reported a persistent stream of sellers throughout the day with sentiment further hit by suggestions of another Government index-linked stock soon. By the close prices were closing generally on the bottom with losses extending to £¼ in longs and up to £½ in shorts.

However, the upset in gilts made little impression in equities where prices continued to advance in a broad line. Dealers admitted that turnover remained thin, although interest in several leading sectors continued unabated. Electricals were a particularly firm feature ahead of GEC's figures today, and even stores returned to favour with several bargain hunters doing the rounds. Banks and financials, on the other hand, displayed a mixed look with profit taking in evidence after a firm start.

The *FT* Index ended the day 3.9 *higher at 548.7 after being* 0.5 lower at 10 am.

Leading industrials enjoyed a firm session although volume still left a lot to be desired. Shares of BOC International, in short supply after the recent convertible rights issue, raced ahead 5p to 131p with Unilever adding 8p to 588p and Beecham at 266p, Glaxo at 366p and Hawker Siddeley at 336p all putting on 4p. Smaller gains were seen in Dunlop at 82p, Courtaulds at 67p and Vickers at 164p, but ICI ended the day with a 2p shortfall at 278p as did Fisons at 146p and Tubes at 154p.

GEC's full-year figures, due out today, are expected to reveal pretax profits of between £470m and £480m against £416m last time. But the market insists that if the share price is to gain any benefit from the figures a one-for-one scrip must be included. The shares closed 8p up at 738p.

Shares of Norvic Securities were suspended at 7p ahead of the announcement that the receiver had been called in.

British Sugar dipped 10p to 331p after the news that S & W Berisford's £201m bid had lapsed. Berisford ended the day 3p stronger at 134p. Elsewhere, in foods J. Sainsbury firmed 12p to 434p following the chairman's encouraging remarks at the annual meeting and Hazlewood Foods put on another 10p to 255p in the wake of recent figures. Favourable comment was also good for 4p on Wm Morrison at 172p, but Avana lost 7p to 293p after profits in line with expectations.

News of pretax losses wiped 3p from Burns & Anderson at 27p with disappointing interim figures responsible for a 6p fall in Granada at 246p. The increased dividend put 6p on Stead & Simpson 'A' at 54p with Bett Bros 2p stronger at 66p after its interim report. Still suffering from recent trading news, Polymark closed 5p cheaper at 101p, after 95p, and Extel fell 10p to 203p after announcing a £4.2m rights issue.

Speculative attention lifted Flight Refuelling 10p at 383p, Laird Group 8p to 139p, Rothmans International 'B' 1½p to 76p, John Finlay 11p to 142p

Arbuthnot Latham fell 10p to 345p yesterday on the absence of concrete takeover news but the impression persists that the eventual bid price will be well over 400p.

and Matthew Hall 7p to 106p. But profit taking after a recent strong run left HJ Quick 4p easier at 57p.

Electricals advanced strongly, much to the surprise of the jobbers, ahead of GEC's figures later today. In thin condition Racal rose 8p to 426p, Plessey 5p to 339p, Ferranti 5p to 585p and BICC 7p to 267p.

News of Rediffusion's acquisition of Southern Rentals clipped 5p from the price at 184p.

Stores returned to favour led by GUS 'A', with figures out soon, climbing 18p to 448p. Rallies also saw Mothercare rise 6p to 206p, Freemans 4p to 108p and Empire Stores 2p to 98p. But Currys lost 8p to 203p.

Banks encountered profit taking after a good start with Barclays on 441p, Lloyds on 405p and Nat West on 398p all unchanged, and Midland 3p lighter at 328p. Among discount houses Union Discount improved 10p to 468p while among financials Mercantile House improved 5p to 828p although Arbuthnot Latham succumbed to profit taking, falling 10p to 345p.

Profit taking was also in evidence among insurances where Sun Alliance lost 10p to 894p, General Accident 6p to 336p and GRE 2p to 338p.

Equity turnover on June 30 was £115.447m (17,652 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were First Castle Elec, Barclays, BP new, European Ferries, GUS 'A', Inchcape, Lloyds Bank and Chloride.

Traded options: Activity remained at a low ebb with only 909 contracts recorded of which puts accounted for 211. Racal was the favourite with 97 calls made and 145 puts. Traditional options saw calls in Rothmans on 7¼p and FNFC on 3½p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Avana Group (F)	43.3(38.3)	5.5(4.3)	17.7(14.5)	3.0(2.5*)	3/10	5.0(4.17*)
Barranquilla (I)	1.45(1.29)	0.53(0.48)	64.2(58.3)	18.6(16.9)	1/10	—(—)
Bett Bros. (I)	9.69(9.93)	0.91(1.01)	—(—)	1.2(1.2)	17/8	—(3.1)
Burns-Anderson (§§)	17.8(15.6)	0.22†(0.36)	—(—)	0.6(0.6)	19/8	—(2.0)
Emray (F)	4.58(3.16)	0.09§(0.16§)	0.69(1.17)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Granada (I)	1.91(1.69)	24.4(22.9)	6.52(6.73)	1.7(1.5)	1/10	—(4.35)
Jacksons Brne E. (F)	5.04(5.61)	0.15(0.33)	6.8(16.5)	3(3)	1/10	5(5)
R. K. Taylor (I)	7.21(6.57)	0.14‡(0.35)	2.9†(5.7)	3(3)	31/7	—(10.0)
Stead & Simpson (F)	36.4(35.08)	2.12(3.81)	4.4(9.71)	2.5(2.2)	5/8	3.5(3.25)
Technology Inv. (F)	—(—)	1.3(1.35)	4.34(4.53)	2.7(2.6)	20/8	4.3(4.46‡)
J. W. Wassall (F)	2.28(2.15)	0.03†(0.07)	—(—)	—(0.48)	—	—(0.68)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. *=Adjusted for scrip. †=Loss. ‡=Includes special dividend of 0.36p. §=Profit after tax. §§=Latest figures are for nine months, compared with six months last time.

Avana ahead of forecast

By Catherine Gunn

Cardiff cakes and pies group Avana yesterday pushed its pretax profits up from £4.35m to £5.5m for the year to March 23—slightly above the £5.4m profit forecast made at the time of its successful £18m paper bid for Robertson Foods in late February. Sales rose by £5m to £43.3m.

The shares, which had risen 45p to 300p in the last two months in anticipation of these figures, yesterday gave up 7p to 293p. The dividend has been held at 7.14p gross on the capital as increased by a scrip issue last autumn.

The 1980-81 profits include a £45,000 contribution after reorganization costs from the new Costa Rica coffee companies. Avana intends to develop these further by acquisition and internal growth once it has digested Robertson Foods, Dr John Randall, Avana's managing director, said yesterday.

With Avana's own cakes side and De L'Ora fruit juices doing particularly well, and profits comfortably in excess of 1980-81's £2.3m expected from Robertson this year, Dr Randall is looking for a good 1981-82 performance from the enlarged group. "I'm very confident indeed, and very pleased with the Robertson acquisition", he said.

Robertson's debt of about £8.5m is almost matched by Avana's cash balances, which last year earned the group £807,000. Dr Randall said the trading climate remained very competitive.

Higher raw material prices for jams and fruit juices are being reflected in product prices. Pies are a sluggish market, but new cake lines look promising. The summer period generates higher volume and cash flow across the group than the rest of the year.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 9½% over £50,000 10%.

SE wins point in debate over share disclosures

By Philip Robinson

The Stock Exchange has stopped a Department of Trade proposal that would have allowed companies to conduct their own detailed investigations to unmask unidentified owners of their shares. The move, which emerged yesterday, follows last week's meeting between various City bodies and the department on amendments to this year's Companies Bill on disclosure of interests *in shares*.

Instead, new clauses to the Bill, tabled yesterday and to be discussed by the Commons Committee next week, widen the department's powers, enabling it to interview anyone it thinks could get the information it requires. At present they can only call on those who they suspect might have information.

Other changes to the original proposals mean that minority shareholders of a company would have to show grounds for such an investigation. Under Department of Trade proposals a 10 per cent minority would have meant an automatic enquiry.

Extel seeks £4.2m for expansion

By Rosemary Unsworth

Extel, the communications and information services group, has made its first cash call. The group is making a one-for-four rights issue at 176p a share to raise £4.22m, which will be used for further expansion through *acquisition.*

The shares fell 10p to 203p yesterday after the announcement, giving shareholders who take up the rights a 13 per cent discount. In the past two years the group has spent £5.8m on several acquisitions, including a 60 per cent stake in an American group, Digital Microsystems, which cost £940,000 last December.

Mr Alan Brooker, the chairman, said that the group had no specific acquisitions in mind at the moment but that it was time to strengthen the balance sheet. Capital expenditure in the last three years amounted to £8.75m.

Borrowings at the year end were £3.98m while pretax profits rose by 15 per cent to £3.58m in 1981.

Although there is no profits forecast accompanying the issue, the group says that it will pay a maintained dividend in 1982, on the increased share capital.

In 1981 the total amounted to 11.43p gross. The issue has been underwritten by Hill Samuel.

Briefly

Richards & Wallington: Mr Mark Homan and Mr Peter Patmore of accountants, Price Waterhouse have been appointed receivers and managers of Richards & Wallington Industries, the crane hire group whose bankers withdrew their support on Monday. The Price Waterhouse team has also been appointed as receivers of most of the group's UK subsidiaries, except Roballe Engineering and Rothe Erde (Great Britain) *and the overseas subsidiaries and* associates. The receivers expect all the companies to continue to trade normally and be sold as going concerns.

British-American Tobacco: Further to the joint statements by ICI Australia and Amatil relating to their joint venture to manufacture oriented polypropylene film in Australia, Amatil has sold 50 per cent of its shareholding in its wholly-owned subsidiary, Propafilm (Australia), to ICI Australia Investments.

J. W. Wassall: In the year to March 31 last, this group fell from a pretax profit of £72,000 to a pretax loss of £37,000. Turnover was almost unchanged at £2.28m, against £2.15m. There is no ordinary dividend, compared with 0.97p gross last time.

Bett Brothers (building and public work contractors): Turnover for half-year to February 28, 1981, £9.69m (£9.93m). Pretax profits: £917,000 (£1.01m). Current estimates indicate that for full year turnover and pretax profits should be in the region of £16.5m and £1.75m respectively.

Emray Ltd (industrial holding company): Turnover for 1980: £4.58m (£3.16m). Profits after tax: £97,000 (£163,000). Profit after tax and extraordinary items: £103,000 (£199,000). No ordinary or preference dividends (same last year). Payment of a dividend likely next year, chairman reports.

Technology Investment Trust: Pretax profits for year to May 31, 1981, £1.3m (£1.35m). Total gross dividend: 6.14p (6.37p last year, including special dividend of 0.51p gross).

Jacksons Bourne End: Pretax profits were more than halved to £151,000 (against £332,000) in the year to March 31, 1981. Turnover slipped from £5.61m to £5.04m. Total dividend held at 7.14p gross. Major part of Jacksons' property at Bourne End which is not occupied by the company's own manufacturing unit was revalued at a net realizable basis on the open market at June 30, 1981, at about £3.4m—a surplus over book value of £1.9m before tax.

Burns-Anderson (industrial holding group): Turnover for nine months to March 31, 1981, £17.82m (£15.65m for six months to December 31, 1979). Pretax loss of £227,000, compared with pretax profit of £367,000. Loss reflects a write-down of Knibbs' used car stock by £150,000. Interim payment unchanged.

Granada disappoints with £24.4m profit

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Granada, the television and leisure group, reported an increase in pretax profits from £22.9m to £24.4m in the 28 weeks to April 11. However, this fell short of outside expectations, which ranged as high as £27m and the "A" shares fell 7p to 245p.

About 60 per cent of Granada's business is in television rentals where the market has been sluggish, and the group suffered a net loss of subscribers. Rental of video cassettes has been going very well with about 50,000 now out on rental, although this has yet to make a significant impact on profits. However, profits from rentals showed an overall increase.

Television contracting was slightly down on the comparable period, when profitability was inflated by the aftermath of the television strike, but some improvement is expected here in the second half.

The interim dividend has been raised by 10.5 per cent to 2.5p gross. Earnings per share were slightly lower at 6.52p compared with 6.73p, reflecting the dilution in earnings from the issue of shares against the acquisition of the lease on service areas from the Department of Transport.

Granada says that if trading continues as at present, the improvement over last year will be rather greater for the year as whole than for the first 28 weeks, which showed a 6.7 per cent improvement.

Common Bros expected to regain quotation

Dealings in the shares of Common Brothers, the Newcastle-based shipping group, are expected to resume today after arrangements giving the Siem Group 58.8 per cent of the group have been completed.

Trading was suspended on May 6 when Common Brothers announced it was to acquire an 80 per cent interest in a drill ship and a 35 per cent stake in a liquefied petroleum gas tanker from Siem. This cost $21.7m (£11.4m), but is to be satisfied by the issue of 3m Common shares.

The Takeover Panel is believed to have given its approval to waive Siem's obligation to bid for the balance of Common shares, subject to shareholders' consent.

NatWest reshapes W German interests

National Westminster Bank is restructuring its West German interests by establishing Deutsche Westminster, a wholly owned subsidiary with its head office in Frankfurt and branches in Dusseldorf, Hamburg and Munich. Nat-West is currently represented in the highly competitive West German banking market through a subsidiary of International Westminster Bank and the wholly owned Global Bank. The move represents an important stage in the development of its European strategy paralleling Midland Bank's recent further penetration in West Germany.

Hollis Bros timber subsidiaries sold

As a further stage of its reorganization, Hollis Bros and E.S.A. has sold to Sandell Perkins of Maidstone, the freehold and leasehold premises, stocks and sundry plant used by T. W. Smith and Sons (Timber) and T. W. Smith and Sons (Cheltenham), two subsidiaries within the Hollis timber division. The value of assets being *disposed of is estimated* at £740,000 and the consideration is expected to be of the order of £750,000.

Laganvale completes Brighton letting

Laganvale Co has completed the letting of its prime shopping space in Mitre House, Brighton, for a rent of £47,500 a year. This is considerably higher than was expected at the time the surrender of the sub-lease was negotiated in April 1981, for a payment of £370,000.

Since the acquisition of Strongmead in April, the company has completed the sale of properties for a total of £682,000 against a book value of £560,000. This has enabled it to repay its borrowings.

This selling programme leaves the company in a strong position.

Discount market

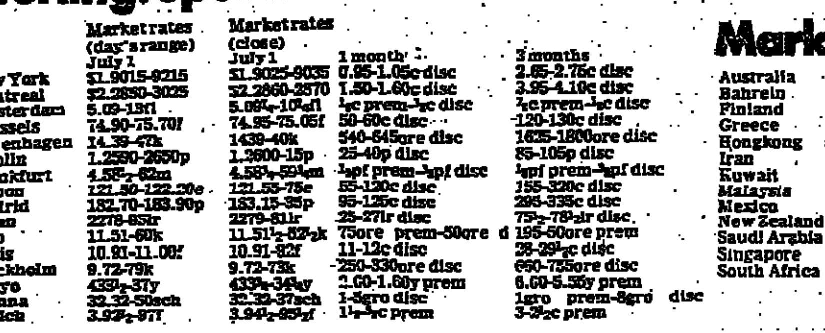
Day-to-day credit was in full supply, mainly as a result of the above target balances carried over from Tuesday. The Bank of England mopped up surplus liquidity.

Money was very slow moving for *much of the day but accelerated* during the afternoon. Closing balances were found in the area of 10¼-10¾ per cent.

Foreign exchange report

The pound continued to slide yesterday, and after a three year "low" of $1.9010, closed just off the bottom at $1.9030 compared with an overnight of $1.9305. Current high United States interest rates and falling world oil prices, Britain being a major exporter of oil, remained the dominant factors in the downturn. Even "hawk-like" Libya has been compelled to reduce its prices, dealers noted. The trade-weighted index dipped a full point to 93.1.

Although off the top, the dollar ended with a broad list of good gains, additionally helped by very firm Fed fund rates on make-up day. After 2.4140 against the D mark, it closed below the best at 2.4092 (2.3945). Others giving more ground to the dollar included the Swiss franc 2.0710 (2.0440) and French franc 5.7225 (5.7100). The yen declined to 227.90 (226.75).



Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) July 1	Market rates (close) July 1	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.9015-9215	$1.9025-9035	0.95-1.05c disc	2.65-2.75c disc
Montreal	$2.2850-3025	$2.2860-2870	1.50-1.60c disc	3.95-4.10c disc
Amsterdam	5.09-13½	5.09¾-10¾	¼c prem-¼c disc	¾c prem-¼c disc
Brussels	74.90-75.70f	74.95-75.05f	50-60c disc	120-130c disc
Copenhagen	14.39-47k	1439-40k	540-645ore disc	1625-1800ore disc
Dublin	1.2590-2650p	1.2600-15p	25-40p disc	85-105p disc
Frankfurt	4.58½-62m	4.58¾-59¾m	¼pf prem-¾pf disc	¼pf prem-¾pf disc
Lisbon	121.50-122.20e	121.55-75e	55-120c disc	155-320c disc
Madrid	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oslo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paris	10.91-11.00f	10.91-92f	11-12c disc	28-29c disc
Stockholm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tokyo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vienna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zurich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 1.0 at 93.1.

Other Markets

Australia	1.6575-1.6725
Bahrain	0.7180-0.7210
Finland	8.5415-8.5815
Greece	111.05-113.05
Hongkong	10.5955-10.6355
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.5380-0.5410
Malaysia	4.4155-4.4455
New Zealand	[illegible]
Saudi Arabia	[illegible]
Singapore	[illegible]
South Africa	[illegible]

Indices

Bank of England Index / Morgan Guaranty Changes — Sterling, US dollar, Canadian dollar, Schilling, Belgian franc, Danish kroner, Deutsche mark, Swiss franc, Guilder, French franc, Lira, Yen [figures illegible]

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971 (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

[illegible]

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%

Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%

[illegible]

EMS Currency Rates

[illegible]

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 17½-18½; seven days, 18⅛-19⅛; one month, 17⅞-17¹⁵⁄₁₆; three months, 17¹³⁄₁₆-17¹⁵⁄₁₆; six months, 17⅞-17¹⁵⁄₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $421.25 (an ounce); pm, $422.00 close, $425.50. Krugerrand (per coin): $434-437 (£228-229.25). Sovereigns (new): $105-107 (£55-56).

Wall Street

New York, July 1.—The Dow Jones industrial average close was 967.66 down 9.22 on Wall Street yesterday. There were 428 issues advancing, 1,122 declining and 346 unchanged. Volume totalled 49,410,000 shares compared with 41,550,000 shares yesterday.

The New York Stock Exchange composite index was 75.37, down 0.78. Average price per share was down 34 cents.

Conoco rose 3½ to 68¼ on over 1,300,000 shares. It filed suit to block Seagram's $73 a share offer for 41 per cent of Conoco's common. Seagram was off ⅝ at 57⅞.

General Portland was 39½, up 1. Its board voted to reject an offer of $45 a share from a Canadian company.

Nabisco closed at 29¼ unchanged and Standard Brands at 28½, off ⅛. Holders of the two companies approved their merger.

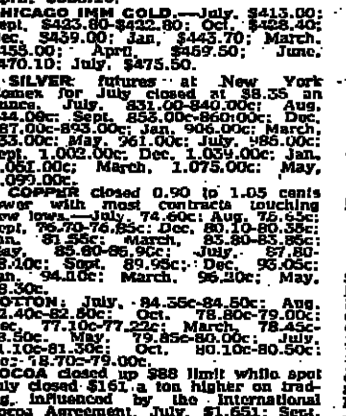
American Medical International was off ⅝ to 41⅝.

Newmont mining rose 1⅞ to 67⅞; Texasgulf was off ⅜ to 47 and Marathon Oil fell 2⅜ to 58⅝.

Bruswick Corp was 21¼ up 1; Continental Corp 28¼ up ½; Disney 63¼ off ½, FMC Corp 32¾ off ¼; R J Reynolds 45 up ½; NCR Corp 63 unchanged; and Standard Oil of Indiana 55 up⅛.

Kinark Corp on the American Exchange was up ⅛ at 4. The company told Dow Jones its second-quarter net jumped 125 per cent on a 20 per cent sales gain.

Petro-Lewis was up ⅛ to 18⅝.



US commodities

New York, July 1.—GOLD at the Comex closed at $414.40 down $9.10 an ounce on yesterday. July, $414.40; Aug, $418.50-$419.50; Sept, $424.20; Oct, $439.00; Dec, $438.00-$439.00; Feb, $450.00; April, $461.20; June, $474.00; Aug, $483.00; Oct, $493.00-$493.30; Dec, $504.90; Feb, $516.50; April, $528.10.

CHICAGO IMM GOLD.—July, $413.00; Sept, $423.80-$432.80; Oct, $428.40; Dec, $439.00; Jan, $443.70; March, $455.00; April, $459.50; June, $470.10; July, $475.50.

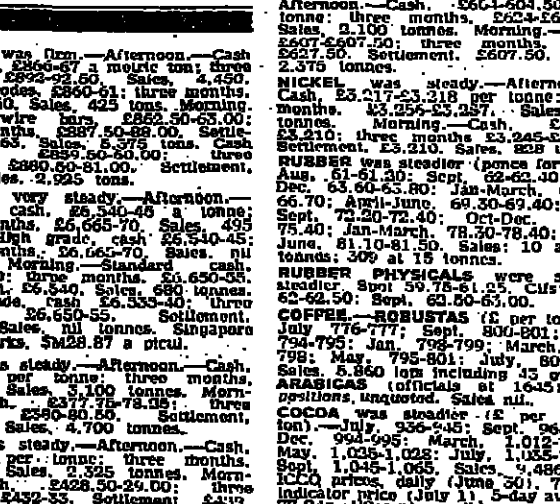
SILVER futures at New York Comex for July closed at $8.35 an ounce. July, 831.00-840.00c; Aug, 844.00c; Sept, 853.00c-860.00c; Dec, 887.00c-893.00c; Jan, 906.00c; March, 933.00c; May, 961.00c; July, 985.00c; Sept, 1,002.00c; Dec, 1,039.00c; Jan, 1,051.00c; March, 1,075.00c; May, 1,099.00c.

COPPER closed 0.90 to 1.05 cents lower with most contracts touching new lows.—July, 74.60c; Aug, 75.65c; [remainder illegible]

COTTON; COCOA; COFFEE; SUGAR; CHICAGO GRAINS; CHICAGO SOYABEANS [figures illegible]

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 1.8955 (1.9180); three months, 1.9325 (1.9345); Canadian dollar, 1.2027 (1.2016).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 372.26 (366.92).



Commodities

COPPER was firm.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £860-61 a metric ton; three months, £882-82.50. [remainder illegible]

TIN was steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6,535-40 a tonne; three months, [illegible]. High grade, [illegible]. Settlement, £6,540. [remainder illegible]

LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £377-78 a metric ton; three months, £380-81. [remainder illegible]

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £428-30; three months, £433-34. [remainder illegible]

PLATINUM was at £216.80 ($413) a troy ounce.

SILVER was [illegible].—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 456.30p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, [illegible]); three months, 468.45p [illegible]. Afternoon.—Cash, [illegible].

ALUMINIUM; NICKEL; RUBBER; COFFEE; COCOA; SUGAR; SOYABEAN MEAL; WOOL; JUTE; GRAIN (The Baltic); MEAT COMMISSION [figures illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

Recruitment Opportunities

La crème de la crème

Chairmen

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and
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Bellway

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Cripps, Sears

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Salary (under review) £5,915-£7,760. Starting salary within the range according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 23 July, 1981) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G/5592.

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Please write, not later than July 6th, giving full personal and career details, which will be treated with the strictest confidence, to:

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La creme also on page 14

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LA Computer Services, Milton House, Milton Road, Croydon CR9 2XG

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RENTALS. The experience of 22 years combined with the intelligent use of the latest technology makes us London's most progressive agents for residential lettings. We now seek an able Administrator with a flair for letting to take a senior position where he/she will be responsible for ensuring that each applicant receives the fullest details of available properties meeting specific requirements by post, phone, telex and video. Potential salary in five figures. Please send accurate C.V. preferably with recent photograph to The Principal, George Knight and Partners, 9 Heath Street, NW3.

BRITISH TRUST for Conservation Volunteers seeks an Assistant Director (North). This is a senior post managing regional personnel in the North. Details: send 9" x 6" sae to BTCV, 10/14 Duke St. Reading, Berks. Closing date for applications forms 24th July.

OWNERS. — Charterers requiring prof. skippers/crew, please tel. 0242 584118.

SALES MANAGER/ESS REQUIRED

Major international hotel group has acquired two hotels with more than 700 rooms in London and is looking for a Sales Manager to head the sales operation.

The Sales Manager should have relevant experience and a proven track record of generating sales with commercial and travel organisations. This is a challenging job for a young and dynamic person who has the initiative to develop sales.

Applicants should have a minimum of eight years' experience in a similar position.

Excellent salary and conditions of employment for the right person.

Applications with full details of career to date and current photograph should be sent within ten days to:

Box 0460 G, The Times

OPPORTUNITIES FOR GOLFERS

SALES PEOPLE

One of the Costa Del Sol's most prestigious golf developments, preparing a new and exciting real estate product, seeks representatives in the UK.

If you have the time to devote - either full or part time - and you know your way around the golfing world this could be your ground floor opportunity with a high lucrative earnings potential.

Please write or phone full details of your career to date to:

SOTOGRANDE INTERNATIONAL MARKETING
33 SACKVILLE STREET
LONDON W1X 1BB
Tel: 01-434 1738 01-439 9328

MAJOR SWISS CONTRACTOR

Applications are invited for the following personnel:

SITE MANAGER
PROJECT MANAGER
SITE ADMINISTRATOR
ROAD SURVEYOR
EARTHWORK SUPERINTENDENT

Experience of African continent required, especially Nigeria, and salary negotiable accordingly.

Applications accompanied by C.V. indicating position sought to be sent to:

Projects Application (ref: JSM),
Thomas Cooper & Stibbard,
27 Leadenhall Street,
London EC3A 1AB

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

requires an

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

In the ASIA region of its International Secretariat.

The Executive Assistant assists the Researcher and handles correspondence with Amnesty International's adoption groups and others, providing information on human rights in the Asia sub-continent. Background knowledge of the area, ability to type and fluent English essential. Knowledge of Hindi/Urdu an asset.

Salary c £6,900 per annum (index-linked).

For a detailed job specification and application form send an sae to the Personnel Department, Amnesty International, 10 Southampton Street, London WC2E 7HF.

Closing date for the return of completed application forms: 22 July 1981.

ADVERTISING

£6,000 + p.a.

Secretaries, did you know that there is a recruitment agency in Soho Square that provides a refreshing professional approach to your personal career development?

Yes, really . . . ring or write for an interview to:

JIM FULLER,
C.V. RECRUITMENT,
35 SOHO SQUARE,
LONDON W.1.
01-439 1391.

Publishing : P.R. : Advertising
The Arts : Entertainment

SECRETARY/PA TO DIRECTOR

£7,000 + + +

Although good secretarial skills (100/60), flexibility and experience at director level are needed in this involving job in a Knightsbridge advertising company, a positive, self-confident personality and the ability to deal tactfully with clients are equally important. French or German and some experience in a financial environment would also be useful. Beautiful offices. Excellent fringe benefits.

SENIOR SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants
173 New Bond Street W1Y 9PB
01-499 0092 : 01-493 5907

ADVERTISING & MARKETING

£5,750

This is an exciting job for an articulate and well-educated secretary who wants to become really involved in a busy promotions department. Requirements are initiative, a flair for administration, good shorthand and typing, numeracy and a bright positive personality. Age preferred, mid-twenties.

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, (next door to Fenwicks)
01-629 1284



COMPATABILITY & SENIORITY

£5,600

This is a very pleasant and unpressurized job working with charming and civilised people and liaising at senior level. Requirements are good Secretarial experience including competent shorthand and typing and the poise and confidence to deal well with important people. Age preferred, 40s—50s.

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, (next door to Fenwicks)
01-629 1284

STEEL INTO EXPORT

£5,500 + bonus

Expanding international City firm wants you to pamper their young French overseas Sales Director. A comfortable suite of offices, friendly atmosphere and generous benefits are yours if you can offer good secretarial skills and knowledge of French. Place your order by calling

Shirley Hall,
58-60 Houndsditch, EC3

Graduate Girls Secretarial

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PERSONAL ASSISTANT

C£5,600

Famous firm seeks an experienced shorthand person with a pleasant personality to work for a young executive. Must enjoy responsibility and working on own initiative.

ADMIN/AUDIO

£5,200

International liaison Director needs an assistant who is a natural at PR. Languages useful.

FINANCE WORLD
283 7902
Rec Cons

Recruitment Consultants

P.A. IN P.R. £6,000

For well known prestigious P.R. Company. Lots of scope for involvement. Previous experience at Director level required (excellent speeds).

BOARD DIRECTOR'S P.A.

Advertising £5,700. P.A. to work with Account Team for ultra creative Ad Agency. Vivacious personality. Ability to work under pressure.

CREATIVE SEC UP TO £5,000

For top copy writing team of fast moving Ad Agency. Excellent typing. Would accept a bright college leaver.

PRINT PRODUCTION P.A. £6,000

For Production Director in large Agency. Lots of administration involved. Needs a systematic approach.

Please call Katy Lawrence or Caroline Price on:—

01-493 6456 or 01-629 1858
8 Blenheim Street London W1

adpower communications

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A JOB IN THE CITY, LOOK NO FURTHER . . .

Merrill Lynch, a leading international financial organization, require secretaries with excellent shorthand and administrative flair to work in their City offices.

If you are interested in earning a salary of between £5,000-£6,000 p.a., with benefits that include LVs, season ticket scheme, BUPA, pension scheme, etc., please call Sharon Morrow on 01-628 7000, or write to her at:

MERRILL LYNCH HOLDINGS LIMITED
27 Finsbury Square, London EC2A 1AQ
No agencies please.

SECRETARY/ PA

with Personnel bias

Our client, a well known travel company are looking for a Secretary/P.A. for their Administrative Executive.

This is a very demanding yet rewarding position and calls for an unflappable person, used to working on own initiative, who has good secretarial skills but above all commonsense.

They are offering an excellent salary plus travel benefits to the person who possesses the above qualities. Write in the first instance with c.v. to Martin Piper, Astral Recruitment Associates, Astral House, 17/19 Maddox Street, London W1R 0EY (quoting ref MJP/4).

The Managing Director and Marketing Manager of the UK subsidiary of a leading French cosmetic house based at London Bridge are looking for a

BRIGHT CAPABLE SECRETARY

to organize travel, answer customer correspondence, talk to their franchisers and be able to hold the fort when they are away. If you have initiative, don't like being spoon fed, and would enjoy working with a small friendly team in a modern studio office, we would like to hear from you. Positive musts are typing, shorthand, audio and telex. French language a definite advantage. Salary £6,500, 4 weeks' holiday.

Please apply to
Liz Wilkinson,
Marketing Manager,
01-403 4944

" . . . For the eyes of the Lord are over the righteous, and his ears are open unto their prayers: but the face of the Lord is against them that do evil."—1 St. Peter 3: 12.

BIRTHS

CHILD-VILLIERS.—On Thursday, June 18, 1981 to Brigitte and Charles—a daughter (Barbara Beatrice).

COLE.—On 22nd June, to Sally (nee Porter) and Nelson—a son (Robert John Nelson).

CROOKE.—On June 30 to Carole (nee Flaxman) and Alastair—twin sons.

KNIGHT.—On June 28, 1981 at Royal Bucks Hospital to Cathy (nee Dixon) and David—a daughter (Victoria Louise).

OLLIER.—On June 29th to Caroline (nee Askew) and Tim—a son, (Peter James Middleton) a brother for Alexander.

WHEELER.—On June 30, at St Asaph, to Anne (nee Sowman) and Richard—a daughter (Hannah Sarah).

WILLIAMS.—June 24th in St. Mary's Hospital, Montreal to Line (nee Cote) and Anthony—a beautiful daughter (Catherine Elizabeth).

BIRTHDAYS

MARGARET CLARKE of Walsingham, belated birthday greetings on your return from Iceland.

TOOTH, TARA.—Loving congratulations to a beautiful daughter and sister on her 21st. Daddy, John, Clare and Alexa.

DEATHS

BURN.—Peacefully in Billericay on 27th June, Arthur Baron, M.B.E., Freeman of the City of London; Liveryman of the Worshipful Company of Coopers; long serving chairman of Board of Governors of the Coopers' and Coburn schools; chairman of Basildon Council, 1966-68. Revered father of Basil and Alan, and cherished husband of Joan. Funeral at Romford Cemetery, Old Church Road, Romford, Friday, 3rd July, at 3.30 pm. Donations in memoriam may be sent to Masonic Charities.

CLARK.—On June 29th, peacefully, Athie Maria (Dickie) Clark of Brooklands Close, Ablington, Gloucestershire, and of 42 Regency House, Leamington Spa. Beloved wife of Colonel Charles Willoughby Clark, mother of Bill, grandmother of Charles, Neville and Helena and great-grandmother of Alison. Private cremation. Memorial service at St James Church, Old Milverton, Leamington Spa, at 12 noon, on Friday, 10th July. Family flowers only. Donations, if desired, to The Royal Midlands Counties Home for the Disabled, Castel Froma, Lillington Road, Leamington Spa.

DEVERELL.—On June 30th, 1981, George Robert, Captain R.N. (retired), peacefully, in hospital, most beloved and loving husband of Smee and stepfather of Penelope and Tim.

FINNAMORE.—On 1st July, 1981, Preston, aged 58, much loved husband of Hazel, father of Amanda and Vincent, grandfather of Timothy and Christopher.

GIBBS.—On June 30th, peacefully at Fairford Hospital, in her 94th year, Ruby Mabel (nee Brassey), widow of Lt.-Colonel William Gibbs, C.V.O., 7th Hussars. Funeral, Monday, July 6th, 2 pm, at St Nicholas' Church, Hatherop. Family flowers only, but donations to Hatherop Church, c/o Lloyds Bank, Fairford, Gloucestershire.

GREENHILL.—On 29th June, 1981, peacefully at home, Marcus A. Greenhill, M.B.E., late of the Colonial Office. Service at Worthing Crematorium on Friday, 3rd July, at 4 p.m. Flowers to H. D. Tribe Ltd., 130 Broadwater Road. Tel. Worthing 34516.

JONES.—On June 8th, in Washington DC, Polly Cook Jones, widow of George Lewis Jones, US State Department.

LAUWERYS.—On 29th June, at home, aged 78, Professor Joseph Albert Lauwerys, D.Sc., D.Lit., F.R.S.C. Much loved husband, father, brother and dearest friend. A wonderful companion and an inspiring teacher and scholar. He will be remembered and deeply missed by colleagues, students, friends and all who knew him and were inspired by his zest for life, and generous spirit.

LESSEPS, COMPTE ROBERT DE.—Beloved husband of Betty, suddenly on June 24th in Paris. R.I.P.

OAKLEY.—On 29th June, Christopher Henry, of 19 Hillside Avenue, Strood, Kent, aged 64, much loved husband of Molly and father of Caroline and John. Service at St Marys, Strood, on Friday, 3rd July, at 2.45 and 3.30, Medway Crematorium.

QUICK.—On June 30th, Alice Muriel, in her 88th year, once on the staff of Penzance girls' grammar school. Cremation at Penmount, Truro, on Friday, July 3rd, at 3 pm. No flowers, but donations, if desired, may be sent to the National Westminster Bank Ltd., Penzance, for Dr Barnardo's Homes.

RUMBLE, ETHEL.—On 30th June, suddenly and peacefully, at home. Widow of the Reverend George Rumble, and beloved mother of Elisabeth. Funeral Tuesday, July 7th.

RUSSELL.—On June 30th, at home, Captain Percy John, dearly beloved husband of Betty. Funeral at St. Lawrence Church, Brundall, on Monday, July 6th, at 3 p.m. Flowers to J. Gedge and Sons, Garden Row, Blofield, Norwich, telephone 712276 by 12 noon, please.

SEABROOK.—On July 1st, peacefully at home in Tolleshunt Darcy, Florence Mary, aged 91 years. Cremation, Colchester, 10.30 am, July 6th.

SIMS-ROBERTS.—On June 26th, at Saunderton, John Theodore, aged 84 years, beloved husband of Carol. Cremation at Amersham Crematorium at 11.30 a.m. on Friday 3rd July. Family flowers only, donations if desired to N.S.P.C.C.

STUBBS, KATHLEEN M. M. (Kay).—On 21st June, 1981, beloved wife of John L. Stubbs, Indian Civil Service, after a long illness courageously borne. Family funeral took place at the Abbey Church, Waterford, on 24th June.

TAYLOR.—On June 28th, 1981, June, Faber Taylor, 11 Halton Close, Bransgore, Christchurch, Dorset.

TOMS.—On June 29th, suddenly, Alfred Francis (Frank) Toms aged 67, of Wimbledon, dear husband of Phyllis, loving and much loved father of Valerie, Linda and Keith. Service at St Mary's Church, Wimbledon, 11.15 a.m. Tuesday 7th July, followed by private cremation. Flowers to R.A.C.S. Chapel of Repose, 679 Garratt Lane, Earlsfield.

DEATHS

UZIELLI.—On June 29th, peacefully, aged 84, at Thwleigh Lodge, Woking, Gwendolen Theodora, widow of Herbert Rex Uzielli, C.I.E., dearly loved mother of John and the late Dan and Robin, grandmother of Michael and Caroline. Service and cremation at St Johns Crematorium, Woking, at 11.30 am, Monday, July 6th.

WRIGLEY.—On June 28th, at Northiam, Lorna, Wrigley. Flowers to P. W. Ballard and Son, 308 Old Brompton Road, SW5, by 12 noon, on Monday, July 6th. Funeral service at Mortlake Crematorium on Monday, July 6th, at 3.30 pm.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BEARDSALL, CHARLES—There will be a service of Thanksgiving for the life of Charles Beardsall, formerly Assistant Head B.B.C. Radio 2, in All Souls Church, Langham Place, on Thursday, 9th July, at 12 noon.

CURTOYS, DOREEN PONTIFEX.—A Memorial Service will be held at Iron Acton Church, Gloucestershire, 3 pm, Saturday, 4th July.

HOLLIS.—A service of thanksgiving for the life of Malory Hollis will be held at the Memorial Chapel, Charterhouse, Godalming, at 3 pm, on Friday, July 10th.

MILWARD.—A service in memory of Sir Anthony Milward C.B.E., former chairman of British European Airways, will be held in the Church of St Clement Danes, The Strand, London, WC2, at noon, on Thursday, 16th July.

IN MEMORIAM

BARTON, K—Two years today. Miss you so very much. It is easier to say hello than goodbye. You are away from our homes, but always in our hearts. Our love, Freda, David and Peter.

GRANGER.—In loving memory of Rosemary (nee Barnes), who died on April 27th, 1979 on this her birthday.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

JUNGLE TELEGRAPH . . . Chelsea Arts Club Ball, July 4th, 9.00 pm-3.00 am. Wild rhythms . . . blue rhondo . . . Havana let's go . . . Tig Bag . . . animal night life . . . tribal disco . . . rhondo drummers . . . tropicality . . . African food market . . . steamy bodies . . . liberation fiq . . . Tickets £15 from 143 Old Church St, SW3. 352 0973/5524. . . .

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CANCER RESEARCH

We look to YOU for help, because without the generous aid of the public our work could not be continued (we have only voluntary support to rely on). Please send a donation or in Memoriam donation to: Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Room 160 AC, P.O. Box 123, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PX.

ARTHRITIS

Available treatment is reviewed in the special 50th edition of A.R.C. magazine of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council. Send £1 for one year's subscription (3 issues) to A.R.C., 41 Eagle Street, London WC1R 4AR.

HILL.—DOUGLAS FREDERICK SIDDALL HILL otherwise DOUGLAS FREDERICK HILL late of 9 Lawn Road, Rough Hills, Wolverhampton, West Midlands died at Wolverhampton on 21 September 1980. (Estate about £12,500) The father of the above-named is requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), 12 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6LJ, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

MRS. BARBARA STANDFIELD (FORMERLY TODD) (NEE DAVIS).—Will this lady, whose last known address was RD 111, Orurn, Near Kaitaia North Lands, New Zealand or anyone knowing her, please contact Mr. J. A. Fox, of Burton Yeates & Hart, 147 Strand, London, W.C.2 (Solicitors) as we have information to her advantage.

BRIGHT ? Join Mensa IQ test from Mensa (B), FREEPOST, Wolverhampton WV3 1BR. Tel: 0902 26055.

STOP PRESS. Luxury self-catering log houses. See U.K. Hols.

NORFOLK FURNITURE.—Unbeatable soft bed bargains—See For Sale.

ENGLAND—Make Pimm's your No 1 opener

DAVID HOCKNEY prints and drawings.—See For Sales today.

PASSIONS.—Writer requires personal accounts and observations of envy, jealousy & greed. Confidential—reply Box 0394 G, The Times.

IRRESISTABLE CARPETS from Resista—see For Sale.

IN LIVING MEMORY.—Floral tributes fade. Your regard for departed friend lives on if you make a donation in their name to Help the Aged's work—towards a Day Centre for the lonely, medical treatment or research for the old, or help for the housebound. Every £ achieves a great deal for the old. Please let us know the name you wish to commemorate. Send to: The Hon. Treasurer, The Rt Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Room T1NM, 32 Dover Street, London W1A 2AP.

PERSONS TO TEACH ENGLISH in language laboratory, Bordeaux, France, 11-month contract, from end August 1981. Previous experience not essential. Please telephone on 2nd or 3rd July only (0304) 812678.

MONTESSORI School, Kensington, offers one year free diploma training to anyone wishing to learn to teach young children.—Details from Secretary, 969 0513.

WATCH "Help" Thames TV tonight. New theatre for Brentwood needs name. Offers over £50,000 to John Hawkins, Brentwood (0277) 211827.

RICHARD COBBY (schoolmaster/stamp dealer). Have Indian peace-pipe for you. Please contact Box 0198 G, The Times.

POTTER . . . . Congratulations. There should be singing and dancing in the streets your hulk didn't sink.—Digger.

THE M.D. and M.M. of French cosmetic home require bright capable secretary.—See Creme.

ARE YOU A LETTER ? Please see "Rentals" under Recruitment Opportunities.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME

CHARITY—THE MALCOLM SARGENT CANCER FUND FOR CHILDREN

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

YACHTS AND BOATS

SPORT AND RECREATION

SEASONAL SALE

UK HOLIDAYS

AWAY FROM THE THRONG! Idyllic National Trust cottage sit. in small village o'looking Helford River (Cornwall). Sleeps 4. Avail. 10th-24th July. £175 p.w. Ring Fawcett: 01-407 8989 (office), 01-736 2516 (home).

WYE VALLEY cottage for 5 with fishing. 092 941 257.

PROBABLY the finest self-catering accommodation in Cornwall, superb waterside position, sleeps 8 in comfort, only £300 a week during July and August. Polruan (072 687) 384.

SOMERSET. Super self-contained wing of old Manor house, sleeps 7/8, delightful converted stable, cottage, sleeps 4/5. Both avail. all July, Aug, Sept. 0626 890333.

WYE VALLEY/Symmonds Yat. Lux beamed cottage, all amenities, sleeps 5, 1-18 July, Sept. 01-733 2892.

POLRUAN, Cornwall, 2 bedroom holiday cottage, available July 11th, and other dates. (0672) 81(7739.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Cambridge University

Exchange house in Cambridge for flat in London

London family would like to exchange a beautifully appointed and furnished 3-bedroom flat in Central Kensington for a centrally situated flat or house in Cambridge for 1 or 2 years. Starting October 1981. Please phone

01-835 9106 for further details.

PERSONAL COLUMNS
ALSO ON PAGES 10 AND 23

UK HOLIDAYS

DARTMOUTH. Superior self catering flats sleep 4 or 2. Converted 1981. Habitat furniture. From £40 pw. Ring 080 43 3070 (days) Mon-Sat or 080 431 328 (eves).

SHORT LETS

CHELSEA. Quiet, sunny attractive bedrooms, study, 2 receptions, garden, every luxury. C.H. Available now, £230 p.w. 352 5603.

CHELSEA. In quiet, sunny attractive maisonette, sleeps 6, c.h., colour TV, washing machine. Available now till end September. £175 p/w. incl. Tel. 352 7368.

BAKER STREET, furnished maisonette, sleeps 4, from £100 p.w. Ring: Message Paging anytime 01-367 6767, ext. 184.

INSTANT FLATS, Chelsea. Luxury serviced. Mr Page. 373 3433.

RICHMOND PARK.—Comfortable 6 bedroom house, 12 July for 6 wks. Car avail.—876 6166.

DULWICH VILLAGE.—Large family house in leafy area, 7 mins. Victoria. Garden, dishwasher, freezer, etc. Avail. 15th July-26th August. £125 p.w. Refs. reqd. 01-693 1977 eves.

KENSINGTON.—Overlooking Holland Park ...

JULY.—W.8., Kensington, 3 bed ...

CREWE/RHODES. Budget beds, day flights from £99 return—Hellenic Leisure Promotions. 01-409 2270. ATOL 1178. ABTA. AITO.

DAILY FLIGHTS, scheduled/charter throughout Europe and Worldwide Freedom Holidays. 01-741 4686 (10 lines). ATOL 432B AITO.

ARCHAEOLOGY in Israel. Volunteers for summer digs from £173. SAE Project 67 (A), 36 Gt Russell St., WC1. 01-636 1262.

NO NEED TO STANDBY.—USA, Canada, Latin America, Africa, Australia, Middle East. Late bookings, one way short stays.—Fast Travel. 01-485 9305. Air Agts.

VILLA HOLIDAYS.—Italy, Tuscany, France, Cote d'Azur—high season availability. Brochures: Bellaglen 01-360 7234/8891 (ATOL 893B).

MARBELLA.—Pretty villa on golf course, sleeps 6. 01-828 7921.

NAIROBI, JO'BURG, ALL AFRICA. Never knowingly undersold.—Econair, Albion Bldgs., Aldersgate St., E.C.1. 01-606 7968/9207 (Air Agts). Tlx 884977.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

HOLIDAYS & VILLAS

PRIVATE VILLAS
with pools and staff

Algarve luxury villas, 5-10 persons, all dates from 22 July.

Marbella area in July and Aug for 6/7 persons.

Majorca, country villas with pools. July and Aug. 6-9 persons.

Holidays to impeccable standards with Heathrow flights and car hire from £377 per person for 2 weeks.

PALMER & PARKER HOLIDAYS
63 GROSVENOR ST. W1.

RESERVATIONS AND DETAILS (049 481) 5411 OR (01) 493 5725.

ABTA ATOL 164B

AIRBARGAINS

Weekly Departures from GATWICK, LUTON, BIRMINGHAM and MANCHESTER. Return prices on certain dates from:—

Destination	£	Destination	£
Agadir	£68	Malaga	£65
Alicante	£68	Naples	£85
Almeria	£85	Palma	£80
Athens	£88	Pisa	£70

BLACKHEATH

Spacious modern house on Cator estate, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception, fitted kitchen, garden and garage.
Available 2 years £110 p.w.

HOLIDAYS & VILLAS

JULY BARGAINS TO THE GREEK ISLANDS of POROS AND CRETE

CHILDREN 50% OR BOOK PARTY OF 4 ADULTS AND 4TH GOES FREE

Go island-hopping in the Saronic Gulf. Base yourself in our pension on Poros and discover the other nearby islands of Hydra, Spetze or visit Athens at your leisure. Inter-island ferries are numerous and cheap.

Or stay in a family-run pension in Crete—sail, water-ski and sunbathe by day; by night join the locals in the many tavernas.

Special offers are all day flights ex-Gatwick.

POROS. July 6-13—2 wks £179.

CRETE. July 7, 14—2 wks from £189.

All prices exclude airport tax and fuel surcharge.

Phone 01-836 4993

MEDINA HOLIDAYS
33 CRANBOURN STREET, LONDON, WC2.

ABTA ATOL 778B

FALCON HOLIDAYS AFLOAT

CANAL CRUISING.—Explore the waterways of the S. France in a Falcon 4/8-berth barge ...

SARDINIA, your beachside hotel awaits you. Choice of menu, swimming pool. Also bed and breakfast. £30 off brochure prices on deps. up to July 9th.—Call Magic of Sardinia. 01-379 7314 (ATOL 1014BCD ABTA).

DORDOGNE Avail. now until July 28, fully restored farmhouse with maximum comfort & facilities (sleeps 6-9). Tel: 01-263 1885.

MARBELLA. Luxury villas, £175 p.p. p.w., £250 p.p. for two weeks inc. flights, car & maid (min. 4 persons). Luxury motor yachts also available in Puerto Banus. Some dates still available. Howson Homes, tel: Newdigate (030 677) 443 (Surrey), or 01-449 5037. Atol 1958 (Agts Villa Guide).

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

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CUT THE COST OF FLYING

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We are offering the following unbelievable prices on selected departures with direct flights from Gatwick, Luton and Manchester.

PALMA	£69
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And of course, our usual range of top value flights including the following

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MALAGA	£79
IBIZA	£76
MAHON	£89
MADRID	£79
MUNICH	£69
MILAN	£69
TURIN	£69
PISA	£99
ROME	£89
RHODES	£118
CRETE	£119
KOS	£127
ATHENS	£99

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HOLIDAYS WITH A DIFFERENCE. Mediterranean Flotilla or shore-based sun sailing holidays from £170 p.p. 2 weeks incl. flights Gatwick/Manchester. Phone for friendly chat. 01-969 5423. ATOL.

LOW COST longhaul flights. You name it—multiple stopovers, unusual routings cheapest ways? —we'll find it. Trailfinders, 46 Earls Ct. Rd, London, W8. 937 9631. Licensed Air Agts.

MALAGA, ATHENS, ALICANTE, flights Sunair 01-935 6849.

GREECE.—Self catering private flat in Salonica, sleeps 4, from £100 p.w. 0203 461899 (after 6).

MAJORCA.—Lovely old house, near Puerto Andraitx, 7 beds, 3 baths, free July £180 p.w. 01-874 1972.

PORTUGAL.—Cascais, charming, fully furnished cottage, accommodates 4, 1 min beach; available July, August at £100 p.w. Ring 01-602 4074 (after 6 p.m.).

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

LAST MINUTE CORFU AND CRETE

If you've only just decided to get away, ring for our late booking guide and the choice will be yours: Dream windmills and villas, some with p. pool, beach aparts, and "singles" parties. Special offers 7, 14, 21 July.

01-402 4255

COSMOPOLITAN HOLIDAYS

WANTED

WIMBLEDON CENTRE COURT Men's finals only. PBOS. 550 6971.

BARCELONA Chairs by Mies Van Der Rohe wanted by London Gallery.—01-235 8177.

ANIMALS AND BIRDS

BURMESE KITTENS, registered, fully innoculated. 2604.

OLD ENGLISH SHEEPDOG puppies, KC Reg. Champion Stock ...

WANTED

WIMBLEDON TICKETS.—Wanted. Best prices paid. Tel. Obtainables, 01-930 5600.

ANTIQUES, bookcases, desks, contents bought. Fentons 01-722 8386.

PLATINUM, GOLD, SILVER.—SCRAP wanted. Call or send Reg. Precious Jewellers (Dept. 1), 32/38 Saffron Hill, London EC1. 01-405 2438. 01-242 2084.

WIMBLEDON TICKETS required Men's Finals, 4th July Centre Court. Tel. 01-228 0423.

WIMBLEDON TICKETS wanted. Tel. Potters Bar (0707) 43030.

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(continued on page 23)

CHOICE



John Wayne in the Howard Hawks western Red River (BBC 2, 7.50 pm)

● **RED RIVER (BBC 2, 7.50 pm)**, Howard Hawks's movie about an 1865 cattle drive from Texas to Kansas, is from the 1940s. John Ford's My Darling Clementine apart, it was far and away the best western of the decade, and it stands up well to the passing of time and changing of styles. It's a big and bold film, superbly photographed in black and white, with constant movement of cattle, horses and men. And, unusually for westerns of the Forties, it has a strong emotional predicament as its epicentre, the collision between an immovable object (John Wayne) and an irresistible force (Montgomery Clift). It is notable, too, for its musical score by Dmitri Tiomkin who, four years later, was to make a memorable contribution to High Noon.

● **ANATOMY OF A VOLCANO (BBC 1, 10.55 pm)** is the Horizon documentary about the Mount St Helens disaster in Washington state last year. I marvelled at it, and wrote about it, when BBC 2 transmitted it. Heaven knows, the sequences showing the cataclysm in progress are frightening enough. But it's after the eruption, when geologists risk their lives by landing in the mouth of the crater, that you really feel your forehead becoming clammy. Undoubtedly, the suspense story of the week.

● **WALTER (Radio 3, 7.30 pm)**, C. P. Taylor's play about a Scots Jew who is coaxed out of retirement to star in a film about Maclean, the toothpaste pioneer, is long (too long) but good (very good). It is also very odd. For no good reason, it erupts into song every now and again. On stage, at Edinburgh's Traverse Theatre, where it was originally presented (the cast has been retained for tonight's broadcast), the musical embellishments might have had some visual justification. On radio, they are an irrelevance. Fine performances from Peter Kelly as Walter, Anne Kristen as his old flame who rekindles his embers, and Tammy Ustinov as his guardian angel.

*WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; * BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.*

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: The Standards Debate (part two).
9.47 For Schools, Colleges: Science (water); 10.10 Merry-go-Round; 11.05 Near and Far: Grasslands.
11.25 Cricket: The Second Test. First day's play in the England v Australia match, from Lord's. The action switches to BBC 2 at 2.35 and there are highlights, also on BBC 2, tonight at 11.30.
1.30 Chock-a-Block: For the tiny tots; 1.45 News and weather forecast.
1.55 Wimbledon 81: The semi-finals of the Men's Singles in the Lawn Tennis Championships. Further coverage on BBC 1 T 6.20: Coverage switches to BBC 2 at 2.35, and there are highlights tonight, also on BBC 2 at 10.00 pm
4.20 Play School: Alma Marshak Whitney's story Just Awful, read by Floella Benjamin and Brian Cant. Also on BBC 2 at 11.00 am 4.45 Scooby Doo: cartoon. What a Night for a Knight.
5.05 John Craven's Newsround: the news interpreted for the younger viewer.
5.10 We are the Champions: New series begins. Schools compete on the sports field and in the swimming baths. Today: the first heat Northern Ireland Larne High School take on St Congall's High School, Larne, and Downshire School, Carrickfergus.
5.40 News: with Peter Woods.
5.55 Regional news magazines.
6.20 Wimbledon 81: Live coverage continues of the semi-finals of the Men's Singles.
7.25 Top of the Pops: Dave Lee Travis is the presenter. The performers include Legs and Co.
7.55 The Hitch-Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy: New hazards for Arthur Dent, Ford Prefect, Trillian and Zaphod Beddlebrox as they touch down on the legendary planet of Magrathea. They find themselves in the restaurant at the end of the Universe (r).
8.30 Rings on Their Fingers: Domestic comedy series, with Diane Keen and Martin Jarvis as the newly-wed couple. The husband becomes involved in an unfortunate sequence of events involving a redhead, a brunette, three blondes and a ballpoint pen (r).
9.00 News: with Richard Baker.
9.25 The Good Old Days: First in a new series of old-time variety shows, from the City Varieties Theatre, Leeds. Roy Hudd heads tonight's opening bill. Other artistes include the American soprano Lorna Dallas, the Irish-American tenor Robert White, Richard Stilgoe, The dance duo Bill Drysdale and Christine Cartwright, and the northern comedian Tom Mennard. The chairman, as always, is Leonard Sachs.
10.15 André Previn and Friends: New series begins. Filmed in Pittsburgh. The guests are the violinist Itzhak Perlman, the drummer Shelley Manne, the bass player Red Mitchell, and the guitar player Jim Hall. Tonight, it's all jazz. The classical music is yet to come.
10.55 Anatomy of a Volcano: First of four Horizon programmes transferring from BBC 2 to BBC 1. The events that led up to the eruption of Mount St Helens in the north-west United States in the spring of 1980 (see Personal Choice).
11.50 News headlines. And weather forecast.

Regions

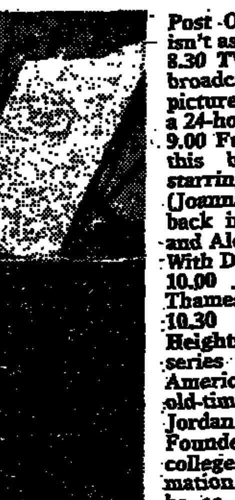
BBC 1 VARIATIONS:—BBC CYMRU/WALES 11.25-11.30 am Interval 11.30-11.50 Search. 11.50 Join BBC 1 (Cricket) 5.55-6.15 pm Wales Today; 6.15-6.35 Heddiw; 6.35 Join BBC 1 (Wimbledon) 11.50 News headlines. Close.
SCOTLAND 1.25-1.30 pm The Scottish News. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland: 11.50 News headlines. Close.
NORTHERN IRELAND 4.18-4.20 pm Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six: 11.50 News headlines. Close.
ENGLAND 5.55-6.20 pm News magazines. 11.55 Close.

BBC 2

11:00 Play School: The story Just Awful (see BBC1, 4.20). Closedown at 11.25.
2.00 You and Me: For the tiny tots. Susan Calland asks What Can You Hear?
2.15 **For Schools, Colleges:** Music Time (water).
2.35 Cricket: The Second Test. And *Wimbledon 81*. Live coverage of these two important sporting occasions. BBC2 takes over from BBC1 at Lord's, where England are playing Australia on the first day of the second Test. At Wimbledon, it's the semi-finals of the Men's Singles. The commentators are Dan Maskell, Peter West, John Barrett, Mark Cox, Ann Jones, Bill Threfall and Richard Evans. More from Wimbledon tonight at 10.00 also on BBC 2.
7.40 News: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing. And weather forecast.
7.50 Film: Red River (1948)* Howards Hawks's masterly western. The story of a tough cattle man (John Wayne) who amasses an enormous herd, finds there is no market for them in Texas, and drives them across the plains to Kansas. His ruthlessness brings him into conflict with his adopted son (Montgomery Clift). Also starring Joanne Dru, Walter Brennan, Colleen Gray, John Ireland and Noah Beery Jnr. (See Personal Choice).
10.00 Wimbledon 81: Highlights of today's semi-finals of the Men's Singles. Introduced by *David Vine*. There is also a look-ahead to tommorrow's play — the Men's Doubles Finals and the Ladies' Singles Final.
10.45 Newsnight: All the day's news, plus special features tied to the most important of the stories. Linda Alexander reads the news, and Marshall Lee handles the sports coverage.
11.30 Cricket: The Second Test. Highlight's from the first day's play from Lord's in the Cornhill Insurance Test Series. Introduced by Richie Benaud. Ends at 12.05 am.

Thames

9.30 am For Schools: Understanding politics; 9.52 Over to You; 10.09 The Selby Coalfield; 10.31 Babies and families; 10.53 A-level physics (Boltzmann's constant); 11.10 With a health visitor on her rounds; 11.27 Sheep farming in Britain; 11.44 The waters off a coral reef.
12.00 The Ark Stories: John Ryan tells the story and provides the pictures. The animals' voices are supplied by Percy Edwards; 12.10 pm Stepping Stones: For the tiny tots. The story of The Three Seeds (r).
12.30 The Sullivans: Serial about an Australian family during the last war. Marriage is in the air.
1.00 News from ITN; 1.20 Thames area news.
1.30 Take the High Road: Scottish estate serial. What Maggie Ferguson learns when she takes a peep inside a file in the factor's office. With Irene Sunters.
2.00 Here Today: Magazine programme, presented by Marjorie Lofthouse and Richard Wyatt.
2.25 Film: Nor the Moon by Night (1958) Tale of romantic conflicts, filmed in Africa. With Belinda Lee as the girl who flies out to marry a game warden (Patrick McGoohan) but is attracted to his brother (Michael Craig).



André Previn: Jazz is the theme of his programme on BBC 1 at 10.15 tonight.

4.15 Watch It! Cartoon: Daffy Dilly.
4.20 Survival: Fathers in the Forest. Film about the lemurs of Madagascar — the monkeys which local people believe contain the spirits of their ancestors (r); 4.50 Salvage 1: Part one of a tale of tussle over an iceberg-towing job.
5.45 News from ITN; 6.00 Thames area news; 6.25 Help! How local pressure groups can help to improve the facilities for disabled people.
6.35 Film: Beach Patrol. Made-for-TV thriller about a burglary that turns out to be a well-planned murder attempt. Starring Robin Strand and Chris DeLisle as the beach patrol veterans.
8.00 Young at Heart: The John Mills-Megs Jenkins comedy series, set in the Potteries. The Post Office book windfall that isn't as spectacular as it looks.
8.30 TV Eye: A special outside broadcast edition which gives a picture of crime in Britain over a 24-hour period.
9.00 Funny Man: Episode 10 of this backstage drama series starring Jimmy Jewel. Peggy (Joanna van Gyseghem) walks back into Davey Gibson's life, and Alec (Mr Jewel) is taken ill. With David Schofield as Davey.
10.00 News from ITN. And Thames news headlines.
10.30 Secrets of Midland Heights: American-made drama series about life in a small American community. Starring old-timer Martha Scott and Jordan Christopher. Tonight: Founders's Day at the local college. The grapevine information is that this series could be as successful in Britain as Dallas was.
11.30 Christians Under Fire: First in a new series which sets out to discover how relevant Christianity is to Britain in the 1980s. Tonight's debate, chaired by Dick Taverne, concerns the Christian faith and the miracles of science. The two main speakers: Professor John Taylor and Professor Thomas Torrance.
12.00 What the Papers Say: Newspaper review by Simon Winchester.
12.15 am Close. Norman St John-Stevas reads a poem.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Fat Man Out.† Tom Vernon in Rochester.(r)
9.30 The Living World.
10.00 News.
10.02 Policing the '80s
10.45 Morning Story: A Small Death (Henry Livings). Read by the author.
11.00 News.
11.05 Analysis (Mrs Thatcher's Blues).(r)
11.50 Enquire Within.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Brain of Britain 1981.†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre.† Screen Test by Ken Blakeson.
4.00 What the Foreigner Saw (2).
4.15 The Bookshelf Quiz.
4.45 Story Time: Illyrian Spring
5.00 PM.
6.00 News.
6.30 Any Answers?
6.55 It's a Bargain.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Time for Verse.
7.30 By Open Outcry.
8.00 Brahms: a German Requiem.†
9.30 Kaleidoscope
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: The Moving Toyshop (part 4).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News; weather.
VHF
6.25 am Weather.
9.05 For Schools.
10.00 For Schools.
10.30 Listen with Mother.
11.00 For Schools.
2.00 pm For Schools.
5.50 PM (continued).
11.00 Study on 4.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert† Mozart, Castelnuovo-Tedesco, Sullivan, Sibelius; records.
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Haydn, Suk, Harty; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer† Donizetti; records.
10.00 Violin and Piano† Recital: McCabe, Rawsthorne, Anthony Payne.
11.15 Cricket: Second Test.
6.40 pm Mainly for Pleasure†
7.00 The Vision of Piers Plowman† by William Langland (part 1).
7.30 Walter† by C. P. Taylor (see Personal Choice).
9.15 Martinu's Fourth Symphony
9.50 Words (series): Talk by Peter Porter.
9.55 Mozart† Concert: Serenade in B flat major for 13 wind instruments (K361).
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Cry† by Giles Swayne.
VHF (with mf above except as follows):
10.45 am Saint Peter and Lord Petre† Recital of motets
11.30 Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra† Concert Vaughan Williams, Benjamin Frankel, Beethoven.
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Manchester Summer Recital† Piano recital: Mozart, Busoni, H. K. Gruber, Weber.
2.00 Monteverdi Vespers† Recital.
3.45 Beethoven and Chopin† Chamber music recital.
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure† (mf joins at 6.40 pm).

Radio 2

5.00 am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 pm Wimbledon '81. 7.00 David Symonds.† (joins vhf). 8.00 Country Club.† 9.00 Alan Dell.† 10.00 The Impressionists. 10.30 Star Sound Extra. 11.00 Peter Clayton. † from 12.00. 1.00 am Trucker's Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 4.30 Peter Powell. 7.00 Wheels. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel.†
VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 2.00 pm The Ed Stewart Show.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News. 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times (GMT)
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 One in Ten. 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Rock Salad. 10.15 Wimbledon Report. 10.30 My Music. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 A Composer Speaks. 11.30 Business Matters. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Cricket. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Cricket and Wimbledon. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Wimbledon '81. 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 A Jolly Good Show. 9.15 Wimbledon Report. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Music Now. 1.00 Short Story. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Music from Scotland. 2.30 The Poetry of Europe. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 The World Today

FREQUENCIES: *Radio 1* MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TV

ATV

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 pm ATV News. 2.25-4.15 Film: Morgan — A Suitable Case For Treatment (Vanessa Redgrave). 4.20 Vicky the Viking. 4.45-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 ATV News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Today. 7.00 Give us a Clue. 7.30-8.00 England Their England (1). 10.30 England Their England (2). 11.30 ATV News. 11.35 The Questors. 12.05 am Police Surgeon. 12.35 Closedown.

Southern

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Southern News and Weather. 2.25-4.15 Film: Sky West and Crooked (Hayley Mills). 4.20 The Beachcombers. 4.45 The Flying Kiwi. 5.15 Undersea Adventures of Captain Nemo. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.30 University Challenge. 7.00-8.30 Hagen. 9.00-10:00 New Avengers. 10.30 Your Westminster. 11.00 The Questors. 11.30-12.00 Father Dear Father. 12.29 am Weather Forecast and Closedown.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am The Good Word. 9.25-9.30 North East News. 1.20-1.30 pm North East News. 2.25-4.15 Film: A Jolly Bad Fellow* (Leo McKern). 4.20 Herculoids. 4.50-5.45 Tarzan. 6.00 North East News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-8.00 The Incredible Hulk. 10.32 Soap. 11.00 Check it out. 11.30 Double Top. 12.00 Christianity is. . . . 12.05 am Closedown.

Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.45 First Thing. 9.50 Patterns. 10.15 Target the Impossible. 10.40 A Big Country. 11.05 The Adventures of Niko. 11.35-12.00 Stingray. 1.20 pm-1.30 North News. 2.25-4.15 Film: Stolen Hours (Susan Hayward). 4.20 Little House on the Prairie. 5.10 Police News. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Top Club. 7.30-8.00 Father Dear Father. 10.30 Soap. 11.00 The Questors. 11.30 North Headlines. 11.35 Superstar Profile — Dudley Moore. 12.05 am Closedown.

Westward

As Thames except: 12.27 pm-12.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 1.20-1.30 Westward News Headlines. 2.25-4.15 Film: She (Ursula Andress). 4.20 Little House on the Prairie. 5.15-5.45 Father Dear Father 6.00 Westward Diary. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 The Television Programme. 7.30-8.00 Mork and Mindy 10.36 Brass in Concert. 11.20 The Questors. 11.50 Faith for Life. 11.55 Weather and Shipping Forecast. 11.58 Closedown.

HTV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 HTV News. 2.25-4.15 Film: Stolen Hours (Susan Hayward). 4.20 Spiderman. 4.45 The Flying Kiwi. 5.10 Jobline Newsdesk. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30-8.00 Film: Nowhere to Hide (Lee Van Cleef). 10.35 It's a Great Western Chorus. 11.05 Mannix. 12.05 am Weather and Closedown.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV WEST except: 9.30-9.45 Cymru A'r Mor. 12.00-12.10 pm Owain A'r Olion. 4.15-4.45 Brendon Chase. 4.45-5.15 Ser. 5.15-5.20 Baggin the Dragon. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 10.35-11.05 The Quiet Ways of Wales.

Channel

As Thames except: 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown. 1.20-1.30 Channel News. 2.25-4.15 Film: She. 4.20 Little House on the Prairie. 5.15 Father Dear Father. 5.45 News. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 The Television Programme. 7.30-8.00 The Duke's Map. 10.36 Brass in Concert. 11.20 The Questors. 11.50 News and Weather in French.

Granada

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.25-4.15 Film: The Prisoner of Zenda* (Ronald Colman). 4.20 The Flintstones. 4.50-5.45 Story Hour. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This Is Your Right. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00-8.30 Film: Hagen. 10.30 Celebration. 11.15 The Questors. 11.45 Police Surgeon. 12.10 am What The Papers Say. 12.30 Closedown.

Scottish

As Thames except: Starts 9.55 Simon in the Land of Chalk Drawings. 10.00 Hands. 10.25-12.00 How The West Was Won. 1.20 News and Weather. 1.30-2.00 Cracker Golf. 2.25-4.15 Captain's Courageous (Karl Malden). 4.20 Little House on the Prairie. 5.15 Teatime Tales. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Take the High Road. 7.00 Now You See It. 7.30-8.00 Leave It To Charlie (r). 10.30 Soap. 11.00 The Questors. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Brass in Concert. 12.20 am Closedown.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Calendar News. 2.25-4.15 Film: The Bushbaby (Donald Houston). 4.20 Jason of Star Command. 4.45-5.45 Sierra. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-8.00 The Incredible Hulk. 10.30 Calendar Carousel. 11.00 The Questors. 11.30 A New Kind of Family. 12.00 Closedown.

Ulster

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 4.13-4.15 Ulster News. 4.20 Little House on the Prairie. 5.15 Cartoon Time*. 5.40-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.20 Police Six. 6.30 Happy Days. 7.00-8.30 Film: Hagen (Chad Everett). 10.30 Soap. 11.00 The Questors. 11.30 Bedtime.

Border

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Border News. 2.25-4.15 Film: Green Fire (Stewart Granger). 4.20 Vicky the Viking. 4.50-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 Lookaround Thursday. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-8.00 Monte Carlo Show. 10.30 Take the Mick. 11.00 The Questors. 11.30 Border News Summary. 11.33 Closedown.

Anglia

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Anglia News. 2.25-4.15 Film: Four Against the Desert (Karin Dor). 4.20-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-8.00 The Palace Presents. 10.30 The Jim Davidson Show (r). 11.00 The Questors. 11.30 240 Robert. 12.30 am Themes.

(continued on page 10)

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Mitterrand stands by his choice of four Communists

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, July 1

President Mitterrand told *Le Monde* today his decision to appoint Communist ministers was in keeping with the fact that he had always insisted the Government must be the expression of the parliamentary majority.

The fact that the Socialists had obtained an absolute majority at the polls was all the more reason for including the Communists.

"But no one ignores, in the Government or outside it, that the President of the Republic can at any time make his conception of the national interest prevail," he said in his first interview with a French newspaper since he took office.

Four-and-a-half million Frenchmen had voted for the Communist candidates; he saw no reason why he should wound them by excluding them from French political life, when they asked no more in return than to be respected.

By acting in this manner, I paved the way for the future of France much more effectively than if I had done the opposite." He recalled that during the campaign, he had said that General de Gaulle in wartime needed everyone at his side. Now in time of crisis, he also needed everyone at his side.

But he excluded any possibility of reuniting the Communists with the non-communist left. The ideological gulf was too wide.

Criticizing the United States, M Mitterand said it was normal for France's allies to express their views, but a communique from the United States State Department had constituted a form of pressure.

"The policy of France is determined in France and it would not be permissible for the head of state to be governed by other considerations than those of French national interests."

He denied that he had given Mr George Bush, the United States Vice-President, assurances that the Communists would not have access to military secrets.

The Council of Ministers had a collective responsibility. That was where the country's policy was determined. But each minister had his own responsibility and was not entitled to stray outside it.

"As for the President, he exercises an eminent authority, especially in the fields of foreign relations and defence. This reflects my legitimate wish to control, directly and personally, everything which affects the country's security," he said.

The President added: "One cannot require a greater political and military cohesion of the Atlantic alliance, and be content that each country should go it alone economically."

He voiced strong reservations about Washington's policy towards Central America: "The West would be better advised to help its peoples than to compel them to remain dominated. When they cry for help, I would like Castro not to be the only one to hear them."

M Mitterrand said extended nationalization would be pursued from the autumn, with a precise timetable. The most important measure to be adopted by the legislature, sitting from tomorrow, would be the Decentralization Bill, to be carried out in stages.

The President repeated that he meant to exercise all the powers he held under the Constitution and nothing but those powers.

Editor seeks safeguards

By Dan van der Vat

Mr Donald Trelford, editor of *The Observer*, sought stronger safeguards against the possibility of editorial interference by Lonrho, the paper's new proprietors, at a meeting yesterday with Mr John Biffen, Secretary o State for Trade.

Mr Trelford, who publicly opposed athe takeover, declined to disclose details of the memorandum he sent to the Department of Trade and refused to comment.

But is is understood that he regards the conditions Mr Biffen attached to Lonrho's acquisition of the paper, sanctioned this week after a majority report of the Monopolies Commission found in favour of it, as too weak and inadequate.

The proposed independent national directors are not required to monitor cases of editorial interference as their equivalents are in the case of Times Newspapers, taken over by Mr Rupert Murdoch earlier this year. Mr Trelford is thought to regard that as essential.

British pilots blame Tenerife air control

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

The primary cause of the air crash at Tenerife in April last year in which 146 Britons died was the issue of a very late clearance by Spanish air traffic controllers to hold at an unpublished and non-standard holding pattern, the British Air Line Pilots Association said in London yesterday.

It criticized the "ambiguous and misleading" nature of the air traffic control transmission giving that significant change in the instructions to the airliner at short notice after it had been cleared on its initial approach to land it undoubtedly contributed to the misunderstanding by the pilot of the intention of the air traffic controller, the association contended.

The Dan-Air Boeing 727 flew into the side of a mountain, killing all aboard.

The association also said that there was insufficient separation on the approach between the Dan-Air airliner and an Iberia Spanish airlines Fokker F27 airliner which was preceding it towards the airport. That could and should have been foreseen in time for the Dan-Air aircraft to have been held correctly and unhurriedly at the published holding pattern.

"Failure to use the published procedure at the TFN VOR (normal holding pattern) must bear the major responsibility for creating the situation and the circumstances that led the aircraft flying into the high ground."

The Dan-Air 727 was on a package holiday flight from Manchester to Tenerife. A report on the disaster by the Spanish aviation authorities has been sent to the Department of Trade in London. It is understood to lay the blame heavily on the pilots and largely to absolve air traffic control.

Two senior members of the Department of Trade have been in Madrid this week to inform the Spanish government of the wording of a British annexe to the report which it is proposed to publish when the report is released later this month. The Spanish pilots' association has rejected the report as being too biased in favour of air traffic control.

The British pilots' association said yesterday that it would have been safer and more efficient to have held the Dan-Air aircraft at the published holding pattern, especially in view of the high ground, "which may have been the reason why there was no published hold at the FP beacon".



Cathy, five today, a serious girl who seldom smiles.

Baby shot in mother's womb celebrates fifth birthday today

By David Nicholson-Lord

A fifth birthday is a big event in any child's life. For Cathy Ann Gilmore, left, whose birth contributed a brief but distinctive footnote to the violent history of contemporary Ulster, today's celebration will be extra special.

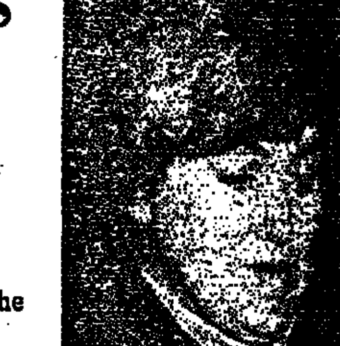
Cathy was born a month prematurely after being wounded in her mother's womb. Mrs Mary Gilmore, aged 32 and eight months' pregnant, was chatting to friends at a street corner in Crumlin Road, Belfast, when terrorists drove up and fired at her. The bullet pierced Mrs Gilmore's womb and lodged in the back of her unborn baby.

The bullet was removed by surgeons at the Royal Victoria Hospital in Belfast, who delivered Cathy by Caesarean section and saved the life of both mother and baby. Cathy had to spend the first nine months of her life in hospital, five of them in an incubator.

Two years ago she was awarded £8,000 compensation after legal arguments about whether she was a "person" when injured inside the womb ended in her favour.

Her plight attracted a steady stream of letters from all over the world, and they are expected to turn into a flood today.

Among her sympathizers are a Finnish teacher who wants to set up a fan club and make Cathy its honorary president and a Swedish girl, aged 16, who would like to become her penfriend.



Cathy's mother, Mary Gilmore.

Cathy, said to be a serious child who seldom smiles, has made a complete recovery and can now expect to lead a normal life, according to a child psychologist.

But, she will probably never lose the three scars on her stomath which mark the circumstances of her birth.



Cathy: In an incubator for her first five months.

Hunger strikers reject Atkins offer as 'callous'

Continued from page 1.

He said it was nonsense to talk about such a move.

"Indeed, most of the people on the Catholic side are not calling for withdrawal . . . so there is no sense in talking about withdrawal at the present time."

He emphasized that the new policy statement was still in a very tentative form. The fact that it talked of the long-term objective of a united Ireland was not surprising, he explained in the Jimmy Young Show on Radio 2.

"The Labour Party has often taken the view, going back for decades, that it was a pity Ireland was partitioned. But we know there has been a lot of history since then, and to bring about unification now would be very difficult.

"I am bitterly opposed to anyone trying to secure it by force. Therefore I emphasize, and this document emphasizes, that it has to be done by consent. People have to persuade others if it is going to be achieved, they have to turn away from weapons of destruction to a peaceful solution."

He would not accept that there had been a common bi-partisan approach by Labour and the Conservatives and that the new policy represented a step away from that.

"We have not had a bi-partisan policy, except in the sense that on many matters the Conservatives agreed with what we

□ The eight hunger strikers in

The eight hunger strikers in the Maze prison near Belfast last night totally rejected the statement by Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, that there could be improvements in the prison regime once their fast ended (Richard Ford writes).

In a message smuggled out of the prison, they dismissed the statement as "arrogant and callous" and said its purpose was to buy the silence of genuinely concerned bodies like the Irish Commission for Justice and Peace, a body of Roman Catholic clergy and laymen.

The commission put forward its own suggestions last month as a way of starting discussions to end the deadlock over the hunger strike.

The prisoners' statement said the Government was attempting to buy that silence "by vaguely guaranteeing unspecified further development of the prison regime at some unspecified time in the future".

"It cannot be taken as a sincere attempt based on the need to find a solution and avoid any further tragedy. No one with even the most basic grasp of the situation can expect us to submit to such an ambiguous and distorting statement."

The fasting prisoners say that to do so would be an insult to themselves, their comrades who have died, the IRA and their families. They say the British Government is intent on worsening the situation and call upon it to climb down and initiate talks to find a solution.

Their uncompromising stand comes 24 hours after Mr Atkins made his firm but conciliatory-sounding statement, carefully calculated to follow up the proposals put forward by the commission. That was sent to each of the eight prisoners and their families.

In an earlier statement yesterday, the Irish Republican Socialist Party, the political mouthpiece of two of the hunger strikers, also rejected Mr Atkins's statement, as unacceptable.

With the outright rejection of the statement the chance of finding a peaceful solution seems to have slipped away. The next hunger striker is expected to die on or near July 13, the day when Orangemen all over the province hold their annual marches. Joseph McDonnell, on the fifty-fourth day of his fast, is very weak.

Mr Atkins's statement, while welcomed by the commission and the Social and Democratic Labour Party, was criticized by the Democratic and Official Unionist Parties. A spokesman for the DUP said it revealed a "dangerous dilution" of the Government's stand on the five demands and tell-tale signs of an inner weakness within the Northern Ireland Office.

In Dublin Dr Garret FitzGerald, the new Prime Minister, had talks with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The hunger strike and relations with Northern Ireland are believed to have been the main topic of conversation.

□ A policeman was treated in hospital for shock yesterday after the IRA shot at a police patrol from a moving car in Andersonstown Road, west Belfast. He was later discharged.

A man was helping police with inquiries after the discovery of a 5lb boobytrap bomb in an alley frequently used by patrols in New Barnsley Drive, west Belfast. Five pounds of explosive were discovered with a detonator attached and copper wire led 100 yards from the device to the Springfield Road.

Early budget likely, page 2
Leading article, page 13

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visit Lord's to watch part of Test match between England and Australia, 3.30.

The Prince of Wales, patron, attends concert given by Philharmonia Orchestra, Royal Festival Hall, 7.50.

Princess Anne opens Avon Cosmetics Ltd new factory, Northampton, 11.30 am. Later, opens Elizabeth and Windsor House, Northampton, 2.20.

Princess Margaret attends reception given by West India Committee, Haberdashers' Hall, Staining Lane, 6.30.

The Duke of Gloucester, patron, the Pestalozzi Children's Village Trust, attends concert at Herstmonceux Castle, E Sussex, 6.

The Duchess of Gloucester attends Wimbledon championships, 12.30.

Princess Alexandra attends garden party, held for Second World Reunion of the International Students House (London) Association, Park Square, 4.

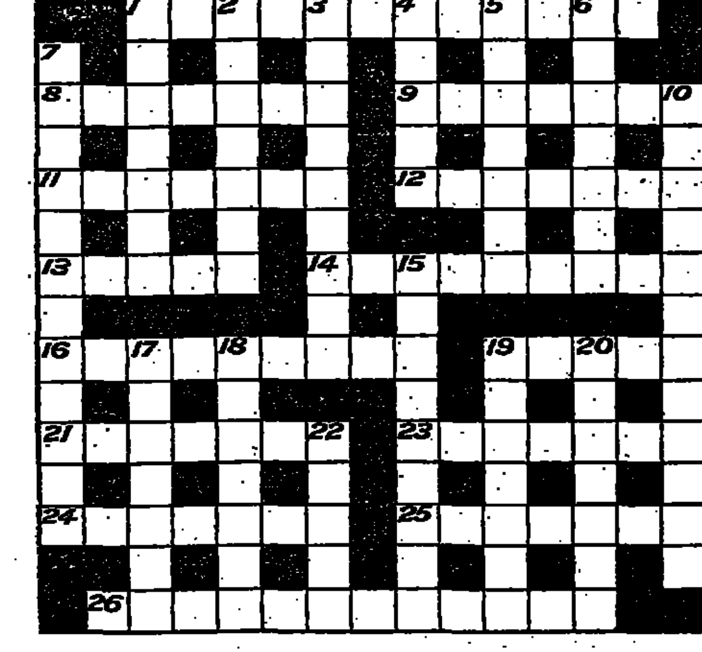
1981 National Festival of Flower Arrangement, The National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, 10 am-7.30 pm.

3rd Annual Northern Ireland Game and Country Fair, Clandeboye Estate, Bangor, 11 am-7.30 pm.

Country Fair in Belgravia, organized by Council for the Protection of Rural England, St Peter's Church Courtyard, Eaton Square, 5-7.

Kew Bridge Pumping Station open today, Brentford, Middx, 11 am-5 pm.

The Times Crossword No. 15,567



ACROSS
1 Like oil in the widow's cruse, notwithstanding (12).
8 Bid the red wanderer return? Such laughter on Olympus (7).
9 So bound to emigrate (7).
11 The result of doing a good turn (7).
12 That is seen in varieties of outgoings (7).
13 Steal the name of Peachum's employee (5).
14 One thousand in credit? Shows lack of proportion (9).
16 Temple Club review (9).
19 Scope of elevenses? (5).
21 If this fool had a double, would it make sense? (4-3).
23 What people are no longer bound to be (3, 4).
24 It's committed in a moment of abstraction (7).
25 One in ten men possibly outstanding (7).
26 Mendacious raconteurs? (5-7).

DOWN
1 A Roman one is often on watch (7).
2 The final touch after a hanging (7).
3 Can give one credit for being profound (9).
4 Eye-catching devices (5).
5 Such thinking invented the pendulum? (7).
6 Could be filling this position (7).
7 One of Mason's four (no reflection on a deb) (5, 7).
10 No nodding acquaintance with such disagreeable types? (12).
15 Surprise supplier of a better 'ole for Old Bill (9).
17 Fish for a party in humble abode (7).
18 Timely midnight arrival (3, 4).
19 A way to go on horseback (7).
20 Surgeon accepts eggs supplied by citizen (7).
22 Appointments in country style (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,566

Talks

Running a Museum, London Museum, Barbican, 1.10. Henry Moore and Barbara Hepworth, by Simon Wilson, Tate Gallery, 1. The Vaudry Harpsichord, by Carole Patey, Victoria and Albert Museum, 11.30. Heat and Temperature, Science Museum, South Kensington, 1. 6th Annual Francis Younghusband Memorial Lecture: "Pacific Ocean and the Future of Religion", by Professor Ninian Smart, Professor of Religious Studies, University of Lancaster, West London Synagogue, 33 Seymour Place, 5.

Exhibitions

Pinhole Photographs by Chris Wainwright, Walsall Museum and Art Gallery, Lichfield Street, Walsall, 10. Sir Thomas Lipton 1850-1931, Glasgow Museum, Kelvingrove, Glasgow, 10. Illustration to D. H. Lawrence by Dolf and Martin Rieser, National Poetry Centre, 21 Earls Court Square, 10 am-5 pm. Michael Sandle, Fisher Fine Art Gallery, 30 King Street, St James's, 10 am-5.30 pm. Royal Westminster, Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors, Great George Street, Parliament Square, 10 am-6 pm. Twickenham 1600-1900, Orleans House Gallery, Riverside, 1-5.30. British Craft-Show, Wembley Conference Centre, 11 am-8 pm.

Music

Bank of England Music Society, instrumental recital, St Lawrence Jewry, 1. Dominique Guignard, flute, Laura Yangyi, piano, St Mary-le-Bow, 1.05. Eleanor Rogers, mezzo-soprano, Nina Walker, piano, St Olave, 1. Bach Cantata Series, ensemble, directed by Peter Lea-Cox, St Mary-at-Hill, 1.15. Susan Tyrrel, alto, David Owen Norris, Peter Clough in readings with songs, St John's Smith Square, 1.15. Fiona Dobie, soprano, Martin Nelson, bass and David Mason, pianist, the Crypt, St John's, 1.15. Band Concerts: St Paul's Steps, 12; St James's Park, 12.30 and 5.30; Regent's Park, 12.30 and 5.30.

Sport on TV

BBC 1: 11.25 cricket; 1.55 tennis; 5.10 We are the Champions (inter-schools competition); 6.20 tennis.

BBC 2: 2.35 cricket and tennis; 10 Wimbledon highlights; 11.30 test match highlights.

Auctions today

Christie's, King St: Important French furniture, objects of art and tapestries, 11; Burgundy, hock and champagne, 10.30. Christie's, Drummond Place, Edinburgh: Important Victorian and modern Scottish paintings, watercolours and drawings, 11; paintings, watercolours and drawings by the late Sir William Mactaggart, PRSA, 6. Christie's, South Kensington: Oriental works of art, 10.30; European ceramics, 2; scientific instruments, domestic and other machines, 2. Sotheby's, Bond St: works of art, 10.30; contemporary art, 11; Sotheby's Bloomfield Place: Books, 11. Phillips, Blenheim St: art nouveau, decorative arts and studio ceramics, 11; printed books, maps, atlases and manuscripts, 1.30. Bonhams, Montpelier St: European oil paintings, 11; English and Continental furniture, 2.30.

VIEWING TODAY

Phillips, Blenheim St: printed books, maps, atlases and manuscripts, 9-12; Bonhams, Montpelier St: General porcelain, 9-3.30.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia	1.73	1.66
Austria Sch	34.05	31.95
Belgium Fr	80.50	76.50
Canada $	2.36	2.27
Denmark Kr	15.00	14.30
Finland Mkk	8.90	8.50
France Fr	11.30	10.80
Germany DM	4.78	4.54
Greece Dr	114.00	108.00
Hongkong $	11.00	10.40
Ireland Pt	1.31	1.25
Italy Lir	2340.00	2240.00
Japan Yn	461.00	435.00
Netherlands Gld	5.31	5.05
Norway Kr	12.02	11.44
Portugal Esc	125.00	119.00
South Africa Rd	1.95	1.80
Spain Pta	186.50	177.50
Sweden Kr	10.20	9.65
Switzerland Fr	4.09	3.87
USA $	1.97	1.90
Yugoslavia Dnr	74.00	69.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: the FT Index closed 3·9 points higher at 548·7.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 967.66, down 9.22.

Parliament today

Commons, 2.30: Motions on Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1978, (Continuance) Order, and Northern Ireland Act 1974 (Interim Period Extension Order. Lords, 3: Social Security Bill, third reading. Representation of the People Bill, committee and remaining stages. Transport Bill, report. Indecent Displays (Control) Bill, third reading.

Roads

London and the South East: Expect queues into London on the A12 (Eastern Avenue) in Ilford because of roadworks. Roadworks also on the Brentwood bypass. Through traffic should avoid Wimbledon, where road closures and parking restrictions apply during the tennis tournament. In Hampshire flyover construction work on the A303 at Bullington Cross is causing delays, and in Kent there are extensive roadworks on A2 between Bexley Heath and Canterbury. From 8 pm today until 6 am tomorrow the southbound carriageway ff the M1 will be closed between junctions 7 and 5.

Midlands: Two-way traffic on one carriageway of the M6 between junctions 1 and 2, and between junctions 9 and 11. Junction 10 is closed. Northbound entry and exit at junction 9 is closed. Southbound entry at junction 11 is closed between 7 am and 9.30 am Monday to Friday. The A46 Narborough Road South and Leicester is closed from 8 pm to 7 am. In Warwickshire resurfacing at Curdworth village is causing long delays on the A4097.

The North: Bridge repairs on the M6 between junctions 37 and 42, with various lane closures. Major road works on the A568 at Widnes is causing delays.

Radio for blind

A new service for blind and partially sighted listeners, Radioline, starts on Saturday, when blind people who want to know what is on Radio 4, can dial 01-246 8035 for full details of the day's programmes.

The papers

The Daily Mirror sees the result of Israel's election as the worst one possible. With Mr Begin likely to remain in power with a minority government, Israel would face almost constant electioneering in case a snap election was held. The Daily Mail congratulates Mr Heseltine on his analysis of his department's efficiency. It should enable him to cut 2,000 jobs this year.

Dr FitzGerald, the new Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, is described by the Western Mail as the right man for all concerned. That a straight-dealing moderate had won was encouraging after recent signs that some voters, north and south, were turning to the IRA. The Northern Echo says that the EEC initiative on Afghanistan will make future historians recognize the real significance of the Community, after centuries of conflict and division in Europe.

Mr Haig, the United States Secretary of State, is adjusting his vocabulary to make his friendship with China square with his anti-communist rhetoric, according to the New York Times. "The regime in Peking, in his vocabulary, is called China or the People's Republic. The one thing it is never called is Communist." Frankfurter Algemeine: The allies are dealing with a different France. Mitterrand showed little understanding for Thatcher's economic policy, and he would encounter opposition when trying to turn French priorities into EEC priorities.

TV ratings

Week ended June 21, 1981

		Viewing millions
1	Coronation Street (June 17), Garanada	16.30
2	A Town Like Alice (June 17), BBC	16.15
3	A Town Like Alice (June 18), BBC	14.85
4	Nine O'Clock News (June 17), BBC	14.80
5	Coronation Street (June 15), Granada	14.15
6	A Town Like Alice (June 16), BBC	14.05
7	Crossroads (June 17), ATV	13.30
8	The Video Entertainers, Granada	12.95
9	Nine O'Clock News (June 16), BBC	12.85
9=	Nine O'Clock News (June 18), BBC	12.85
11	Crossroads (June 16), ATV	12.75

JICTAR

Sporting fixtures

Tennis: Wimbledon, 2

Rowing: Henley regatta, 9.

Cricket: Second test match: England v Australia at Lord's (11.30 to 6.30). Tour match: Worcestershire v Sri Lankans at Worcester (11.30 to 6.30). County championship (11 to 6.30 unless stated): Derbyshire v Lancashire at Chesterfield; Essex v Nottinghamshire at Chelmsford; Glamorgan v Hampshire at Swansea; Kent v Middlesex at Maidstone; Northamptonshire v Gloucestershire (11.30 to 7.0) at Northampton; Somerset v Surrey (11.30 to 7.0) at Taunton; Yorkshire v Leicestershire at Bradford.

Golf: WPGA tournament at Whitchurch.

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Weather

General situation: A fresh west to NW airstream covers the UK.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, East Anglia, E, SE, Central S England, Midlands (E): Scattered showers and sunny intervals; wind W, moderate to fresh; max temp 17-18C (63-64F).

Midlands (W), Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Showers with bright or sunny intervals; wind W, moderate to fresh; max temp 15-17C (59-63F).

N Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, NW, NE, Central N England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen: Bright intervals with showers heavy and prolonged here and there; wind W, moderate to fresh; max temp 14-16C (57-61F).

NE, NW, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll: Rather cloudy in most places with showers and longer periods of rain in places; wind W to NW, fresh; max temp 11-13C (52-55F).

Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy with showers and longer periods of rain in places; wind variable or N, moderate; max temp 9-10C (48-50F).

Northern Ireland: Rather cloudy with showers and longer periods of rain in places; wind W to NW, fresh; max temp 13-14C (55-57F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Changeable and mostly rather cool.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW veering W, moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W, moderate or fresh locally strong at times; sea mainly moderate.

Sun rises: 4.48 am | Sun sets: 9.21 pm | Moon rises: 5.32 am | Moon sets: 9.57 pm

First quarter: July 9.

Lighting up time

London 9.51 pm to 4.19 am
Bristol 10.0 pm to 4.29 am
Edinburgh 10.31 pm to 4.3 am
Manchester 10.11 pm to 4.16 am
Penzance 10.5 pm to 4.48 am

London

Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 20C (68F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 13C (55F). Humidity: 7 pm, 66 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 2.8hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,009.1 millibars, falling.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	15	59	Guernsey	c	15	59
Birmingham	c	17	63	Inverness	f	14	57
Blackpool	r	13	55	Jersey	c	16	61
Bristol	c	16	61	London	f	19	66
Cardiff	d	15	59	Manchester	c	16	61
Edinburgh	f	17	63	Newcastle	r	15	59
Glasgow	f	15	59	Ronaldsway	s	15	59

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

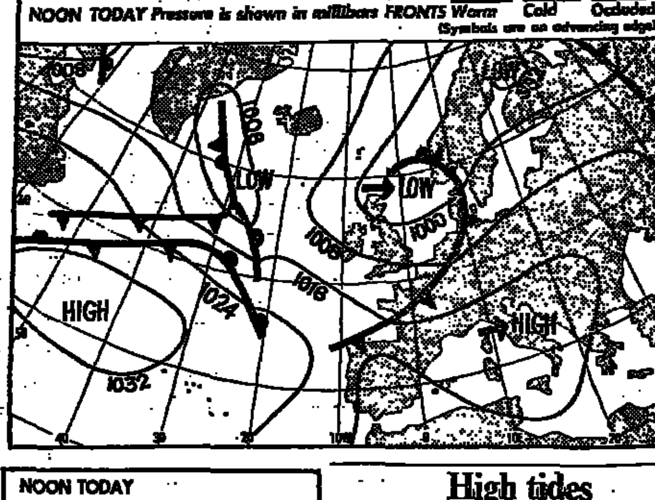
LONDON: Cosmos 185R (July 3) 3.21-3.30; WSW; 45NW; NE Ded: 23.6-23.10; SSW; 35W; NNW. Cosmos 1220 (July 3) 2.52-3.0; WSW*; 60NW; NE.

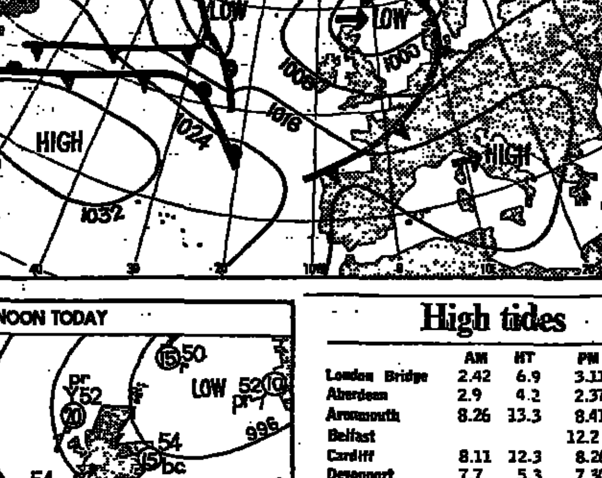
MANCHESTER: Cosmos 185R (July 3) 3.21-3.30; WSW; 60NW; NE Ded: 23.6-23.10; S; 40SW; NNW. Cosmos 1220 (July 3) 2.52-3.0; SW; 75WNW; NE.

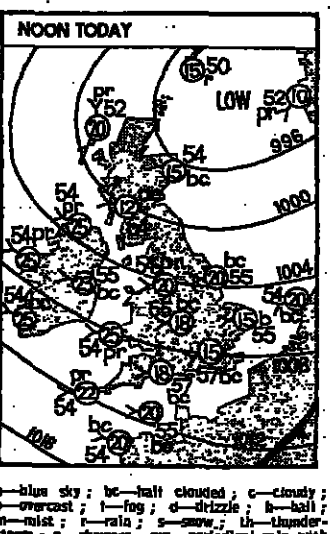
Supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, University of Aston, Birmingham.

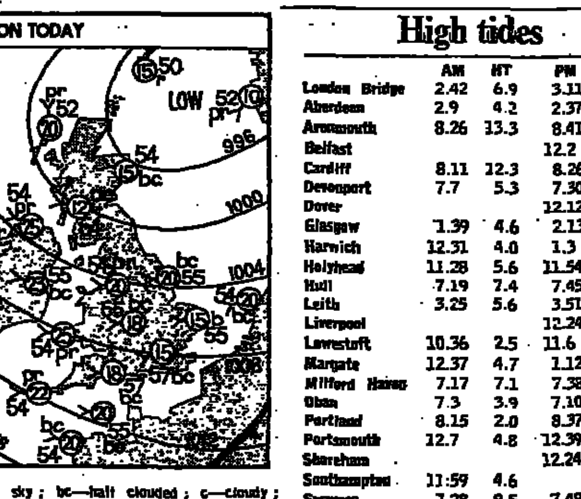
POLLEN COUNT: 37 (low). Forecast: higher. The count for June was the lowest for that month since records began in 1961.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)









b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	2.42	6.9	3.11	6.9
Aberdeen	2.9	4.2	2.37	4.3
Avonmouth	8.26	13.3	8.41	13.5
Belfast			12.2	3.4
Cardiff	8.11	12.3	8.26	12.5
Devonport	7.7	5.3	7.30	5.5
Dover			12.12	6.6
Glasgow	1.39	4.6	2.13	4.5
Harwich	12.31	4.0	1.3	4.0
Holyhead	11.28	5.6	11.54	5.7
Hull	7.19	7.4	7.45	7.5
Leith	3.25	5.6	3.51	5.7
Liverpool			12.24	9.4
Lowestoft	10.36	2.5	11.6	2.5
Margate	12.37	4.7	1.12	4.7
Milford Haven	7.17	7.1	7.38	7.2
Oban	7.3	3.9	7.10	4.0
Portland	8.15	2.0	8.37	2.3
Portsmouth	12.7	4.8	12.39	4.7
Shoreham			12.24	6.2
Southampton	11:59	4.6		
Swansea	7.28	9.5	7.48	9.6
Tees	4.35	5.5	5.3	5.5
Walton-on-N	12.26	4.2	12.53	4.2

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

At the resorts

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	8.0	—	18	64	Sun ints
Bridlington	5.7	—	20	68	Sun ints
Gorleston	2.9	—	21	70	Cloudy
Clacton	4.3	—	19	66	Cloudy
Margate	1.3	—	19	66	Cloudy
S COAST					
Folkestone	2.5	—	16	61	Cloudy
Hastings	2.9	—	16	61	Cloudy
Eastbourne	4.1	—	17	63	Cloudy
Worthing	2.6	—	17	63	Cloudy
Littlehampton	2.8	—	17	63	Cloudy
Bognor Regis	7.1	—	17	63	Sun ints
Hayling Island	5.9	—	19	66	Cloudy
Ryde	4.5	—	19	66	Cloudy
Sandown	5.9	—	19	66	Sun ints
Shanklin	6.6	—	17	63	Sun ints
Ventnor	3.7	—	17	63	Sun ints
Bournemouth	6.3	—	17	63	Cloudy
Swanage	2.7	—	17	63	Cloudy
Weymouth	2.6	—	17	63	Cloudy
Exmouth	1.9	—	19	66	Cloudy
Teignmouth	2.4	—	19	66	Cloudy
Torquay	2.2	—	19	66	Cloudy
Falmouth	1.2	—	17	63	Cloudy
Penzance	3.6	—	18	64	Sun ints
Jersey	1.3	—	18	64	Cloudy
Guernsey	0.5	—	17	63	Cloudy
W COAST					
Douglas	6.1	.01	16	61	Sun ints
Morecambe	—	—	16	61	Cloudy
Blackpool	5.3	.02	17	63	Showers
Southport	5.0	—	17	63	Sun ints
Colwyn Bay	3.3	.03	18	64	Sun am
Prestatyn	4.5	.02	19	66	Showers
Ilfracombe	4.0	—	17	63	Cloudy
Newquay	3.0	—	17	63	Cloudy
SCOTLAND					
Lerwick	0.2	.25	12	54	Rain pm
Wick	2.9	.35	13	55	Showers

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

	C F		C F		C F		C F
Ajaccio	s 23 73	Copenhagen	c 16 61	Majorca	s 27 81	Salzburg	s 21 70
Akrotiri	s 33 91	Corfu	s 31 88	Malaga	f 24 75	Sao Paulo	f 24 75
Alexandria	s 31 88	Dallas	s 32 90	Malta	s 33 91	San Fracisco	s 17 63
Algiers	c 25 77	Dublin	c 16 61	Melbourne	s 15 59	Santiago	
Amsterdam	c 17 63	Dubrovnik	s 24 75	Mexico City	c 14 57	Seoul	r 23 73
Athens	s 32 90	Faro		Miami	f 31 88	Singapore	
Bahrain		Florence	s 26 79	Milan	s 25 77	Stockholm	r 15 59
Barbados		Frankfurt	c 20 68	Montreal	c 19 66	Strasbourg	
Barcelona	s 23 73	Funchal	c 19 66	Moscow	c 23 73	Sydney	s 22 72
Beirut	s 29 84	Geneva	s 19 66	Munich	s 20 68	Tangier	c 20 68
Belgrade		Gibraltar	d 19 66	Nairobi	c 21 70	Tehran	
Berlin	c 17 63	Helsinki	c 16 61	Naples	s 25 77	Tel Aviv	s 28 82
Bermuda	c 27 81	Hongkong	c 29 84	New York	c 23 73	Tenerife	f 19 66
Biarritz	s 21 70	Innsbruck	s 22 72	Nice	c 22 72	Tokyo	c 23 73
Boulogne	c 14 57	Istanbul	f 26 79	Oslo	c 15 59	Toronto	f 23 73
Boston	c 19 66	Jeddah	s 36 97	Ottawa		Tunis	
Bordeaux	s 22 72	Johannesburg	s 14 57	Paris		Valencia	s 24 75
Brussels	c 16 61	Las Palmas	c 23 73	Prague	c 20 68	Vancouver	
Budapest	s 22 72	Lisbon	c 24 75	Reykjavik	c 13 55	Venice	
Cairo	s 35 97	Locarno	s 24 75	Rhodes	s 32 90	Vienna	
Cape Town	c 14 57	Los Angeles	f 22 72	Riyadh	s 45 113	Warsaw	c 18 64
Casablanca	c 21 70	Luxembourg	c 16 61	Rio Janeiro	f 29 84	Washington	f 29 84
Chicago	s 20 68	Madrid	s 26 79	Rome		Zurich	s 20 68
Cologne	c 19 66						